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THE TIMES

Europa: Turkey and the West, by Charles Douglas-Home

Mrs Thatcher drops three senior ministers in reshuffle

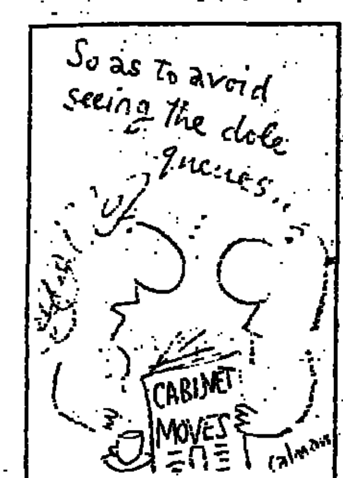
Mr Norman St John-Stevas, leader of the Commons, is one of six ministers dropped by the Prime Minister in her first government reshuffle. Mr Angus Maude, Paymaster General, resigns and receives a knighthood and Mr Reg Prentice, former Labour minister and Minister for Social Security in the Thatcher administration, has resigned on health grounds. His job goes to Mr Hugh Rossi.

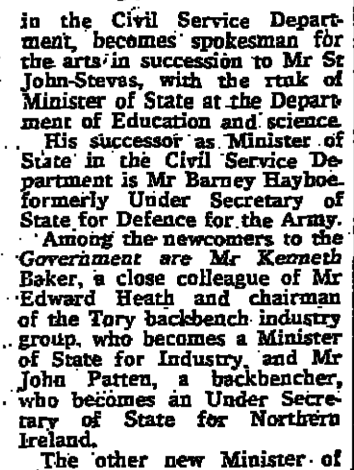
Mr Pym to be Commons leader

By Michael Hatfield
Political Reporter

Three senior ministers were dropped last night by Mrs Margaret Thatcher in her first ministerial reconstruction since she became Prime Minister.

Mr Norman St John-Stevas, Leader of the Commons, Minister for the Arts and a so-called "wet", has been dismissed and returns to the back benches, having refused a junior ministerial role as spokesman on the arts.





Mr Angus Maude, Paymaster General, responsible for government information, who indicated to the Prime Minister some time ago that he was willing to resign at the appropriate time, receives a knighthood.

The third minister, Mr Reg Prentice, a former Labour minister, who was appointed Minister for Social Security, when Mrs Thatcher took office, has resigned on health grounds.

The changes are more sweeping than expected but the timing of last night's announcement took most politicians by surprise. It was authoritatively stated that the reshuffle did not mean any change in direction by the Government and was indeed shaped to strengthen its economic policy.

Mr Francis Pym, formerly Secretary of State for Defence, who demonstrated his political talent as a business manager while in Opposition, takes over the roles of Leader of the House and Paymaster General, responsible for coordinating government policy and also government information services, which have been under attack by Conservative party supporters in recent months.

Although Mr Pym's new role will strengthen his position inside the party—he has been seen in the past as a possible successor to Mrs Thatcher—his replacement by Mr John Nott as Secretary of State for Defence indicates a tougher line on defence spending.

Mr Pym fought a tough behind-the-scenes battle against further defence cuts, almost to the point of resignation, in the last round of Cabinet public expenditure cuts, whereas Mr Nott, as Secretary of State for Trade, has showed he belonged to the strict monetarist school of Cabinet ministers.

Mr Nott's successor in that past is Mr John Biffen, another monetarist, who, as Chief Secretary to the Treasury, was in the forefront of the Government's determination to cut public expenditure and reduce the public sector borrowing requirement.

Even he, however, like Sir Geoffrey Howe, Chanceller of the Exchequer, came to realize that hte Government was running dangerously close to eroding ts manifesto commitments.

The new Chief Secretary to the Treasury, with a seat in the Cabinet, is Mr Leon Brittan, formerly Minister of State at the Home Office, whose promotion wil be widely regarded as being rightly deserved.

Another newcomer to the Cabinet is Mr Norman Fowler, who has been promoted to to Secretary of State for Transport; he was formerly only Minister of State.

Mr Paul Channon, formerly in the Civil Service Department, becomes spokesman for the arts in succession to Mr St John-Stevas, with the rank of Minister of State at the Department of Education and science.

His successor as Minister of State in the Civil Service Department is Mr Barney Hayhoe, formerly Under Secretary of State for Defence for the Army.

Among the newcomers to the Government are Mr Kenneth Baker, a close colleague of Mr Edward Heath and chairman of the Tory backbench industry group, who becomes a Minister of State for Industry, and Mr John Patten, a backbencher, who becomes an Under Secretary of State for Northern Ireland.

The other new Minister of State for Industry is Mr Norman Tebbit, a right-winger, who was formerly Under Secretary of State for Trade.

The dismissal of Mr St John Stevas will come as no surprise to many of his colleagues and possibly himself. He was probably the most outspoken of the group of Cabinet ministers who do not share wholeheartedly the Government's monetarist approach to the economy, as was implicit in a speech he made to a fringe meeting at the Tory Party conference in Brighton last year.

He is identified with the "Heathites" among Conservatives at Westminster and his dismissal will be seen by the Tory left as a toughening of government economic policy by Mrs Thatcher.

His ministerial epitaph will probably be that he was a victim of his own waspish wit in the Commons, and of his openness.

Mr Prentice's former job is taken by Mr Hugh Rossi, formerly Minister of State at the Northern Ireland Office. Under Secretary at the Department of Trade will be Lord Trefgarne, a former Lord-in-Waiting.

Letters of resignation; List of appointments, page 2

From left: Mr Francis Pym, Mr John Nott, Mr St John-Stevas and Mr John Biffen.



Police holding back the crowd at Dewsbury yesterday. More than a thousand people gathered in the streets.

Lorry driver charged with murder of Leeds student

From Ronald Kershaw
Dewsbury

At Dewsbury magistrates' court, West Yorkshire, yesterday, Peter William Sutcliffe, aged 35, a lorry driver, of Garden Lane, Heaton, Bradford, was charged with the murder of Miss Jacqueline Hill, aged 20, a Leeds University student of Lupton Flats, Leeds, whose body was found on November 18 last year.

He was remanded in custody until Wednesday, January 14. Mr Sutcliffe was not represented and made no application for bail.

Mr Maurice Shaffner, appeared for the prosecution.

Mr Sutcliffe also faced a second charge of stealing two motor car registration plates, valued at 50p, from Mr Cyril Balmforth, a motor dealer, of Brighouse, West Yorkshire.

Reporting restrictions were not lifted.

Street disturbances: More than a thousand people were outside the courtroom before the hearing as Mr Sutcliffe was brought to Dewsbury's Victorian town hall, which houses the [illegible] courts.

People had started gathering in the morning and two hours before police were hard pressed to contain hundreds of children who made up a large proportion of the crowd.

Vantage points were sought on walls and window sills in the hope of catching a glimpse of the accused as he was taken the few hundred yards from Dewsbury police station to the court.

The mill town itself, still sporting Christmas decorations, had an almost carnival atmosphere, and local housewives declared they had not seen such a busy Monday for years.

Curious drivers drove at snail's pace through the streets, not helping the men on point duty.

Police and press appeared to be everywhere. Not a telephone kiosk in the town centre was vacant for more than seconds at a time as about 100 journalists recorded the events of the day.

Scottish ghost village sold to foreign buyer

By Michael Horsnell

A Scottish ghost village on the shore of Loch Fyne, which became a monumental planning disaster after taxpayers spent £2.5m to build it five years ago, has been sold to a foreign buyer for about £500,000.

The redundant village of Pollphail, built for 500 North Sea oil construction workers from Portavadie where an £11.5m dry dock also remains deserted, earned the Department of Energy a rebuke from the Commons Public Accounts committee last year.

It was understood yesterday that Pollphail, in a bad state of disrepair, had been sold to a Dutch buyer. Turner, Rudge and Turner, the Sussex estate agents who handled the sale, said it was not known what would become of it.

The series of disasters that led to the sale was described last night by the Department of Energy as the result of an oversight by civil servants who forgot to take the Pollphail site into public ownership.

A spokesman for the estate agents said: "Unfortunately for the Government, under Scottish law all buildings belong to the landowners, and the Department of Energy did not have time to buy the land at Pollphail. This meant that the Government has no rights of ownership in the village."

When orders for concrete oil platforms, which were to have been built at Portavadie, failed to materialize, the owners of the land an contractors SEA Platform Constructors (Scotland) (SPCS) decided to place the property on the market. No comment was available from the company last night.

Despite local objections in 1974 the Government chose Portavadie as a site urgently needed for the North Sea oilfields. After a public inquiry approval was given.

The Department of Energy said: "At the time the go-ahead was given for the building of the village the bottom fell out of the concrete platform market. By then the Secretary of State for Scotland had taken the Portavadie site into public ownership."

The civil servants did not include Pollphail. "The small piece of land on which the village stands is owned by SPCS," the department said.

French poll predicts Giscard defeat

M François Mitterrand, the French Socialist leader will defeat President Giscard d'Estaing in a straight fight for the presidency, according to the latest opinion poll. The Giscard party's setback in the November by-elections is seen as a turning point in the striking deterioration of the President's popularity. The poll, published in *Le Quotidien de Paris*, shows a clear majority favour a president who is closer to the people. The paper said "Giscard will have to invent a new Giscard" if he wants to win the election. The poll shows M Mitterrand winning almost exactly the same percentage of votes—51 per cent—as the President won to defeat him in the 1974 presidential election. Page 5

BL goes into top gear for Metro

BL is recruiting 1,000 new workers to prepare for the Metro's entry into continental markets in the spring, while at the same time the company is going flat out to catch up with production lost during the dispute over the eight dismissals at Longbridge. As thousands reported for work after the holiday, the joint union-management inquiry chaired by an Acas official started work Page 2

Liverpool away to Everton

Everton have been drawn at home to Liverpool in the FA Cup fourth round on January 24. Manchester City receive Norwich City, for former club of their manager, John Bond. Enfield, the only non-league side remaining, will travel to Barnsley if they win their replay against Port Vale Page 10

Nkomo attack on press takeover

The Zimbabwe Government decision to take control of the press has been denounced by Mr Joshua Nkomo, the Minister of Home Affairs and leader of the Patriotic Front, in an interview with *The Herald*, one of the newspapers affected. He implied that Zimbabwe's five main newspapers would become mouthpieces for Mr Mugabe's Zanu (PF) Party Page 6

Solidarity fights for 5-day week

Mr Lech Walesa, leader of the Polish Solidarity union, met Mr Mieczyslaw Jagielski, the Deputy Prime Minister, to discuss the vexed question of free Saturdays for the country's workers Page 6

Top scientist jobs 'should go'

The posts of chief scientist at the Ministry of Agriculture (salary, £24,500) and the deputy director-general of the Agricultural Development and Advisory Service (£22,110) should be abolished, a committee of civil servants has proposed Page 4

Four jailed for bullion hijacking

Four men who took part in the hijacking of £3,397,000 of silver on its way to Tilbury Docks, were jailed. Most of the 321 silver ingots were recovered after one of the men had given the police information Page 3

Afghan minister in Delhi talks

Dr Anahita Ratebzad, Afghan Minister of Education, had a 40-minute meeting with Mrs Indira Gandhi, the Indian Prime Minister. She said Afghanistan was willing to discuss outstanding issue with Pakistan and Iran in the presence of a United Nations representative Page 6

Pound up as US interest rates fall

The dollar fell sharply as short-term American interest rates eased. As a result the pound gained 3 cents, rising to $2.4715, its highest level since mid-November Page 15

Mr Reagan visits Mexican leader

President-elect Ronald Reagan crossed the border to meet President Lopez Portillo of Mexico on a visit designed to improve relations between their two countries Page 6

Rail dispute: The chairman of British Rail is to make a personal appeal to union leaders not to strike 2

Labour's clashes: An appeal for Labour Party unity and an end to "needless differences" came from the party's treasurer 3

Brussels: In a farewell press conference, Mr Roy Jenkins admitted he had failed to change the Commission's bureaucratic image 5

Singapore: The old guard give way to technicians and professionals in a Cabinet reshuffle 7

Classified advertisements: Personal, pages 20, 22; Legal appointments, 11; Other appointments, 8, 20; Salerooms and antiques, 11

Union leaders back steel pay freeze

By Paul Routledge
Labour Editor

Trade union leaders claiming to represent "slightly more than half" of British Steel's 130,000 workers have advised their members to accept job cuts and a six-month pay freeze as proposed in the management's "survival plan".

The appeal has gone out in a circular to branch officials of 12 craft and general unions, and it may prove decisive in the rival ballots being held among the BSC workforce on the package of measures tabled by Mr Ian MacGregor, chairman of the corporation.

[illegible] national industrial officer of the General and Municipal Workers' Union and secretary of the BSC steel national joint council, said last night: "The information and feedback I am getting is that there is no stomach for a battle. It seems that the ballots are bound to come out pro-MacGregor, not against. My guess is that the lads won't want a fight about it, whatever it is."

The attitude of the craft and general workers contrasts strongly with that of the Iron and Steel Trades Confederation, the largest union in the industry. In its own secret ballot of 70,000 members, the ISTC is [illegible] steelworkers to make their own minds up about the wage freeze until next July, but is campaigning strongly against the MacGregor plan.

Ballot papers in the steel union ballot are returnable on January 16, the day that British Steel closes voting on its own ballot of the entire workforce from management down on the "survival" measures that will shut some plants and reduce output at others at a cost of many thousands of jobs.

It was clear last night that the craft and general unions were backing BSC management. In their circular to branches, they say: "It is the view of the trade union side that there is no viable alternative to accepting this proposal, since the only possible alternative would be to take industrial action and the unions cannot advise members to embark on that course of action in the present circumstances."

This policy decision will embarrass the steelworkers' union, with whom the craftsmen differed strongly over the wisdom of last year's marathon BSC strike. But it will come as a substantial fillip in British Steel's campaign to win shop-floor support for the slimdown operation.

Mr Cattan insisted that there was "really no alternative" to the identical circular put out to branches of the unions representing many grades of workers from labourers to skilled engineers, electricians and boilermakers.

It notes that the January 1 anniversary date for future pay deals is retained, and the 7 per cent across the board increase payable from July 1 would be honoured whatever the state of the order books.

Tehran scorns American cash offer for hostages

Tehran, Jan 5.—The final American reply to the Iranian conditions for releasing the 52 embassy hostages held in Tehran for 14 months is unacceptable, according to a senior Iranian MP today.

Mr Hassan Ayat, a leader of the majority Islamic Republican Party, told the Agence France-Presse news agency that he was aware of the American reply, delivered by Algerian intermediaries on Friday, and the sum of between £2,100m and £2,500m offered in guarantee by Washington was far too low.

The United States Government has said it is prepared to pay the money into an account in Algeria, to be made available to Iran on release of the hostages.

Asked if the hostages would be tried, Mr Ayat said that a decision would be taken when Iran was certain that the United States "did not want to resolve the issue".

He said that the hostage issue would take "a long time yet" to resolve, but he added it was "not necessary" to give Washington a deadline for satisfying the Iranian demands before putting the hostages on trial.

The American demand for a response to Washington's latest gesture in time for President Carter to take the necessary steps before he hands over power to Mr Ronald Reagan on January 20 was "not Iran's problem", Mr Ayat said.—Agence France-Presse.

Iran offensive, page 6

Ulster ferry likely to restart soon

By David Felton
Labour Reporter

Hopes rose last night that the ferry service between Liverpool and Belfast, the only sea link between England and Ulster, can be restarted soon. Talks were held yesterday between P & O Ferries, which operated the service, and the National Union of Seamen.

The company announced last week that it was withdrawing its two ships because they were losing money and said that a 48-hour strike by members of the seamen's union on board the Ulster Queen and Ulster Princess had been "the final straw".

During a day of hectic meetings yesterday, the union initially stepped up its action against P & O by trapping three ships in English ports before representations by union officials from Liverpool.

A union delegation, led by Mr James Slater, its general secretary, then met senior P & O management. After the two-hour session, Mr Slater said: "The closure threat appears to have been lifted."

Mr Ian Churcher, P & O Ferries chairman, said he hoped the service would be running again by the weekend.

The company had earlier said that a prerequisite for reopening the service was a reduction in manning levels, but job losses were apparently not discussed at yesterday's meeting. Talks between P & O local management and officials of the six unions with members affected by the closure are to be held in Liverpool today when it is thought that a cost-cutting programme will be discussed.

Earlier, Mr Churcher and other P & O executives are due to meet Mr Giles Shaw, Parliamentary Under Secretary of State for Northern Ireland. Mr Shaw is expected to impress on the company the great social value of the ferry service.

Italian Government rejects Red Brigades deal to save life of kidnapped judge

From John Earle
Rome, Jan 5

The Italian Government today rejected negotiations with the Red Brigades for the life of Signor Giovanni d'Urso, a judge with the Prison Department of the Justice Ministry, kidnapped by them on December 12.

Signor Adolfo Sarti, the Minister of Justice, said he could confirm that every effort was being made to save the judge and return him to his family, "but the Government has a duty of declaring that the procedures proposed by the terrorists have no possibility of being accepted." Signor Sarti was replying to questioners from all parties in the Senate, which has been recalled from the Christmas recess a week early to discuss the emergency.

The kidnapping was followed by a revolt led by terrorists in Trani maximum security prison which was successfully suppressed, by the killing of a general responsible for prison security, and by the publication of a long interview with the Red Brigades by a weekly magazine, *L'Espresso*.

Signor Sarti specifically refused to consider a demand made by the Red Brigades yesterday that, while they had "sentenced" Signor d'Urso to death, the sentence might be suspended if their members inside Trani and another maximum security prison, Palmi, were allowed freely to express their views on his case in the press and on television.

Referring to the Trani revolt, the minister said: "The terrorists are trying to destroy the judicial structure of the country for the reason that it is the bulwark dividing civilized society from a violent society."

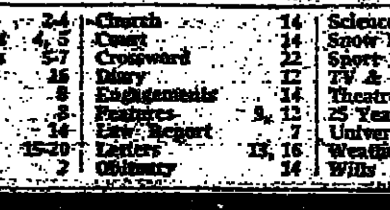
A spokesman for the Interior Ministry told the Senate that there was "no objective evidence" of terrorism being inspired or supported by foreign organizations or secret services.

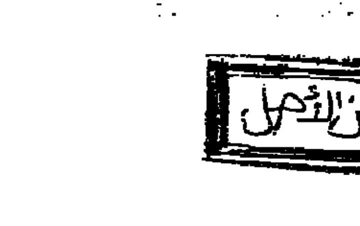
The interview in *L'Espresso* has brought, as well as the arrest of two of its journalists, heated public debate about the morality of the press allowing itself to be a vehicle for terrorist propaganda. Today the Milan *Corriere Della Sera*, the daily with the biggest national circulation, announced it was imposing a news blackout on itself concerning terrorist demands in the d'Urso case.

It was followed by similar announcements from another Milan daily, *Il Giornale Nuovo*, whose editor, Signor Indro Montanelli, was kneecapped some time ago, and by the evening paper *La Notte*.

The extreme right-wing Italian Social Movement has announced it will collect signatures to petition for a referendum on restoring the death penalty.

Meanwhile, at Rome airport the arrest was announced of Roberto Giordani, wanted for alleged connexions with another left-wing extremist organization, Prima Linea (Front Line). He was about to embark on an aircraft of the Soviet airline Aeroflot to fly to Sri Lanka via Moscow.





HOME NEWS

BL goes into top gear in attempt to recoup lost Metro production

By Clifford Webb
Midlands Industrial Correspondent

BL is going all out to catch up on the 5,000 Metros and Minis lost through the strike over the dismissal of eight Longbridge workers. As thousands went back to work yesterday the management announced plans to better the record output of 5,200 cars achieved in the week before the dispute began.

It has also resumed the recruitment of 1,000 new workers to prepare for the Metro's entry into continental markets in the spring. Production of left-hand drive models will start later this month.

The company said: "Because we had such a good production run before the stoppage we had a sufficient supply of Metros to see us over the loss of six days' production. Waiting time for buyers is still only three or four weeks.

"Demand for Metros is running very high and given a trouble-free production run we should have a very good January, although probably not reaching last month's exceptional 10 per cent market share for Metro alone."

The joint union-management inquiry into the dismissal got down to work immediately at Longbridge yesterday under the independent chairmanship of Mr Howell Parry, one of the three principal industrial relations officers at the Midland headquarters of the Advisory, Conciliation and Arbitration Service (Acas).

His role as chairman was the main stumbling block in last week's protracted negotiations to find a peace formula. The unions wanted him to have a casting vote but the management insisted that the ultimate decision on whether the men should be reinstated should be the company's alone.

It did concede, however, that the chairman's views and guidance would be carefully considered.

The management is represented by Mr Andrew Barr, manufacturing director of Austin Morris and Rover Triumph, and Mr Vivian Frayling, operational director of employee relations. The union investigators are Mr Douglas Fairbairn, Midland divisional officer of the Transport and General Workers' Union, and Mr Philip Povey, Midland regional officer of the Amalgamated Union of Engineering Workers.

Mr Fairbairn has a reputation as a tough negotiator. He is regarded by his colleagues as the ideal man to challenge the evidence against the eight men who are alleged to have been ringleaders of disturbances at the plant on November 21.

Yesterday's session was largely concerned with establishing procedures and setting dates for further meetings. Both sides have said they want a speedy conclusion but there are said to be nearly 90 witnesses for the company and the unions and hundreds of pages of written testimony to be examined, so it will be surprising if the outcome is known before the end of the month.

That will suit both sides, although neither is anxious to say so publicly. BL wants to allow the bitterness which comes after every strike to recede and the TGWU, which made the strike official, knows only too well that once strikers have returned they are anxious to replenish depleted pay packets before contemplating another walkout.

Workers leaving Longbridge last night said shop stewards were already predicting a compromise solution which they suggested would include the reinstatement of one of the four shop stewards dismissed.

BL executives met white collar union leaders in Coventry yesterday to report the company's failure to find sufficient volunteers for the 4,200 redundancies it is seeking among the company's 22,400 staff by the end of March.

BR chief's appeal to unions not to strike

By Paul Routledge
Labour Editor

Sir Peter Parker, chairman of British Rail, is to make a personal appeal to leaders of the two main railway operating unions not to take strike action that could jeopardize prospects of government financial assistance to the industry.

His unexpected intervention was leaked last night as the national executive of the Associated Society of Locomotive Engineers and Firemen (Aslef) met to determine what militant option they would choose.

Commuter services on the London-Hastings line were cancelled yesterday when Southern Region train drivers started the first, unofficial walkouts over new work rosters introduced under British Rail economy measures.

Sir Peter will address the full executive of the National Union of Railwaymen (NUR) tomorrow, and leaders of Aslef the day after. He will tell both unions that Mr Norman Fowler, Minister of Transport, will not discuss improved cash limits for the industry under the duress of strike threats.

His words may carry some weight with the NUR, but the footplatemen have shown no hint of a withdrawal from their hard-line position of industrial action failing more state aid for the railways.

Southern Region commuters felt the first effects of the Aslef attitude yesterday when about 70 train drivers based at Hastings, Tonbridge and Grove Park went home after refusing to work new duty rosters that include the cancellation of seven "uneconomic" off-peak hourly services from London to Hastings via Tonbridge.

There were no trains on the line through Tunbridge Wells all day, and the Hastings-Ashford (Kent) line was similarly affected. Hastings commuters were able to use other trains.

Revival of street protests planned as H-block men find no 'wink and nudge' concession

Ulster republicans feel betrayed over prison clothing issue

From Christopher Thomas
Belfast

A narrow but critical line yesterday divided the two sides in the Ulster prison crisis as plans were put in hand to revive street protests in the main Irish cities.

The true nature of the division is concealed in what the republican prisoners regard as a "wink and nudge" understanding that they could wear their own clothes if they stopped fouling their cells.

Republican sources say that belief was the main reason for the seven hunger strikers abandoning their action at the Maze, near Belfast, on December 18 after 53 days.

The Northern Ireland Office insisted yesterday that any prisoner who came off the "dirty protest" would have to wear official clothing during the working day, from 7.30 am to 5 pm. Personal clothes can be worn during all other waking hours.

On that point of division, 438 men continued yesterday to smear excrement on cell walls and wore only blankets, and another hunger strike is being threatened. The prisoners are expected to make a statement during the week.

The National H-blocks Committee, organizers of the street protests in support of the hunger strikers, are preparing a new round of demonstrations to begin after January 18; but much of the momentum has gone and support is likely to be even thinner than during the earlier marches and rallies.

A meeting is being arranged this week with Cardinal Tomas O Fiach, Roman Catholic Primate of All Ireland, to try to establish if any priest was responsible, deliberately or not, for misleading the men over the Government's position on clothing.

Sources close to the prisoners say the situation was expected to develop in the following way:

First, the hunger strike would end; as clean cells became available those on "dirty protest" would be moved in and would not foul the cells. Within a few days, clothing supplied by relatives would be provided to the men and in the meantime they would continue to wear only blankets.

The thorny question of wearing prison issue clothing would be resolved progressively in a calmer atmosphere outside the glare of publicity. In the prisoners' view that might entail the eventual wearing of a mixture of prison clothing and personal clothing in order to accommodate the public postures of both sides.

The other main issue, that of restoration of lost remission, would, according to a public declaration by Mr Atkins, be considered on an individual basis.

The prisoners say the attitude of the prison authorities has hardened since the hunger strike ended, although for a few days the atmosphere was described as calm. The day after the hunger strike ended, for example, the main leader of the republican prisoners at the Maze, Mr Robert Sands, was apparently given facilities to confer with all other republican leaders at the prison.

The whole issue has become entangled in a web of innuendo, half suggestion and misunderstanding. As a consequence some of the prisoners are, according to church sources, sufficiently bitter to mount another hunger strike.

Sir Geoffrey Howe, Chancellor of the Exchequer, arrives in Belfast today for talks with industrialists and politicians amid growing concern over the economic plight of Northern Ireland.

Concern over the economic decline of Ulster, which has the highest unemployment in the United Kingdom, will also be put to Mrs Margaret Thatcher in London at the end of next week by leaders of the non-sectarian Alliance Party.

Mr St John-Stevas looks back over arts campaign

The following letters were exchanged between Mr Norman St John-Stevas and the Prime Minister:

Dear Prime Minister, I know that as we approach the end of our second year in office you have it in mind to make some changes in your administration in order to give some of our colleagues the opportunity to gain wider ministerial experience.

If it would help you in making these changes, I should of course be ready to place the offices I now hold at your disposal.

May I take this opportunity to say how much I have appreciated being a member of your Government.

I am particularly happy that as Leader of the House I was able to introduce the parliamentary reforms which initiated the new select committee system, the new public Bill procedure and the setting up of the committee to to examine how the House of Commons can better control the grant of finance and supply.

I believe these reforms will be of historic significance.

As Arts Minister, it is a source of particular pride to have introduced the National Heritage Act, brought the Public Lending Right Act into force and helped to set up the new Turner Gallery with the help of the Clore Foundation.

I am grateful, too, for the opportunity I have had to obtain a reasonable public financial settlement for the arts in difficult times and to have launched the campaign for increased business sponsorship of the arts.

I shall naturally continue to support the Government and the Conservative cause in whatever way I can.

Yours sincerely,
Norman St John-Stevas

The Prime Minister replied:
Dear Norman, Thankyou for your letter of earlier today.

It was characteristic of you to write in this understanding way. I believe that we have now reached the point in the life of the administration where it would be right for me to give some of our colleagues new responsibilities. I should therefore like to take up your offer to put your offices at my disposal and to accept your resignation as Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster and as Minister responsible for Arts and Libraries.

May I thank you very warmly for all you have done for the Government as a whole and for me personally since we came into office. Your achievement in steering through the House of Commons the formidable programme of legislation which we introduced during the last session was outstanding, and we are all in your debt. You have accomplished much for the world of the arts, and your contribution there will be long remembered.

I know that the Government can continue to count on your wholehearted support as we tackle the problems that lie ahead.

Yours ever,
Margaret

List of government appointments

The following new government appointments were announced last night:

Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster and Paymaster General	Mr Francis Pym (58), former Secretary of State for Defence (£23,000)
Secretary of State for Defence	Mr John Nott (48), former Secretary of State for Trade (£23,500)
Secretary of State for Trade	Mr John Biffen (50), former Chief Secretary to the Treasury (£23,500)
Secretary of State for Transport	Mr Norman Fowler (42), former Minister of Transport (£23,500)
Chief Secretary to the Treasury	Mr Leon Brittan (41), former Ministry of State, Home Office (£23,500)
Minister of State, Home Office	Mr Patrick Mayhew (51), former Under-Secretary of State, Employment (£16,250)
Ministers of State, Industry	Mr Kenneth Baker (46), (£16,250) Mr Norman Tebbit (49), former Under-Secretary of State, Trade (£16,250)
Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State, Industry	Mr John MacGregor (43), formerly Whip's Office (£12,350)
Minister of State, Civil Service	Mr Barney Hayhoe (55), former Under-Secretary of Defence for Army (£16,250)
Parliamentary Under-Secretaries of State, Employment	Mr David Waddington (51), (£12,350)
	Mr Peter Morrison (36), formerly Whip's Office (£12,350)
Minister of State, Defence	Lord Trenchard (57), former Minister of State, Industry (£16,400)
Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State, Defence	Mr Philip Goodhart (55), former Under-Secretary, Northern Ireland (£12,350)
Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State, Environment	Mr Giles Shaw (49), former Under-Secretary, Northern Ireland (£12,350)
Minister of State, Northern Ireland	Mr Adam Butler (49), former Minister of State, Industry (£16,250)
Parliamentary Under-Secretaries of State, Northern Ireland	Mr David Mitchell (52), former Under-Secretary, Industry (£12,350) Mr John Patten (35), (£12,350)
Minister of State (Minister for Social Security), Health and Social Security	Mr Hugh Rossi (53), former Minister of State, Northern Ireland (£16,250)
Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State, Trade	Lord Trefgarne (39), former Lord-in-Waiting (£12,500)
Minister of State (with responsibility for the arts), Education and Science	Mr Paul Channon (45), former Minister of State, Civil Service (£16,250)

In addition, all MPs receive a Common salary of £6,930.

Inquiry demanded into animal experiments

By Pearce Wright
Science Editor

A call for a royal commission of inquiry into animal experiments and into reform of the Cruelty to Animals Act, introduced more than 100 years ago, was made yesterday by Mr Colin Smith, general secretary of the National Anti-Vivisection Society.

He dissociated the society from the wave of vandalism against the property of eminent scientists over the past few days, in actions by so-called militant anti-vivisectionists. Nevertheless, he blamed inaction by successive governments for the behaviour of extremist groups

Mr Smith said governments had failed to recognize the strength of feeling of public opinion about the iniquities of the 1876 Act and the dissatisfaction with the proposed Laboratory Animals Protection Bill presented to Parliament as a possible replacement.

The new Bill presented by Lord Halsbury has the support of the scientific community through the Research defence Society and of the chemical and pharmaceutical industries.

However, none of the animal welfare movements is prepared to accept the legislation as offering any improvement on the Cruelty to Animals Act, against which they have fought with increasing vigour.

The National Anti-Vivisection Society represents perhaps the most moderate of the organizations, and its advisers maintain that Lord Halsbury's Bill is worse than the prevailing legislation as far as provisions for inflicting pain on animals goes.

For instance, a clause permits procedures on living animals to gain manual dexterity, such as teaching and learning surgical or other techniques; a practice illegal under the present law.

Even so, the national society is committed to a policy of abolition of animal experiments through constitutional means. Two immediate changes in legislation are proposed to that end.

In the absence of prohibition of the experiments, the first change would be a ban on the use of animals where alternative methods of experiment exist.

The second change would include a 'tax on animal usage", with the money being used to develop alternative procedures to research with live animals.

Heritage fund highlight

By Kenneth Gosling
Arts Reporter

Of all the arts causes that Mr Norman St John-Stevas espoused, one in particular was hailed last night as his supreme achievement, the establishment of the National Heritage Memorial Fund.

Mr Hugh Leggatt, secretary of Heritage in Danger, said it was probably the most important single act in protecting the heritage since Hugh Dalton set up the National Land Fund in 1946.

"It has been a most major reform", Mr Leggatt said, "and the one most beneficial for the orts and the heritage."

Mr St John-Stevas also emphasized the need for support for the arts to be spread as widely as possible so as not to be so dependent on government grants.

For the minister, business sponsorship was the key to the continued health of arts organizations.

He continued the championship of authors' rights begun by his predecessors. He was also keen that a high priority should be given to a start on the new British Library

Mr Reg Prentice gives heavy workload and medical reasons for resigning

The following letters were exchanged between Mr Reg Prentice and the Prime Minister:

My dear Margaret, some weeks ago I indicated to you that my health would no longer allow me to undertake, in the way that would wish, the very heavy workload as Minister for Social Security, and I asked you to bear this in mind if you should decide to make a reconstruction of your government.

As I explained, I have hypertension, diagnozed just over a year ago. It is controlled by medication but this has the effect of slowing me down—indeed, it is meant to do so—and I cannot undertake the very long hours which are worked by most of my colleagues.

I can still lead an active life in politics, but I cannot for instance, do all-night sittings.

I am now placing my resignation in your hands. It has been a great honour for me to have served in your administration for nearly two years.

I hope that, freed from the pressures of departmental responsibilities I may continue to be of service to the Conservative Party.

I am particularly interested in strengthening the Conservative trade unionists and in explaining the dangers inherent in the growing control of the Labour Party by extremists.

I would like to assure you of my firm support for the policies of the Government and for you personally as Prime Minister.

I am particularly grateful for the unfailing kindness that you have always shown to me.

Yours ever,
Reg.

Mrs Thatcher replied:
Mr dear Reg, thankyou so much for your letter. I was very sorry indeed to hear of the reasons which have made it necessary for you to resign as Minister for Social Security.

Despite your ill-health over the past year, you have continued to carry out your heavy responsibilities, and I want to place on record my warm appreciation all that you have done as a minister and for the part you played in piloting the very important Social Security Act through the House and for your marvellous and compassionatte work for the disabled.

I am very pleased to hear that you will be able to continue to serve our party outside the administration, in ways for which you have very special qualifications.

I send you my very sincere thanks and all good wishes for the future.

Yours ever, Margaret

The letters between Mr Angus Maude and Mrs Thatcher said:

Dear Prime Minister,

As you know, I had indicated to you some time ago that when you wished to reconstruct your administration I would be ready to facilitate this by making way for a younger man in the Cabinet.

As I understand that you are now ready to make some changes I am therefore placing my resignation at your disposal.

It has been a great honour for me to serve in your government in the success of which I have complete confidence. It has also been a great personal pleasure to me to have worked so closely with you over the last six years.

Thank you for giving me the opportunity. With all best wishes for the future,

Yours ever
Angus

My dear Angus,

Thank you so much for your generous letter of 2 January. In accepting your resignation I want to thank you most warmly for all that you have done as a member of the Cabinet and for the wise advice which you have always given to the Government.

We have worked together very closely for six years and I hope that you realize just how greatly I have valued your wisdom and experience.

I send to you and to Barbara my warmest good wishes for the future. With renewed and very special thanks.

Yours ever
Margaret

Alburt holds lead in Hastings chess contest

From Harry Golombek
Chess Correspondent
Hastings

The seventh round in the ICI Grandmaster chess tournament at Hastings yesterday passed more quietly than earlier rounds. Players seemed content to have a restful day and to preserve their positions in the tournament.

Lev Alburt, the leader, drew a fairly short game with Speelman, the English grandmaster, and thus still has a lead of one point over Andersson, who drew an even shorter game with Sunyé.

Three more short draws between Torre and Bellin, Liberzon and Brito, and Popovic and Mestel meant that Andersson retained second place and Liberzon third.

The remaining games were adjourned. Of these only the Lein against Littlewood game looked like having a positive result, as the English player has the inferior rook and pawn ending.

Results of the seventh round were:

Pinter, adj against Chandler, QP, Queen's Indian def, 45 moves; Torre ½, Bellin ½, English opening, 31; Liberzon ½, Brito ½, Sicilian def, 29; Alburt ½, Speelman ½, Catalan system, 27; Andersson ½, Sunyé ½, QP, Queen's Indian def, 22; Ftacnik adj against Peters, Catalan system, 40; Lein adj against P. Littlewood, Catalan system, 41; Popovic ½, Mestel ½, Sicilian def, 25.

Results of adjourned games from sixth round: Sunyé 0, Alburt 1; Mestel 1, Lein 0.

Scores at end of seventh round: Alburt 6; Andersson 5; Liberzon 4½; Sunyé and Torre 4; Ftacnik 3½ and 1 adj; Brito, Mestel, Popovic and Speelman 3; Pinter and Littlewood 2½ and 1 adj; Bellin 2½; Lein and Peters 2, 1 adj and 1 postponed; Chandler 1½ and 1 adj.

Korchnoi in lead: Victor Korchnoi, the Soviet exile grandmaster, took the lead at Merano for the first time yesterday half-way through the World Chess Candidates' best of 16 games, against Robert Hübner when the West German grandmaster resigned in the eighth game (Reuter reports).

Hübner, who was down two pawns when the game was adjourned on Saturday, made only one move and resigned within two minutes.

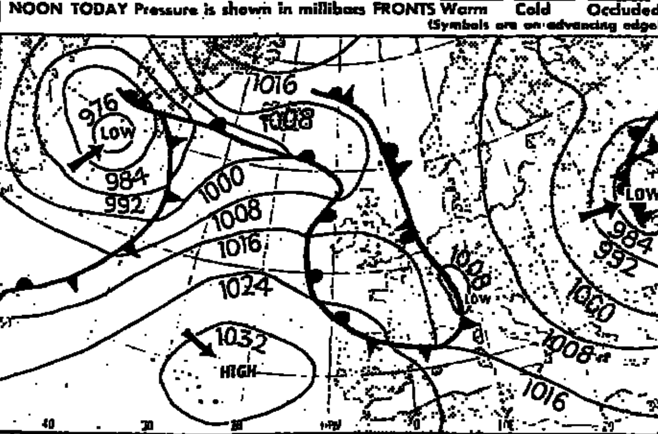
Korchnoi now has 4½ points, with three wins and Hübner has 3½ points, with two wins. Three games have been drawn. The winner will challenge Anatoly Karpov, of the Soviet Union, for the world title this summer.

Paper dispute settled

Distribution of the London evening newspaper, *The New Standard*, was resumed yesterday after a dispute involving distribution staff was settled.

The dispute was not resolved in time to save the first edition of the paper.

Weather forecast and recordings



NOON TODAY

b—blue sky; bc—half clouded; c—cloudy; o—overcast; f—fog; d—drizzle; h—hail; m—mist; r—rain; s—snow; th—thunderstorm; p—showers; prs—periodical rain with snow. Wind speed in mph.

Today

Sun rises: 8.05 am Sun sets: 4.08 pm
Moon rises: 7.58 am Moon sets: 4.35 pm
New Moon: 7.24 am.
Lighting up: 4.38 pm to 7.35 am.
High water: London Bridge, 1.35 am, 6.9m; 1.58 pm, 6.8m. Avonmouth, 7.08 am, 12.7m; 7.25 pm, 12.7m. Dover, 10.54 am, 6.3m; 11.19 pm, 6.5m. Hull, 6.15 am, 7m; 6.29 pm, 7.2m. Liverpool, 11.15 am, 9.1m; 11.34 pm, 8.8m. 1ft=0.3048m. 1m=3.2808ft.

Frontal trough in North Sea weakening as weak ridge builds over S Britain but another trough will cross N areas.

Forecasts for 6 am to midnight:

London, central S, SW England, Midlands, Channel Islands, Wales: Rather cloudy at times but sunny intervals; some showers, wintry on hills; wind NW, moderate or fresh, later W; max temp 5° or 6°C (41° to 43°F).

SE England, East Anglia: Wintry showers, sunny intervals developing; wind NW, strong, decreasing W, moderate, later fresh; max temp 5°C (41°F).

E, NW, NE, central N England, Lake District, Isle of Man, Borders, Edinburgh, Dundee: Bright intervals, wintry showers, more persistent rain later, preceded by snow in places; wind NW, moderate, strong in places at first, backing W to SW and increasing again later; max temp 4° to 6°C (39° to 43°F).

Aberdeen, central Highlands, Moray Firth, NE Scotland, Orkney, Shetland; Bright intervals, wintry showers, more persistent sleet rain or snow later, wind NW, moderate, later, backing SW; max temp 3° or 4°C (37° to 39°F).

Outlook for tomorrow and Thursday: Milder weather with outbreaks of rain, preceded by snow in places, spreading from NW.

Sea passages: S North Sea, Straits of Dover: Wind cyclonic, variable, strong to severe gale, becoming NW, decreasing moderate or fresh; sea very rough, becoming moderate.

English Channel (E): Wind NW, strong to gale, decreasing moderate or fresh; sea very rough, becoming moderate.

Yesterday

London: Temp: max 6 am to 6 pm, 6.1°C (43°F); min 6 pm to 6 am, 1.5°C (35°F). Humidity, 6 pm, 70 per cent. Rain, 24 hrs to 6 pm, nil. Sun, 24 hrs to 6 pm, 6.1 hrs. Bar, mean sea level, 6 pm, 1,024.1 millibars, falling.
1,000 millibars=29.53 in.

WEATHER REPORTS YESTERDAY MIDDAY: c, cloud, f, fair; s, sun; sn, snow.

		C	F			C	F			C	F			C	F
Akrotiri	f	17	63	Copnhgn	c	-2	28	L Angeles	s	14	57	Oslo	s	-11	12
Algiers	c	16	61	Florence	s	10	50	Lxmbourg	f	1	34	Paris	s	1	34
Amsterdm	f	3	37	Funchal	c	17	63	Madrid	s	9	48	Reykjavik	c	-5	23
Athens	c	16	61	Geneva	sn	2	36	Majorca	f	13	55	Rome	s	12	54
Barcelona	s	13	55	Gibraltar	s	16	61	Malaga	s	16	61	R de Jan	s	29	84
Beirut	f	16	61	Guernsey	c	6	43	Malta	f	18	64	Rnldsway	f	5	41
Belfast	f	0	32	Helsinki	s	-12	10	Miami	s	23	73	San Fran	s	12	54
Berlin	c	1	34	Innsbrk	sn	-1	30	Montreal	s	-19	-2	Stockhlm	f	-11	12
Bermuda	r	12	54	Jersey	c	7	45	Moscow	c	-5	23	Tel Aviv	s	16	61
Biarritz	c	8	46	L. Palmas	c	18	64	Munich	c	-1	30	Venice	s	-9	15
Brussels	s	3	37	Lisbon	s	10	50	Naples	s	11	52	Vienna	sn	-2	28
Budapest	c	2	36	Locarno	c	7	45	New York	s	-3	27	Warsaw	f	-3	27
Cologne	c	3	37	London	c	4	39	Nice	s	13	55	Zurich	c	-18	0

Overseas selling prices

Australia $2; Austria Sch 20; Bahrain BD 0.550; Belgium B frs 30; Canaries Pes 100; Cyprus 400 mils; Denmark Dkr 5.50; Dubai Dir 7.00; Finland Mkk [illegible]; France Frs 4.50; Germany Dm 3.00; Greece Dr 50; Holland Gl 2.50; Iran IR 135; Iraq ID 0.300; Irish Republic 28p; Italy L 1100; Jordan LD 0.[illegible]; Kuwait KD 0.450; Lebanon LL [illegible]; Luxembourg Lf [illegible]; Madeira Esc [illegible]; Malta 20c; Morocco Dir 5.00; Norway Kr 6.00; Oman OR 0.700; Pakistan Rus [illegible]; Portugal Esc 50; Qatar OR 7.50; Saudi Arabia SR [illegible]; Singapore $4.5; Spain Pes 100; Sweden Skr 5.00; Switzerland S frs 3.00; Syria LS 3.50; Tunisia Din 3.50; US [illegible]; Canada $1.50; UAE Dir 7; Yugoslavia Din 40.

[illegible] All subscription rates on request.



Businessmen jailed for part in £3.4m silver bullion raid

Four businessmen helped to carry out Britain's biggest hijacking, the theft of more than £3m of silver bullion, it was stated at the Central Criminal Court yesterday.

Mr Timothy Cassell, for the prosecution, said the 321 ingots were dumped in a north London garage while the gang, having discovered their value, tried to work out how to return them. Two months later detectives recovered most of the stolen silver after information from Michael Gervaise, aged 37, a jeweller, who had been one of the three men behind the robbery and became an informer.

Mr Gervaise and two other men being sought by Scotland Yard had recruited four amateurs for the robbery, counsel continued. Gibson, aged 38, William Parker, aged 42, Renalto Aguda, aged 31, and his uncle Rudolpho Aguda, aged 49.

Mr Gibson, property developer, of Old Park Road, Enfield, London; Mr Parker, transport manager, of Cranborne Road, Potters Bar, Hertfordshire, Renalto Aguda, haulage contractor, of Warven Road, Chingford, London; and Rudolpho Aguda, company director, of Cherrydown Avenue, Chingford, pleaded guilty to the £3,397,000 silver robbery at Ribble Road, Barking, on March 24 last year.

In December, Mr Gervaise, of Dellville Close, Radlett, Hertfordshire, admitted the robbery as well as other major crimes and was remanded for sentence after the court was told that he had informed on dozens of criminal associates.

Mr Gibson and the Agudas were jailed for 10 years each. Mr Parker, the gang's "inside" man, was jailed for seven years.

Judge Miskin, QC, the Recorder, said: "This was a skilfully designed and executed plot. It was conceived and devised by Gervaise, he being in command, and it was his brainchild".

The judge said he was greatly reducing the sentences because the defendants had been co-operative with detectives and helped in the recovery of most of the silver.

He added: "The whole team expected a very large catch indeed but did not expect that the fat salmon they got would turn into a whale because of the steep price rise in silver".

Mr Cassell said that an East German company ordered the silver from London bullion dealers, who arranged for the ingots to be taken to Tilbury Docks by a south London transport company, where Mr Parker was a transport manager.

Mr Parker, who had been put under pressure to disclose details of lorry loads—apart from the silver robbery he admitted being concerned in the disappearance of cheese valued at £24,000—said his family had been threatened.

Mr Gervaise planned the raid. The bullion lorry, escorted by a security man in a car, was waved into a lay-by on the A13 at Barking. Mr Gervaise tricked the driver and escort by wearing a policeman's uniform and telling them a Ministry of Transport traffic check was being made for a census.

The two Agudas, wearing white coats and carrying clipboards, pretended to be from the ministry. They produced a revolver and sawn-off shotgun and bundled the driver, security man and an employee into a van at gunpoint.

The victims were bound and left several miles away in a locked garage. The bullion was taken in another van to a garage in Oakwood, Enfield, where the ingots were unloaded.

On May 31, two weeks after Mr Gervaise was arrested, he gave detectives the names of his partners. When seen by the police the four men all admitted their guilt.

Mr Gibson took officers to the garage and all except 12 ingots, valued at £125,000 were recovered. Mr Gibson told the detectives: "When we heard about the value of the silver we realized it was too hot to handle, and we decided to give it back".

Sikh girl told trousers are unacceptable for a nurse

By Lucy Hodges

Nurses feel as strongly about the tradition of their uniform as Sikhs do about women having to wear trousers, an industrial tribunal was told yesterday.

The case on which it was deliberating concerned Miss Tajwinder Kaur, a Sikh, aged 18, of Swindon, who was rejected as a student nurse because she wanted to wear trousers, as dictated by her religion and culture.

Miss Kaur, who is being supported by the Commission for Racial Equality, is accusing Kingston and Richmond Area Health Authority of indirect racial discrimination. Mr Kuttan Menon, who represented her said that the trouser ban was in breach of the Race Relations Act of 1976 because it effectively kept a racial group out of nursing in that area.

Kingston said it had recruited other Asian women who were prepared to wear thick black tights to maintain modesty. When the hearing resumed yesterday, Miss Anne Potter, Kingston's nursing personnel officer, said that nurses' uniform dated from the twelfth century.

The uniform derived from the religious nursing orders and had become sacrosanct, Miss Potter said: "A lot of very senior nurses feel that this tradition is important and should be given equal weight with the traditions you are considering here."

Mr Menon said he was not challenging the need for a uniform but was asking for an alteration or alternative to it. Roman Catholic nuns and agency nurses were allowed to wear their own uniform in Kingston, so why not a Sikh?

Miss Potter said that if Sikh trousers were worn under a nurse's dress that would be an embellishment and would be unacceptable.

Judgment was reserved.

Whitehall brief: Cabinet papers show how Britain avoided McCarthyism

Successful cold war purge without hysteria

By Peter Hennessy

Why did Britain manage to avoid McCarthyism? The question may have crossed the minds of those who saw BBC Television's superb recent series on the life of Robert Oppenheimer, with its dramatic reconstruction of his loyalty hearing and the general security mania that afflicted Washington in the early 1950s and became associated with the name of the Wisconsin Senator.

On the face of it, the United Kingdom should have been more prone to what Mr Dean Acheson, President Truman's droll Secretary of State, liked to call an "attack by the primitives" than the United States. Whitehall uncovered an alarming trail of spies in government service in the 1940s and 1950s, from Professor Alan Nunn May, through Dr Klaus Fuchs and Dr Bruno Pontecorvo to Mr Donald Maclean and Mr Guy Burgess.

Our economy was immeasurably shakier than that of the United States, our Armed Forces weaker and physically the United Kingdom was that much closer to Stalin's feared Red Army.

It is a question that intrigued a number of American scholars in the 1960s and was alluded to more recently in Mr David Caute's highly readable study, *The Great Fear*, in which he wrote:

"The British of the Attlee era . . . kept their heads; teachers and professors were not purged; dismissals in the Civil Service were few and confined mainly to genuinely sensitive jobs; Parliament did not go witchhunting; there was no Un-British Activities Committee to whip up enmity towards radicals or fellow travellers; no rash of loyalty oaths brought disgrace to the professions. . . .

"Having stumbled through the cold war with this myopic attitude, Britain emerged with just as few communists as before."

More of an answer to the question can now be given, for the Civil Service at least, thanks to papers that reached the Public Record Office last week under the 30-year rule. A comparison of numbers purged tells only part of the story.

In the United States, 9,500 federal civil servants were dismissed and 15,000 resigned while under investigation. In Britain since 1948, 25 civil servants have been dismissed for security reasons, 25 resigned, 88 were transferred to non-sensitive work and 33 reinstated.

Cabinet papers declassified on Friday show that the sole British equivalent of a host of



Sir John Winnifrith: "We should not make martyrs."

Congressional committees and loyalty boards in the United States was a Cabinet Committee on Subversive Activities, chaired by Mr Clement Attlee, the Prime Minister, between May, 1947, and September, 1951.

The bulk of its staff work was undertaken by Sir John Winnifrith, a Treasury official, who supervised for several years the purge procedure introduced by the Attlee Government in March, 1948, and tightened after the Fuchs case led to a further review by Sir John in 1950.

Sir John said last week that an important factor in avoiding a British version of McCarthyism had been that so few "extremists . . . screaming for blood" existed in the Commons or elsewhere. He placed great weight on the belief of himself and his Treasury superiors, Sir Edward Bridges and Sir Thomas Padmore, that from the outset "we should not make any martyrs".

Great efforts were made to provide those who came under suspicion with alternative employment in non-sensitive areas in the public service.

The policy continues to this day, operated by Mr Rex Davie's PM5 Division in the Civil Service Department with what Mr Peter Jones of the Council of Civil Service Unions, describes as "our silent connivance".

Although, as Sir John acknowledged, Whitehall's vetting procedure did not uncover all of what he called "the very dangerous crypto-communists" in government departments, it achived its purpose with a good deal of discreet shuffling, very little blood on the carpet and a minimum of public hysteria.

The Great Fear. The Anti-Communist Purge under Truman and Eisenhower, by David Caute (Secker and Warburg, £9.95p).

Zoo owner quits RSPB after case

From Our Correspondent
Milton Keynes

Christopher Marler, an animal conservationist and zoo owner, is resigning from the Royal Society for Protection of Birds after the society brought a prosecution against him involving two rare snowy owls.

Mr Marler, aged 48, owner of the Flamingo Zoological Gardens at Weston Underwood, Buckinghamshire, was found guilty at Newport Magistrates' Court yesterday of selling the owls illegally. The birds did not have rings on their legs to prove they were bred in captivity.

One of the birds was sent to Mr Marler by Bristol Zoo the night before a sale of surplus stock at Weston Underwood. Mr Marler, vice-chairman of the British Zoos Federation, was given a conditional discharge. The society's claim for £50 costs was dismissed.

Mr Marler told the court that he had acted in good faith in buying one of the owls from a very reputable zoo. He knew it was bred in captivity.

He told the court: "It appears that the society is quite determined to take the zoo world on. I am afraid that the society's attitude to those of us who breed things in captivity is well known."

He said afterwards: "The RSPB has this high and mighty attitude about things being bred in captivity. For many species captivity and selective breeding under the proper conditions is the only hope of survival."

He obtained the zoo-bred male owl to make up a pair. The court heard that zoos were not obliged to ring birds bred in captivity.

Mr Marler said that he was resigning from the society in disgust as a result of the court proceedings.

Teaching courses 'need science recruits'

By Our Education Correspondent

HM Inspectorate for Schools (HMI) says it is disturbed to find that less than one third of graduates training to become specialist secondary school teachers have degrees in mathematics or the sciences.

In a discussion paper on post-graduate certificate of education courses (PGCE), published yesterday, the inspectors call on colleges and universities to strive to obtain a better balance between arts and science specialists recruited to PGCE courses.

In primary schools, only one graduate in eight on PGCE courses was found to have a science or mathematics degree.

Some 10,000 teachers, accounting for more than half the total output of new teachers, come from the PGCE route each year.

The report notes that most PGCE students on secondary school courses take a "method course" in a second subject in addition to their main degree subject.

The advantages of teachers being able to offer a soundly based second subject were increasingly being recognized, particularly at a time of falling pupil numbers in schools, the inspectors say.

However, they emphasize the need to ensure that students had an entry qualification to pursue the second specialism at some depth.

That was particularly important in view of the finding, noted in the HMI's recent survey of secondary schools, that "some teachers are operating at or beyond the limits of their knowledge".

The inspectors comment favourably on the growing tendency for colleges to base their PGCE courses on students' firsthand experience in schools.

There had been widespread concern about the inadequacy of teaching practice in PGCE courses, and the excessive emphasis on educational theory at the expense of adequate preparation for students' responsibilities.

PGCE in the public sector; an HMI discussion paper (Department of Education and Science, Room 2/11 Elizabeth House, York Road, London SE1 7PH).

Call to end Labour's 'needless' clashes

By Geoffrey Browning
Parliamentary Staff

An appeal for unity within the Labour Party and an end to needless differences was made last night by the treasurer, Mr Norman Atkinson, MP for Haringey, Tottenham.

Echoing the plea for party unity by Mr Roy Mason, MP for Barnsley and shadow agriculture minister, at the weekend, Mr Atkinson, a member of the NEC, said that above all the party needed to establish credibility for its policies.

Speaking at the annual meeting of Dorset Labour Parties at Wool, he said the party must do three things initially to follow the battle-cry of Mr Michael Foot, leader of the party, to rid Britain of Thatcherism.

It must try to end needless differences between the parliamentary party and the National executive committee. It must decide to what extend the PLP and the trade unions should end existing collaboration with the Tories and pursue a policy of strict non-cooperation. It must work as hard as it could to agree on the socialist alternative for Britain.

Mr Atkinson said the party's position would be exploited by the press and all other anti-socialists, and that everyone must sacrifice something to to attain absolute unity.

On credibility for policies, Mr Atkinson said the three main issues of nuclear disarmament, full employment and the adequate funding of the social services meant such fundamental changes that time was not on their side.

The sooner Labour could publish a simple statement over the signatures of its front-bench spokesmen, setting out its commitment in this regard, the sooner the campaign could start.

On Saturday Mr Mason declared that Labour was crumbling at the edges and that 1981 would be a make or break year for the party.

In brief

Mosque attack inquiry sought

Mr William Whitelaw, Home Secretary, is to be asked to hold a public inquiry into an attack on a mosque at Luton by Chelsea football supporters on Boxing Day. Four people were injured.

The inquiry was called for at a meeting at Luton on Sunday, which was attended by 500 people.

Oil-covered seabirds found in Sussex

Nearly 400 oil-covered guillemots and other seabirds have been treated at sanctuaries at Sheffield Park, East Sussex, and Eartham, West Sussex, in recent weeks. Many birds have died. No oil has been reported on West Sussex beaches.

'Joe the Greek' hearing

Iordanis Vratsides, known as Joe the Greek, who was arrested by the Rome police last year and extradited, will appear before magistrates at Highgate, London, today charged with four attempted murders, seven armed robberies and two deception charges involving passports.

Canoeists missing

A search for two canoeists feared drowned in Bassenthwaite Lake, Cumbria, will resume this morning. They are Mr John Molyneux, aged 36, from London, and Mr David Jones, aged 26, from Dartford.

Docks ruling next week

A decision on the former Surrey docks site in London is expected next week. Recommendations go before Southwark council on Tuesday and the Greater London Council on Wednesday.

Queen to open bridge

The Queen will officially open the £80m Humber Bridge on July 17. It is expected that the bridge will be opened to traffic in April.

M62 tanker fire

A 10-mile stretch of the M62 between Liverpool and Manchester was closed yesterday because of toxic fumes from a burning tanker.

Girl heard youth shoot himself after phone talk

A youth shot himself after a telephone conversation with a girl friend on Christmas Eve, a coroner was told yesterday.

Mr Philip Gill, the Leeds coroner, recorded a verdict that David Crossland, aged 18, a miner, of Church Road, Great Preston, near Leeds, killed himself.

Mr Brian Crossland said his son had been having a relationship with a girl. She kept leaving him and then coming back.

On December 24, he said, he was told that David had gone out to telephone the girl. A shotgun was missing.

Shortly afterwards, he said, the girl telephoned his brother-in-law to say she had heard a shot fired at the end of the telephone conversation.

Mr Crossland said: "I could not understand him doing it deliberately. I think he may have slipped. He looked forward very much to Christmas."

Sergeant Peter Gough said: "I am satisfied the gun was held to the head and that it did not go off accidentally."

MP joins in demonstration outside EXIT case court

By David Nicholson-Lord

A Labour MP joined in a demonstration yesterday outside Hendon Magistrates' Court in support of Nicholas Reed, general secretary of EXIT, the voluntary euthanasia society, who is facing charges of helping people to commit suicide.

Miss Sheila Wright, MP for Birmingham, Handsworth, was one of 30 EXIT members who waited outside the court with banners and placards as Mr Reed, appearing for the second time, was remanded on bail of £2,000 until February 2.

Mr Reed, aged 33, of New Cross, south-east London, is charged on two counts of aiding and abetting suicide and four of conspiring to aid and abet suicide. Charged with him with conspiracy is Mark Lyons, aged 69, of Hampstead, London, who faces a further charge of murder and five charges of aiding and abetting suicide. Mr Lyons was remanded in custody.

Reporting restrictions were lifted at a previous hearing.

Mr Stephen Wooler, for the prosecution, said Mr Lyons had been remanded in custody because of the possibility of interfering with other witnesses or of committing other offences "or the danger he might present to himself".

EXIT groups from the West Country, Merseyside, Tyneside and Birmingham, took part in the protest. Mr Marsh Dickson, the society's parliamentary liaison officer, said it was illogical and unjust for someone to be prosecuted for aiding and abetting suicide when suicide itself had been abolished as a crime by the Suicide Act of 1961.

Miss Wright said the law should be altered so that any individual who wished, after careful consideration, to die should be enabled to do so. She added: "I am concerned that individuals who find life intolerable physically should be allowed the right to make their own decision as to whether they wish to go on living".

Dancer went on rampage after show, bench told

A leading dancer with the touring South African musical show *Ipi Tombi* went on the rampage after a party, magistrates at Brighton were told yesterday.

She damaged two doors at her theatrical lodgings by beating on them with her fists, and when she was arrested she bit a police sergeant on the thigh and twisted a policewoman's finger, it was added.

Winnie Nomvella Minton, aged 26, of Crescent Avenue, Coventry admitted assaulting the officers and causing criminal damage. She was fined £200 and ordered to pay £70 compensation.

Mr Ian Stewart, for the defence, said: "She is bitterly ashamed". After giving two performances with the show at Brighton on New Year's Eve she went celebrating in a public house with other dancers and her husband.

HOME NEWS

Abolition of top farm science jobs proposed

By Hugh Clayton

A committee of civil servants has proposed that two of the *most senior* government posts in agricultural science should be abolished. The posts are those of chief scientist at the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, and deputy director-general of the Agricultural Development and Advisory Service.

The former is held by Dr Bernard Weitz, aged 61, a member of two government research councils who began work in the state scientific service in 1942. His job is ranked at the level of deputy secretary at a salary of £24,500 a year.

The deputy director-general is Mr Eric Carter, aged 57, who has worked in the government farm advisory services since 1946. He is paid £22,110. The committee which recommended the abolition of his job includes his immediate superior, Dr Keith Dexter.

Dr Dexter, director-general of the development and advisory service, is 53

He is a member of a committee of senior officials from the Ministry, the Treasury and the Civil Service Department which has spent the past year on a cost-cutting review of ministry staff. The committee is chaired by Sir Brian Hayes, Permanent Secretary at the ministry.

The committee has also decided to eliminate a further 20 senior posts in the development and advisory service by enforcing retirement at 60 and abandoning the usual practice of allowing the staff to stay on until they are 65.

Most senior staff at the ministry are members of the Institution of Professional Civil Servants.

A ministry spokesman said that there was no question of dismissals. The proposed job cuts were being negotiated with unions. He emphasized that the committee which had called for them reported to ministers and was unconnected with the work done by Sir Derek Rayner, who was appointed by the Prime Minister in 1979 to investigate waste in the Civil Service.

Sports centre plan for Alexandra Palace

By Jacob Ecclestone

Six months after fire destroyed much of the Alexandra Palace, plans are being drawn up for a sports and recreational centre on the site.

A survey of public opinion in north London, commissioned by *Haringey Borough Council, the* owners, has shown strong support for the restoration provided running costs can be met from revenue. Most people wanted facilities for sports events, concerts, exhibitions and eating.

Mr Terence O'Sullivan, chairman of Haringey's Alexandra Palace and Parks Committee, said he was delighted by the results of the survey. "We thought it was worth waiting three or four months to get the answer right; we have the chance now of building something really worthwhile, but we are determined that the new palace must pay for itself."

Mr Robin Young, leader of the council, whop romised after the fire last July that the palace would be rebuilt, said he was heartened to find that local people wanted to keep the distinctive south facade and to put more appealing things inside.

A team of architects and engineers formed by the council has been asked to draw up suggestions for the use of the palace which wil be put to further public discussion.

Haringey bought Alexandra Palace, sometimes described as London's biggest white elephant, for £1 from the Greater London Council in January last year. With it came the surrounding parkland and £8.5m towards the upkeep.

Last year's fire destroyed the great hall, the area once used for roller skating and the former banqueting suite.

The total insurance cover was £46m, *although the eventual* claim, due to be submitted next month, will be considerably less. Parts of the complex, particularly the television studios used by the BBC for Open University programmes, were not seriously damaged.

The GLC's £8.5m and the *insurance* money will be used for the restoration.

The questionaire was sent by Fieldwork International to 4,346 people in Haringey and 2,493 in six adjoining boroughs, of whom 61 per cent replied. Of those, 69 per cent wanted the damaged parts of the palace to be restored and equipped with modern facilities.

People living in Haringey were asked to what use they would like the buildings to be put. In order of preference the 10 most popular uses were: indoor sports shows, a restaurant, a coffee bar, classical concerts, a leisure pool, events for children, hobbies and crafts, sports events and shows, a concert hall and pageants and pop concerts.

The great organ, reputedly the finest in Europe although silent since 1940, also featured in the survey. Of the Haringey residents questioned, 58 per cent wanted it to be reinstated.

The organ itself was sold by the GLC in 1972 to Henry Willis IV, grandson of the buidler, for £1,500. Fortunately, Mr Willis had removed most of the organ well before the fire. He is now discussing with Haringey council its restoration at a cost of about £300,000. A fund has been launched to raise the money.

Te palace was built speculatively in 1873 as north London's answer to the Crystal Palace, and survived a mere 16 days before being burnt down. It was rebuilt within two years.

Squatters in GLC block of flats defy order to quit

By John Witherow

Squatters occupying a block of flats in south London in protest at the sale of council properties yesterday defied a High Court order to move out and barricaded themselves inside the building.

Several dozen squatters told *Mr Alistair Black, the Under-Sheriff of Greater London, who* arrived to serve the possession order, that they would not leave the building unless the Greater London Council agreed to let the flats and not sell them.

The GLC recently modernized Kilner House, next to the Oval cricket ground, and offered the 60 one and two-bedroom flats for sale at between £18,000 and £22,000.

About 150 squatters have lived in the building since October, delaying the sale of several of the apartments, but their number has dwindled as eviction became inevitable.

Mr Black, who was abused by squatters leaning out of top floor windows as "a tool of capitalism', said a High Court order had to be enforced and he would return to ensure that it was.

He was expected to come back with police reinforcements to break down a locked gate to the building's courtyard and to remove squatters from the top floor of the five-storey building, where they had barricaded themselves behind furniture and sandbags.

The building was festooned with banners proclaiming, "Stop the sale of council houses" and "We're homeless why should we go?"

Mr Stuart Holland, Labour MP for Lambeth, Vauxhall, has supported the squatters' stand *against the GLC and yesterday he arrived at the building to* add his moral backing.



Photograph by Keith Waldegrave

Watchers at the window of a squatters' flat yesterday.

"This kind of protest is necessary to draw people's attention to what the GLC is doing", he said. "They are catering only for those who can *afford to buy rather than those who can afford to rent."*

Lambeth council is offering some accommodation to married couples and families leaving Kilner House. Others are moving to new squats. An official for the GLC said about *200 of the council's properties* are at present occupied by squatters.

WEST EUROPE

Party rivalry bodes ill for Lisbon's new administration

From Richard Wigg
Madrid, Jan 5

Portugal's new cabinet was presented to President Eanes by Dr Francisco Pinto Balsemao, the Prime Minister-*designate, in Lisbon today.* It will be formally sworn in later this week.

Putting the new team together has taken Dr Pinto Balsemao more than three weeks, largely because of the rivalries which have developed between the Democratic Alliance coalition partners. Dr Pinto Balsemao took over leadership of the Social Democrats from Dr Francisco sá Carneiro who was killed in an air crash near Lisbon last month.

Two major figures of the previous administration have declined to serve in Dr Pinto Balsemao's administration. They are: Senhor Anibal Cavaco e Silva, the Finance and Planning Minister who won the respect of Western financial circles during the past year despite Portugal's persistent economic problems, and Senhor Eurico de Melo, Dr sá Carneiro's Interior Minister and a candidate last month for the leadership.

Already there is talk that the new Government may have only a short life, despite Dr Pinto Balsemao's declaration last month when he started gathering his team that he intended to form a government which would serve out its full four-year term, and take Portugal into the EEC in the process.

Lisbon's declared aim is to negotiate entry during this year, but the unsettled situation within the coalition may cause delays.

The Social Democrats, the biggest partner, have still to thrash out their identity without Dr Sá Carneiro. This struggle between more rightest and more leftist tendencies will probably occur at the party's national congress due this spring, and will also be a test for the new Prime Minister.

Professor Andre Goncalves Pereira, an independent known outside Portugal solely as an international lawyer, will be the new Foreign Minister after Professor Diogo Freitas do Amaral stood by his promise not to enter any government after President Eanes won a second five-year term on December 7.

But his right-wing Centre Democratts fought successfully to increase their share of cabinet posts from four to six. These include all the important economic portfolios plus defence. The Social Democrats now have nine ministers, including the Prime Minister, compared with 11 under Dr Sá Carneiro.

The Centre Democrats prevented splitting the Finance and Planning portfolio between the two parties and the job goes to their nominee, Senhor Joao Morais Leitao. By way of compensation, the Social Democratts have made their former Industry Minister, Senhor Alvaro Barreto, the new Minister responsible for European integration in charge of the EEC negotiations.

Senhor Basilio Horta will be the chief Centre Democrat representative in the new administration and will work alongside the premier in the newly created post of Minister of State in the Prime Minister's office. He is one of the few political veterans in the team.

For the first time the tiny Monarchist Party in the three-party coalition has been brought into the Cabinet with a new portfolio covering the environment and the press, which includes an unprofitable nationalized sector.

Cellmates tortured prisoner

A Home Office investigation was called for yesterday after four prisoners on remand at Winchester tortured a cellmate for three days and nights.

The inquiry was urged by Mr John Smyth, QC, the recorder, who referred to the "disturbing features" relating to cell supervision and allocation.

Winchester Crown Court had heard how a prisoners' kangaroo court sentenced a prisoner aged 16 to be whipped and humiliated for being cheeky. He was stripped, bound and gagged and beaten.

Three of the cellmates involved in the offences were dealt with last August, but the fourth member, Peter Wright, aged 19, unemployed, of no fixed address was yesterday sentenced to borstal training. He had admitted common assault, causing actual bodily harm and gross indecency.

Housing is in crisis, MP says

By Our Parliamentary Staff

Britain faces its most serious crisis for generations, with employment among construction workers approaching 300,000, Mr Gerald Kaufman, opposition spokesman on the environment, said last night.

In the past year fewer new houses were started than in any peacetime year for more than 50 years he told a meeting of his constituency party at Ardwick, Manchester.

The mortgage rate of 14 per cent meant an annual tax of £560m on the 5,250,000 families buying their homes. New contracts for council house building had been stopped altogether and the council house programme was at its lowest peacetime level since the mid-1920s.

Council rent increases averaging £3.25 a week burdened tenants with an annual tax of £875m, Mr Kaufman said.

Dealer who stole Picassos jailed

Sacheverell de Hoghton, aged 41, an Oxford graduate and former art dealer, pleaded guilty at Oxford Crown Court yesterday to burglary at Campion Hall, which caters for theological students at Oxford University. He was jailed by Judge Leo Clark, QC, for four years.

Mr Alan Mainds, for the prosecution said Mr de Hoghton stole 10 paintings, including some by Augustus John and Picasso, with another man after hearing about them in prison.

Concern over rights of suspects

By Frances Gibb

Academics, lawyers and others who gave evidence to the Royal Commission on Criminal Procedure are concerned that its report, to be published on Thursday, will not significantly strengthen suspects' rights during police interrogation in line with their proposals.

Those rights, governed by the so-called Judges' Rules, were said to be ineffectual, because not externally enforceable, by an inquiry set up in 1976 and headed by Sir Henry Fisher, aftr three youths "confessed" to the murder of Maxwell Confaita lthough they had not committed it.

But yesterday Dr Michael McConville, a lecturer in law at Birmingham University, who gave evidence to the commission with Dr. John Baldwin, a lecturer in judicial administration, said that on the basis of press accounts of the commission report there was little connexion between proposals on the rules and the commission's recommendations.

"The Royal Commission appears to have ignored the research that it had itself quite rightly commissioned and in many cases funded", he said.

The commission is expected to suggest that the regulation of interrogation should be left to the police themselves, with no external sanction for the breaching of the rules.

In his research with Dr Baldwin, Dr McConville concluded that confessions in crown court trials were not of great importance to most prosecution cases. In 80 per cent of important cases, the prosecution could get by without a confession, they said.

"Noone is suggesting that one takes confessions away altogether. But the point is that safeguards for the suspect should be written in at the first stage, because where there is a confession, it almost invariably means a conviction."

He said that the inescapable conclusion of the several *research reports produced for* the commission, from academics as well as from the Home Office research department and bodies such as the Cranfield Institute of Technology, was that suspects' rights were in need of greater protection.

The commission, he said, had proposed various measures such as the right of silence, the use of tape recordings, interrovation before a magistrate and access to a solicitor. All these measures were already available, but none was enforceable.

Dr McConville's concern was supported yesterday by the National Council for Civil Liberties. Miss Harriet Harman, legal officer, said: "We are very concerned that there should be mandatory exclusion of evidence where the rules have been breachd.

Swedes call off oil slick search

Stockholm, Jan 5.—Swedish coastguards today abandoned the search for an oil slick which has caused the death of hundreds of thousands of birds. British police have questioned the captain of a Greek tanker.

In the biggest wild life tragedy in Scandinavia, starving, helpless birds, their oil-caked feathers no longer able to keep out the cold and wet, have been washed up for days along the beaches of Norway, Denmark and Sweden.

A coastguard in Göteborg, southern Sweden, said today that over 11,000 oil-caked birds have had to be killed since Tuesday. He added that horrific scenes had taken place over the weekend with well-meaning people rowing among the birds killing many not even touched by the oil.

The official said that now only professional hunters would be allowed to put the birds out of their misery while specialists would attempt to save as many as possible. The birds included many extremely rare and protected *species, with puffins,* greater and lesser guillemots, eider ducks and kittiwakes being washed ashore on the filthy beaches.

In Denmark, wildlife protection authorities said that almost 100,000 dead birds had been found over the weekend in the Kattegat strait, separating the country from Sweden.

In Norway, two hospital centres have been set up in the Oslo fjord with ornithologists and young volunteers working to clean the birds and feed them.—Agence France-Presse.

Swiss reject terrorist 'blackmail'

Geneva, Jan 5.—Switzerland said today that two Armenian militants will go on trial despite threats made by the secret Armenian Liberation Army terrorist organization.

"We will not give way to blackmail", a Justice Ministry spokesman said in Berne. Government officials conceded, however, that extra security precautions were being taken at Swiss embassies and other offices abroad.

The two militants, one of them a woman with United States nationality but of Armenian origin, were arrested in Geneva on October 3 when a bomb they were allegedly putting together exploded. The woman, Suzy Mahseredjian, aged 27, escaped without injuries but her companion, Alexi Yenikomoushian, aged 25, lost one eye while the other was seriously damaged.

"The woman will go on trial shortly and the man will be tried at a later date when he is able to leave *hospital*", the Justice Ministry spokesman said. Possession of explosives is a crime in Switzerland.

The Armenian Secret Army, apparently based in Beirut, has already conducted attacks against Swiss airline and tourist offices in various West European countries and is now threatening to attack Swiss diplomats abroad unless the two accused are released. It has also demanded that the International Red Cross and Amnesty Inernational visit the detainees.

Showing seamy side of a drinkers' paradise

Regional report

Tim Jones
Carmarthen

Henry VIII must share some of the blame for the trials and tribulations of Carmarthen town, for it was he who enshrined in a royal charter the right of its ale houses to be open all day on most days of the week.

Despite protests from churchmen, the town has been recognized as a Welsh drinker's paradise. It is the only town in Wales where the King's writ for holding parliamentary elections did not run and its staggering municipal graft, corruption, and mismanagement earned it a place in local government and police history with the passing of the Municipal Corporations Act of 1835.

The parallels with the Wild West are inescapable because the town's history is a web of drunken violence, corrupt mayors and politically appointed lawmen. More than once Carmarthen has been freed from mob rule and lynch law by the arrival of the fifth cavalry in the form of the British Army.

Open public balloting, which survived until 1872 was, of course, tailor-made for the practice of corruption, intimidation and bribery.

A splendid example of that was the attempt in 1802 by Sir William Paxton, the London banker, to secure the loyalty of the few people eligible to vote.

In a monumental two-week campaign which became known as the great election, Paxton paid for 11,070 breakfasts, 36,901 dinners, 684 suppers, 25,275 gallons of ale, 11,068 bottles of whisky, 8,879 bottles of port, 460 bottles of sherry and 509 bottles of cider.

In addition, he promised if elected to build a bridge over the town but erected instead a tower known as Paxton's folly when the voters rejected him.

That splendid tale of a town that is still not entirely tamed is told in a new book, A Shilling for Carmarthen, by Det Chief Supt Pat Molloy, head of Dyfed-Powys CID.

The book is essentially a history of the local police force: for 80 years there were just 12 of them. Hence the title: it paints a vivid picture of the social and political life of wild Wales in the nineteenth century.

As Wynford Vaughan-Thomas says, local historians tend to hurry over the "seamy side", but Mr Molloy's account dissects the real life so often overlooked by great historians who illuminate the sweep of world events.

The force of which he is justly proud to be a member has evolved from a ragamuffin collection of illiterates and drunks scarcely better than the members of the infamous "Carmarthen mob" they sought to control.

Nor were their morals much better than those of the rabble. The book explains: "At the same hearing, Constable William Jones, who kept a common lodging house, was dealt with on a disciplinary *charge of harbouring females* of bad character, including Phillips's (another policeman's) wife."

As Mr Molloy states: "There could hardly be a more explicit description of a brothel but in those days it took more than brothel-keeping to lose one's job as a policeman." Constable Jones was allowed one month to get rid of his lodgers.

Mr Molloy wonders: "It may be only an idle reflection, but if London had been not 200 but 2,000 miles away from Carmarthen, as Washington DC was from Tombstone, Arizona, in the frontier days, who knows, Carmarthen might have had its own version of lynch law."

The latest edition of the *Carmarthen Journal* records that only two people appeared before the town's magistrates for being drunk and disorderly —an indication that the descendants of the Carmarthen shilling have nearly tamed wild Wales's frontier town.

A Shilling for Carmarthen (by Pat Molloy, Gomer Press, Llandysul, Dyfed, £5.95).

Master of fox hounds fined for assaulting saboteurs

From Our Correspondent
York

A master of foxhounds assaulted hunt saboteurs during a fracas on the fells, the magistrates at Hang West, Leyburn, North Yorkshire, were told yesterday.

Maurice Bell, aged 44, an engineer and Master of the Wensleydale Foxhounds, north Yorkshire, also threw a Liverpool housewife, Mrs Leila Keightley, aged 25, over a barbed wire fence, scratching her arm and stomach, when about 25 saboteurs from the Birmingham and Liverpool districts tried to disrupt the hunt last September, it was added.

Mr Bell, of Fairview, Hawes, who pleaded *not* guilty to two charges of assault causing bodily harm was convicted on both charges and fined £150.

The court was told that he was hunting on a hillside in Yorkshire Dales National Park near Hawes, where saboteurs had sprayed the area with anti-mate to put the hounds off the scent.

Mr Alan Vickers, for the prosecution, said they had failed to kill and during a confrontation two of the saboteurs were viciously and violently assaulted.

He added: "He hit one with his riding crop, and the man fell to the ground almost unconscious, with blood streaming from a wound on his head. He pinned a woman down and pulled her hair after hitting her on the face as she screamed and shouted in pain and fear.

The saboteurs confronted Mr Bell after lunch, and one of them, Mr Stephen Watkins, aged 25, of White Farm Road, Sutton Coalfield, West Midlands, said: "He hit me on the head with a stick causing a gash which required two stitches".

Mr Bell told Mr John Winch, QC, for the defence: "One of them sprayed me in the face with anti-mate so I backhanded him across his head. I never carry a whip, only a stick, and I never touched Mrs Keightley or threw her over the fence."

Six killed in rail collision

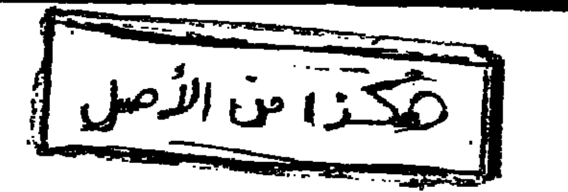
Madrid, Jan 5.—Six people were killed and 22 injured when a passenger train collided head-on with a locomotive at 9.30 am today 27 miles north of here.

Five of the six victims were employees of the Spanish railway company, officials said. The passenger train was travelling from Burgos to Madrid when it crashed into the locomotive.

Rescue workers manreed to remove the dead and unjured before a fire broke out in the wreckage.

The 22 injured people were taken to Madrid hospitals, some of them in critical condition.

Last year, 51 people died in eight rail crashes in Spain.—Agence France-Presse.



WEST EUROPE AND OVERSEAS

Poll puts M Giscard behind his main rival for presidency

From Charles Hargrove
Paris, Jan 5

For the first time in an opinion poll on the French presidential elections next spring, M François Mitterrand, the Socialist leader is given as the winner in a straight fight against President Giscard d'Estaing, in the second ballot.

The poll, carried out by Indice-Opinion and published today in *Le Quotidien de Paris*, shows the Socialist leader polling 51 per cent.

The poll, caried out in the week before Christmas, proves, if nothing else, the striking deterioration of the President's image in public opinion since last autumn and the setback of the Giscardian UDF in the series of by-elections held last November.

In the preceding months he remained Olympian, above the fray of pre-electoral skirmishing and was expected to be easily the winner.

The by-elections marked a turning point. The deteriorating economic situation, for which hitherto the Prime Minister was given all the blame, has begun to damage the President's repuation. He has also come under concentrated fire from opposition political circles and the press, both domestic and foreign, for his alleged in*creasingly monarchical manner* of government.

Though excessive by any objective standards—France is still far from reverting to the *Ancien Régime*—some of this criticism has begun to stick.

In a period when Frenchmen are worried by the prospects for the future, the head of state's detachment and equanimity have come to be regarded *in many sections of society not* as a form of strength but as evidence of unawareness of *people's everyday problems.*

It is significant that the poll shows a clear majority of people in favour of a president who is closer to the people and their preoccupations, rather than of a man with authority or who represents France welle abroad. This first quality is certainly not uppermost in M Giscard df'Estaing's personality. Hitherto, he has always scored well as regards representing France, though less so with respect to his auothrity.

As *Le Quotidien de Paris* puts it, "Giscard will have to invent a new Giscard" if he is to win the next elections. It says that it what he intends to do. This new Giscard will have to be a man with a more convincingly liberal image than the one which has been gradually eroded over the seven years of his first term of office.

But even if discontent is on the increase, and Frenchmen are inclined to vent it against the man in the Elysée, it is a far cry between an opinion poll and an election, especially as the President is not even yet officialy a candidate, and will not be until the very last moment, while M Mitterrand is.

He has not yet turned all the big guns of his devastating intelligence and telegenic personality on his opponents, not to mention using all the assets, psychological and material, of which the incumbent head of state under the Fifth Republic disposes.

This explains the cautious reaction of the Socialists. M Laurent Fabius, the party spokesman, emphasized that the poll was only a poll. "But", he added, "Frenchmen are increasingly conscious of the catastrophic results of the seven-year term, and of the necessity for change."

As for the other candidates, the poll shows M Michel Debré, the guardian of Gaullist orthodoxy, making as good a score as M Jacques Chirac, the Gaullist chairman and mayor of Paris, in the first ballot if he were the sole Gaullist candidate. But this is impossible as M Chirac, who will not declare himself before February, is almost 100 per cent certain to stand.

The entertainment provided by the clown who has converted to politics, M Michel Coluchi, or Coluch, is beginning to waver as serious issues loom on the horizon.

Important also for the elections next spring is the confirmation, produced by the polls, that the so-called "republican voting discipline" will operate on the left in favour of M Mitterrand. Half the supporters of M Marchais, the Communist leader, in the first ballot would switch to the Socialist leader in the second, in spite of the fulminations of the Communist leadership against him for the past two years.

EEC budget impasse left for new officials

From Our Own Correspondent
Brussels, Jan 5

The outgoing European Commission, headed by Mr Roy Jenkins, decided at its final meeting here today to leave to its successor the task of settling the latest dispute between member-states and the European Parliament over the Community budget.

Mr Jenkins said that the Commission had accepted that Parliament had approved the budget and therefore the budget existed even if its legality was contested.

The dispute presented "a mixture of political and legal issues", Mr Jenkins said. It might have to be taken to the European Court of Justice, but equally it might be better to seek a political solution.

The new Commission, under Mr Gaston Thorn, who has been Luxembourg *Foreign* Minister, takes office tomorrow. Mr Christopher Tugendhat, the present Commissioner for the Budget, is expected to retain the same portfolio.

The dispute has arisen mainly because the European Parliament took advantage of a supplementary budget for 1980, which had been asked for by member-states. The Council of Ministers then found itself unable to stop the increases.

The legal position appears *to be that while Parliament has* upset normal budgetary procedure, it is not sufficient to invalidate the adoption of the budget.



Mr Roy Jenkins, the retiring President of the European Commission, waiting to hold his final meeting.

Mr Jenkins admits failure to alter Commission image

From Michael Hornsby
Brussels, Jan 5

In a farewell press conference at the end of four years as President of the European Commission, Mr Roy Jenkins conceded here today that he had been unable to change the popular image of the Commission as a remote bureaucracy with little relevance to the everyday concerns of EEC citizens.

One of the lessons he had learnt, Mr Jenkins said, was that "You have to proceed by persuading governments. It would be nice to think you could operate by generating a tide of public opinion which would sweep governments aside. But that is an illusion."

This was seen as a response to the criticism that Mr Jenkins relied too much during his term on personal contacts with leading politicians and did not make sufficient use of his position to play a more populist and evengelical role.

Asked whether he thought four years in Brussels an asset for someone hoping to play a leading part in British politics, Mr Jenkins replied with a smile that it was probably not an advantage, but he was "not sure that it is a fatal disadvantage either".

On his return to Britain, Mr Jenkins is expected to seek support for a new radical centre party, probably to be based mainly on a right-wing exodus from the Labour Party. But he has revealed little of his plans.

Mr Jenkins said there had been "times of achievement and times of disappointment and setback", during his presidency. But he had no regrets. "I am glad that I came and glad that I did the job. I would not have wished to spend the past four years otherwise."

He said he was parting with particular sadness from his fellow commissioners despite "some differences of view, even occasions of tension.

"I can say with absolute honesty that I have enjoyed working with each one of them, and I regard the general level of informed discussion and of friendship as being higher than *that in any British Cabinet* in which I have served."

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Hopes for a ceasefire in Namibia rest on UN talks

By David Spanier
Diplomatic Correspondent

Hopes of an early ceasefire in Namibia, leading to elections and independence by the end of 1981, depend on the outcome of a United Nations-sponsored conference opening in Geneva tomorrow, known as the Pre-Implementation Conference.

It will be attended by South Africa *and the internal parties* in Namibia on one side and the guerrilla organization, the South West Africa People's Organization (Swapo) on the other.

Dr Waldheim, the United Nations Secretary-General, will preside at the opening session before handing over to Mr Brian Urquhart, who has had special responsibility for Namibia.

The purpose of the conference, which is due to last one week, is to seek agreement on the introduction of the United Nations plan for Namibia independence.

In practice, the significance of the conference is seen by most observers as more psychological than political, representing a last "make or break" attempt to convince the South African Government and the Democratic Turnaalle Alliance (DTA), the present administration in Windhook, that elections will be fair.

Britain, together with other members of the five Western countries who promoted the settlement plan, will be represented at the conference by observers.

Judges clash on girls' education

From Michael Leapman
New York, Jan 5

Three white girls aged 12 and 13 were escorted by state police to an all-white school in Louisiana today, as the latest move in an extraordinary feud between state and federal courts about where they should be educated.

They were enrolled into the school in the rural village of Buckeye despite an order by a federal judge that they must go to school in Alexandria, 15 miles away.

A federal judge, Mr Nauman Scott, assigned the girls to the predominantly black school in Alexandria as part of the federal government's policy of school desegregation. He has threatened to fine their parents and school officials $500 (about £200) a day if they continue to attend the Buckeye school.

However, a state judge, Mr Richard Lee, took legal custody of the three girls and sent the state police to ensure that they were admitted to the Buckeye school. Earlier, their parents had ceded custody to friends living in the main catchment area of *Buckeye school*, but Mr Scott ruled that they still had to go to Alexandria.

In brief

Four killed in avalanches

Sion, Switzerland, Jan 5.—Avalanches killed at least one skier and cut off the ski resort of Arolla, trapping hundreds of holidaymakers today. A local air rescue service began an airlift to bring down 80 people who had to get back to their homes.

In Austria, three West Germans were killed and two others injured when an avalanche swept over a ski track between the villages of Zuers and Lech yesterday, police said. UPI and AP.

Suez man sick

Cairo, Jan 5.—Field Marshal Muhammad Abdul Ghani Gamassy, former Egyptian Defence Minister, a man credited with plotting the surprise 1973 Suez Canal crossing to liberate part of Israeli-held Sinai, was flown to Paris for treatment for a cerebral haemorrhage. He is 60.

General dies

Tokyo, Jan 5.—Lieutenant-General Matsuji Tomisawa of the Japanese Defence Agency's joint staff office, who was seriously injured when beaten by his son with a baseball bat last Tuesday, died today. He was 59.

Greek opposition parties boycott entry celebration

From Mario Modiano
Athens, Jan 5

The Greek Government today celebrated Greece's entry to the European Community, just as the country developed teething problems over the adjustment of domestic food prices to those of the Communityl.

The occasion was marked by a simple ceremony in the old parliament building, attended by President Karamanlis, the architect of Greece's entry, the state authorities, and the ambassadors of Greece's nine partners in the EEC.

The gathering which was boycotted by the main, anti-EEC opposition parties, was addressed by Mr George Rallis, the Prime Minister, who spoke of the advantages offered by membership, both political and economic.

Turning to the President of the Republic, Mr Rallis said: "Today, you should feel proud that your vision of 20 years ago has at last become reality."

The Prime Minister said the main beneficiaries would be Greek farmers who, after the transition period, could count o nthe equivalent of £320m a year.

Mr Rallis sought to reassure "anyone who may feel anxious about the outcome, that the adaption of our economy to Community conditions will be smooth and trouble-free."

His reassurances did not seem to tally with the uneasiness noted in the Athens meat market where wholesalers are prosecuted for defying government price controls and pushing up the price of veal ... per cent.

... wholesalers claimed they were in line with EEC practices, but officials said that although price increases will be inevitable, they could not be arbitrary.

The incident which led to some hoarding of meat stocks reflected both the confusion prevailing here over the practical consequences of entry, but also the Government's sensitivity to anything that might tarnish the good name of Community membership at this early stage.

Absent from today's celebrations were the leaders of the main opposition parties, Mr Andreas Papandreou, leader of the Panhellenic Socialist Movement, and Mr Harilaos Florakis, secretary-general of the Communist Party of Greece, who oppose EEC memberhhip.

Other party leaders declined the invitation to attend asserting that today's ceremony has "an intensive partisan character". Two opposition leaders did attend. One of them is Mr John Pesmazoglou, leader of the small Party of Democratic Socialism, who in the 1960's negotiated successfully Greek association with the Community.

Another absentee today was Mr George Kontogeorgis who just submitted his resignation as Minister in Charge of EEC Affairs in order to take up tomorrow his post as Greek Commissioner in Brussels.

In hi letter of resignation Mr Kontogeorgis thanked the Prime Minister for selecting him for the Brussels assignment, and pledged" to perform to the full my duty to the country, as I have always done from all the posts entrusted to me."

Iranians launch their counter-offensive against Iraqi forces

Tehran, Jan 5.—President Abolhassan Bani-Sadr disclosed today that Iran had begun its long-heralded counter-offensive in the Gulf war with Iraq, Iranian television reported.

The President, who has come under increasing pressure for his handling of the war as commander-in-chief of the armed forces, made his announcement in a letter to Ayatollah Khomeini, the report said. The letter added: "It is certain that . . . the next stage will be carried out with complete victory."

The Gulf war, which started on September 22, has been bogged down in past weeks, with Iraqi forces digging in for a long occupation of the strips of border territory they occupied in the early days of the conflict.

Senior Iranian clergymen have been complaining recently that Iran should go on the attack, noting that long-range Iraqi artillery was still inflicting considerable civilian casualties.

Mr Bani-Sadr announced over a month ago that a second phase of the war, in which Iranian forces would take the initiative, would begin soon, but little has happened since then.

Mr Bani-Sadr's letter to Ayatollah Khomeini said: "At 10 o'clock today, in my presence at the front . . . the victorious forces of the Islamic Republic launched their attack and ended the first stage with unique success."

The President also sent a message today to General *Valiollah Fallahi, deputy head* of the Iranian Joint Staff, expressing "complete satisfaction" *with efforts to rebuild* and reorganize the armed forces.

Tehran radio broke into its programmes late tonight to report that the "Iranian forces have achieved glorious victories in the attack which began today". It said 200 Iraqi soldiers were killed and 45 wounded, believed to be the highest toll claimed so far by the Iranians in one day's fighting.

At least 500 Iraqi soldiers were known to have been captured during the day, but prisoners were still being counted and more were expected.

Iranian forces destroyed 45 tanks, 35 other vehicles, three helicopters and 15 missiles, and captured 10 armoured personnel carriers, 60 other vehicles and a great deal of equipment.

The radio and television also broke into their programmes to broadcast a reply from Ayatollah Khomeini to President Bani-Sadr. He said he hoped to hear news of Iran's final victory soon.

"I heard the news of the glorious victory of the forces of Islam," he said. "Give my thanks and greetings to all the commanders and soldiers and Revolutionary Guards. I expect the country will soon be purged of the atheists with coordination and solidarity among all our fighters.

"I pray for their safety and victory. I hope to receive the news of your final victory soon."

Iran has spurned all peace missions during the war, insisting that it will fight on until the Iraqis have been driven from Iranian soil. Iraq has offered several ceasefires, but it is also insisting on keeping sovereignty over the Shatt al-Arab waterway which divides the two countries.—Reuter.

Bani-Sadr policies under attack at Tehran rally

Tehran, Jan 5. — Mr Muhammad Ali Rajai, the Prime Minister, shouting himself hoarse at times, denounced the Iranian Government's foes at home and abroad during a religious rally here today.

He condemned both Western and Eastern imperialism and, in an indirect but unmistakable attack on President Bani-Sadr, bit out at liberal opponents of the clergy-dominated Government.

After the speech, the rally passed resolutions demanding withdrawal of Soviet troops from Afghanistan, condemning Israeli attacks on Lebanon, and denouncing the Middle East trip by Dr Henry Kissinger, the former American Secretary of State. Other resolutions, with a marked anti-Bani-Sadr tone, condemned plots against the clergy and urged that three vacant ministerial posts be filled.

In his speech Mr Rajai disclosed that the Gulf war had created 1,500,000 refugees who were costing Iran between *$85m (about £35m) and $145m* a month.

The Prime Minister was also harsh about the dangers of Western social influence on Iran, another veiled reference to Mr Bani-Sadr and his followers, many of whom were educated in the West.—Reuter.

Toll of drunkenness includes early deaths, divorce, juvenile crime and absenteeism

Alcohol is deadliest internal threat to Soviet Union

From Michael Binyon
Moscow, Jan 5

As the Soviet Union recovers from its hangover and returns to work after the three-day new year holiday, doctors, economists and social workers are now counting the appalling cost of all the drinking.

Drunkenness is by far the greatest challenge now facing Soviet society. It affects every aspect of life, breaks up families, encourages crime and negates all efforts to increase industrial production. It is spreading rapidly, especially among young people, and chronic alcoholism is now said to threaten virtually the entire postwar generation.

In spite of an unrelenting campaign against alcohol, stricter laws on the sale of drink, daily temperance propaganda in the press, at school and on the factory floor, the Russians appear powerless against the waves of vodka and cheap wine now washing over their country. Alcohol is killing the population: the mortality statistics are no longer published because so many men are now dying early of excessive drink.

In 1925 surveys showed that 11 per cent of Soviet workers were drunkards. Figures *recently given by the state anti-alcohol* committee show that today some 37 per cent of male workers abuse *alcohol. And the* average drinking age has fallen sharply. The percentage of people who begin drinking under the age of 18 has risen from 16 per cent in 1925 to around 95 per cent today.

One paper recently gave consumption figures for a city in the south of the Soviet Union, which it did not name but identified as a place where top-priority construction had drawn many of the country's best workers—the kind of people who could least be lost to alcoholism.

The pattern was alarming. Each adult drank on average 50 litres a year, more than twice the rate in France which is the country said to suffer most from drunkenness.

Excluding children and the negligible number of old people, it turned out that each working adult drank the equivalent of a bottle of spirits a day. "What is more, this is not an isolated case", the paper commented. "consumption is rising at a number of other priority construction projects."

The cost of alcoholism to the Soviet Union is colossal. Economists have calculated that about one per cent of all male workers *in industry or on construction* sites are absent from work every day because they are drunk. *The problem is worst* after weekends and holidays: on Mondays productivity is 12 *to 15 per cent lower than on* other working days.

Among the serious consequences are the large number of industrial accidents and injuries. In an article last year an economist and a sociologist wrote: "In the Russian Federal Republic, more than half all fatal accidents in just one year involved people in states of inebriation. Drunkards cause a quarter of all industrial accidents. The number of accidents and injuries on days off and holidays and the days following them increases, and on pay-days doubles."

The exact mortality rate due to drink has not been published, but the deleterious effect on people's health has been widely discussed. Disease caused by alcohol abuse is now third only to cardiovascular diseases and cancer in the Soviet Union.

"Perhaps the most terrible effect though is the high percentage of mentally-retarded children born to alcoholics", a member of the Soviet Academy of Medicine commented.

"As alcoholism among women increases, more and more children suffer. Researchers maintain that alcohol seriously damages the foetus and the subsequent development of the child's personality. The children of alcoholic parents suffer from neglect at home, underdevelopment and psychological disturbance as a result of drunken brawls between their parents, and very many such children later become criminals."

Indeed, the effects of widespread drinking on Soviet family life are equally catastrophic: more than half of all divorces are directly attributable to drink, as well as a high proportion of domestic violence and household accidents.

The increase in drinking by young people is especially worrying to the authorities, as it is closely linked with the rising crime rate in the Soviet Union. The papers detail case after case of grisly crimes originating in teenage drinking. Last year two youths, after drinking, broke into Moscow's zoo and stabbed and beat to death two rare kangaroos.

New housing estates in provincial towns have been terrorized by drunken vandals who smash up cafés and cinemas, rob passers-by and attack old people. Drunkards have stolen cars and mowed down pedestrians, knifed people after quarrels, badly injured policemen and gone on the rampage with an axe.

Komsomolskaya Pravda, a paper for Soviet youth, pointed out in March that 96 per cent of people convicted of hooliganism are intoxicated, as are 63 per cent convicted of aggravated murder, 67 per cent of the convicted rapists and 57 per cent of those convicted of inflicting bodily injury.

Special studies have been made of the situation in Georgia, where wine is plentiful and cheap and there is a long tradition of heavy drinking.

A survey by Tbilisi State University found last year that the number of alcoholics in the southern republic had risen by 150 per cent over the past 15 years, and while the population, now five million, has increased by just over one fifth since 1940, the sale of alcoholic beverages has gone up four or five times during this same period.

The survey found two thirds of the alcoholics lived in the cities, and the majority were from broken families. Most had been treated for alcoholism but returned to drinking.

The cost to the local economy was enormous. Georgia spends 1m roubles (£537,000) a year on treating alcoholism, and estimates annual production losses in industry at 74m roubles (£47m). About 10 per cent of all car accidents are due to drink, and last year another survey found, the state traffic police took away driving licences from 12,000 people for drunken driving.

In spite of this, from 1972 till 1977 the number of specialized drink shops increased from 50 to 57, whereas 220 extra grocery stores began selling drink in the same period.

Next: Why do Russians drink?

Mrs Gandhi in talks with Afghan minister

From Trevor Fishlock
Delhi, Jan 5

Dr Anahita Ratebzad, the close colleague of President Babrak Karmal of Afghanistan, had a 40-minute talk with Mrs Indira Gandhi, the Indian Prime Minister, here today.

She told Mrs Gandhi that in order to reach a political solution "to the problems affecting the area", the Kabul Government was willing to discuss all outstanding issues with Pakistan and Iran in the presence of a United Nations representative.

Dr Ratebzad was simply repeating the often-stated Soviet and Afghan formula for a solution to the Afghan question: recognition of the Kabul regime by both Pakistan and Iran. Both countries have rejected the idea, saying the Soviet Union should withdraw its army of occupation before talks can start.

Dr Ratebzad, who is 50, is Afghanistan's Minister of Education. In November she was given coordinating responsibilities over three other ministries, a promotion which makes her one of the most powerful figures in President Karmal's cabinet. She is a leading member of the Parcham faction of the People's Party and is the only woman in the Afghan hierarchy.

She has always been loyal to Mr Karmal and in recent times has grown increasingly close to him. She is one of his most trusted colleagues.

Dr Ratebzad, who has been at a conference in southern India, told Mrs Gandhi that internal conditions in Afghanistan were improving and becoming normal.

She gave only one interview during her stay in Delhi, to the pro-Soviet newspaper *Patriot*, and said that if the United Nations could guarantee that there would be no aggression against Afghanistan "we would ask *limited contingents of* Soviet troops to leave the country."

She said Russians were not patrolling Kabul streets any more, but were "exclusively entrusted with the task of defending the sovereignty and independence of Afghanistan from external aggression, and this aggression is going on every day from the 50 rebel training camps on the Pakistani side of the border".

The Russians, she said, were also providing blankets and winter clothing for Afghan people, and substantial quantities of wheat, cotton, and fertilizers. "Caravans of trucks *are reaching us from the* Soviet Union," she added.

Repeating what President Karmal said last week, Dr Ratebzad said: "We have broken the backbone of reactionary *forces inside* the country." Internal security, she claimed, was totally under the Afghan army's jurisdiction. She said that some time after March there would be elections for the Loya Jirgah, or Great Council, of Afghanistan.

Meetings of the Loya Jirgah in the past have been fairly rare and rather historic events, sometimes called *for the purpose* of making war against invaders. Attempts in the past *30 years to make the Loya* Jirgah a kind of parliamentary institution have foundered.

Carrington view: Lord Carrington, the Foreign Secretary, said today that he thought the Afghan insurgents were getting weapons but not enough of them.

In an interview recorded for *Panorama*, Lord Carrington was asked whether he *thought* Britain and other Western countries should give the insurgents *sophisticated weapons. He said:* "I think the rebels are getting arms. . . . I don't really think it helps to say where they are getting their arms from or who is giving them the arms.

"I don't think anybody, apart from the Egyptians, have said they will overtly help. I think you have got to be very careful that you don't spread the conflict wider and increase the tension between the superpowers."

Lord Carrington said that he did not believe the insurgents were getting enough weapons *and had no chance of defeating* the Soviet army. "I think that they have a chance of making *things so unpleasant* for the Soviet Union that it is more likely that there will be a negotiated settlement that everyone can live with."

He thought that the invasion of Afghanistan would now be seen by the Kremlin as "a great error" and "a great misjudgment".

India's first lady, page 12

Crisis in Poland over Saturday working

From Dessa Trevisan
Warsaw, Jan 5

With the national committee of Solidarity, the independent trade union organization, due to meet in two days' time, the issue of free Saturdays is *threatening* to produce a new confrontation between the Government and the unions.

Mr Lech Walesa, leader of Solidarity, had an urgent meeting with Mr Mieczyslaw Jagielski, the Deputy Prime Minister, this evening. The meeting, which lasted almost two hours and was resumed after Mr Walesa had seen Cardinal Wyszynski, was called on the Government's initiative in an attempt to defuse tension.

The Government announced last week that only three out of *the five Saturdays in January* will be free. This was done while negotiations on a five-day *week were going on and without* prior notice to the unions.

The unions see the decision as an arbitrary attempt to impose the Government's wishes on the unions, as well as a complete disregard for commitments made during the labour unrest in the summer.

There have already been strike threats by the coal *miners*, who *have a signed* agreement for a five-day week. The forthcoming meeting of the national committee was expected to take a tough stand on this issue.

Mr Walesa and Mr Jagielski are believed to have discussed the Saturdays-off question, as well as a number of others, including the unions' demand for *release of political prisoners*

Mr Walesa was called to Warsaw this afternoon at short notice; the Government is obviously anxious to avert a new confrontation. The Warsaw branch of Solidarity has announced it will proclaim all Saturdays free in January if the Government refuses to negotiate.

The national committee of Solidarity is to meet on Wednesday and the question of free Saturdays is *high* on the agenda, as the union regards this as a matter of principle.




Presidents meet: President Daniel Moi (right) of Kenya and President Milton Obote of Uganda met for several hours yesterday at a tented camp, picturesquely sited beside the Webuye falls on the Nzoia river in western Kenya (Charles Harrison writes from Nairobi).

It was the first meeting between the presidents and took place in a cordial atmosphere, which has raised hopes for a close and friendly relationship between the two states following the recent Ugandan elections which brought *victory to President Obote's Uganda People's* Congress.

President Moi travelled to the border post at Malaba, 40 miles from Webuye, to welcome Dr Obote whose party included Mr Paulo Muwanga, Vice-President and Defence Minister, who was chairman of the Military Commission which ruled Uganda before the December elections.

The Kenya news agency said it was the first time that a Kenyan president had welcomed a visiting head of state at the frontier. An official statement said merely that the presidents had discussed a number of issues concerning their *countries.* But communications and payments problems for land-locked Uganda are thought to have figured prominently.

Mr Nkomo hits out at press move

From Stephen Taylor
Salisbury, Jan 5

Mr Joshua Nkomo, Zimbabwe's *Minister of Home Affairs* and leader of the Patriotic Front party, today denounced the Government's move against South African control of the country's press.

In an interview with the *Herald*, one of the newspapers affected, Mr Nkomo said that the takeover by a government-appointed trust would effectively *muzzle the country's five* main newspapers. He implied that they would become mouthpieces for Mr Robert Mugabe's Zanu (PF) party.

He told the *Herald*: "This is probably my last free statement through our news media here where the radio and television are already under the heel of Zanu (PF)."

Mr Nkomo has had *little* exposure on the state-controlled networks since independence in spite of his Cabinet position and his leadership of the second party in the coalition government.

He said: "This step is worse than what the Rhodesian Front did during its abominable time in office."

As for what has been seen as the inevitable takeover of the South African controlling interest in *the newspapers*, Mr Nkomo said: "If the Government did not like South African presence in the *news media* it should have asked the Zimbabwean public to buy the South *African-held shares.*"

Mr Nkomo's statement will do little to improve the *precarious relationship* between *his* party and Zanu (PF).

Statement condemned: An Information *Ministry* spokesman tonight denounced Mr Nkomo's condemnation of the takeover as "*nonsensical* and hysterical". He said: "His statement exposed a complete disregard of the concept of collective responsibility."—Reuter.

Leading article, page 13

TUC to complain about banning of journalist

By Our Labour Editor

The TUC is to lodge an official complaint with the South African Ambassador in London over the banning of Mr Kenneth Ashton, general secretary of the National Union of Journalists, who was sent out to help black journalists win trade union recognition.

Mr Ashton was detained for five hours by immigration officials in Johannesburg on Saturday before being refused entry to South Africa. It was stated that he had not received special permission to enter the country.

Reagan talks with Mexico leader affirm friendship

From Stephen Downer
Ciudad Juarez, Mexico,
Jan 5

President-elect Ronald Reagan stepped briskly from a dark *limousine on the international* bridge linking the United States and Mexico today, and shook the hand of Señor José López Portillo, the Mexican President.

It was Mr Reagan's first meeting with a foreign head of state since winning last November's presidential elections, and it *set the tone* for what was largely a ceremonial visit lasting approximately two and a half hours.

Mr Regan, and Señor López Portillo presented members of their accompanying teams to each other under cloudy skies, posed smilingly for the dozens of photographers and television cameramen packed on to a temporary grandstand, then boarded a Mexican bus for a fiv-minue ride to the centre of Ciudad Juarez.

There, in the town's modern art and history museum, they sat down to talk.

A joint press statement after *the meeting said that* "the conversations were held in an atmosphere of friendship and mutual respect and *laid* the foundation fo ra personal relationship between the President of Mexico an dthe next President of the United States".

The statement added that the two men "reaffirmed their desire to furthsr develop the *friendly* and cooperative relationship that has traditionally existed between both nations".

The statement *added* that both men "committed their personal efforts to develop the Mexican-United States relationships in such a manner as to be an example to the international community.

Finally, they agreed to maintain close contact and to meet again in the near future.

Nigeria expels Libyans

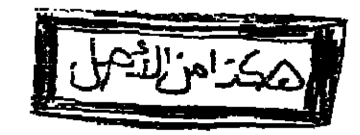
From Karan Thapar
Lagos, Jan 5

The Nigerien Government today expelled Libyan diplomats in *Lagos after the Libyan* Embassy had transformed itself into a "Peoples Bureau".

The Nigerian External Affairs Ministry said in a statement that the Libyan action had been "completely without prior consultation or communication". It added: "The new arrangement, being unilaterally introduced by Libya, is totally unacceptable to Nigeria. The so-called People's Bureau have consequently been given 48 hours to wind up their affairs and leave the country".

Other takeovers: A score of Libyans occupied the Libyan Embassy in Tokyo today to convert it into a "Libyan People's Bureau". There apparently was no opposition by the embassy staff. (Agence France-Presse reports).

In Kuala Lumpur, representatives of the Libyan People's Committee took over the Libyan embassy today, announcing it was now a "People's Bureau". They said there would be no ambassador and the mission would have a staff of five.



OVERSEAS

Singapore's old guard gives way in reshuffle

From Our Own Correspondent
Singapore, Jan 5

Mr Lee Kuan Yew, the Singapore Prime Minister, gave practical expression to his plans to test potential new leaders for the republic today with a comprehensive Cabinet reshuffle.

Mr Lee is trying to find someone to replace him before the end of the decade. To that end today's reshuffle put technocrats and professionals with limited political experience into senior government posts.

Only the Finance Ministry and that for Law and Science and Technology remained in the hands of the "old guards" who have held political power in Singapore since independence.

The new Cabinet is:

Prime Minister: Lee Kuan Yew. **First Deputy Prime Minister:** Dr Goh Keng Swee. **Second Deputy Prime Minister:** Sinnathamby Rajaratnam. **Finance:** Hon Sui Sen. **Environment:** Ong Pang Boon. **Law and Science and Technology:** Edmund Barker. **Home Affairs:** Chua Sian Chin. **Communications and Labour:** Ong Teng Cheong. **Defence:** Howe Yoon Chong. **National Development:** Teh Cheang Wan. **Trade and Industry, and Health:** Goh Chok Tong. **Foreign Affairs, and Culture:** Suppiah Dhanabalan. **Education:** *Dr Tony Tan Keng Yam.* **Without Portfolio:** Lim Chee Onn. **Social Affairs (acting):** Dr Ahmad Matter.

Turkish leader promises return to democracy

Ankara, Jan 5.—General Kenan Evren, the Turkish military leader, today promised to return the country to democracy, but said the junta would not submit to internal or foreign pressure.

General Evren, who leads the five-man ruling National Security Council which seized power last September, was inaugurating a year of celebrations marking the hundredth anniversary of the birth of Mustafa Kemal Ataturk, founder of modern Turkey.

General Evren did not give a timetable for a return to democracy

Jiang Qing challenges court to have her publicly executed

Peking, Jan 5.—Jiang Qing, the widow of Mao Tse-tung, challenged the court trying her for counter-revolutionary activities to have her publicly executed in Peking's main square, a Chinese newspaper reported today.

The *Peking Evening News* said Jiang Qing, who is awaiting sentencing after proceedings against her and nine other disgraced Maoists, had challenged her judges to have her executed in Tian An Men Square in front of 150,000 people.

Jiang Qing was enthusiastically greeted by tens of thousands of Red Guards when she appeared with other government leaders in this square during the Cultural Revolution in the late 1960s. Mao's mausoleum now stands in the middle of the square.

The paper said that if Jiang Qing appeared in the square now, "in less than five minutes she would be torn to shreds by furious people whose rage would reach the sky".

The paper also accused her of divulging state secrets to an unnamed foreign journalist who wrote her authorized biography.

"Everybody knows (Jiang Qing) led a horribly debauched private life, yet in court she publicly accused other people of being bad elements, spies and traitors," the paper added.

She and her codefendants are accused of plotting to usurp state power and persecuting thousands of people during the Cultural Revolution. It is not known when judgment will be announced.

The Chinese campaign against the Mao cult has gathered strength with an official disclosure that his selected works were repeatedly edited to make him appear superhuman.

The disclosure was made in the *Weinhui Bao*, an official newspaper in Shanghai, the base of China's Maoist radicals until Mao died four years ago.

The paper contrasted his five-volume selected works with the newly-published first volume of the selected works of Chou En-lai, the former Chinese Prime Minister who also died in 1976.

The weekly English-language magazine *Peking Review* today publicly confirmed that the Communist Party would soon make an overall appraisal of Mao's contributions and mistakes.—Reuter



Dr Henry Kissinger, the former Secretary of State, visiting the Jewish quarter in the old city of Jerusalem. An Israeli soldier stands guard.

Macabre dispute over bodies of terrorists

From Christopher Walker
Jerusalem, Jan 5

A macabre dispute over allegations that Israeli soldiers deliberately blew up the bodies of five Palestinian guerrillas after shooting them dead in southern Lebanon on Christmas Day has caused a crisis in relations between the Israeli Army and the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (Unifil).

In an effort to resolve the dispute, General Emmanuel Erskine, the Ghanaian commander of Unifil is understood to have offered to meet General Rafael Eitan, the Israeli Chief of Staff, or to facilitate discussions between senior officers from the two forces.

In an interview with *The Times*, Mr James Holger, the senior Unifil spokesman, said today that rigorous internal investigations by United Nations military personnel had confirmed detailed claims by a five-man patrol of Dutch soldiers that the alleged incident did take place on December 25.

"Because of the gruesome and serious nature of the charges we have conducted a most searching inquiry. Despite the denial by the Israeli authorities, we remain convinced that the incident took place as originally reported", Mr Holger said.

"The Dutch Defence Ministry in The Hague also supports the evidence of its soldiers. This is not something which anyone would treat lightly."

According to the Unifil patrol, Israeli soldiers shot dead a five-strong Palestinian terrorist squad intercepted near Wadi Zun in southern Lebanon. About 40 minutes after the shooting, they are said to have piled up the bodies and blasted them with two separte explosive charges after spraying them with an "undetermined liquid".

During the next 72 hours, Unifil claims to have made unsuccessful attempts to persuade Red Cross representatives in the port city of Tyre, in Beirut and finally in Geneva to undertake an on-the-spot investigation. "For reasons unknown to us, they refused to play any part," Mr Holger said.

Finally, on December 29—before any official United Nations communiqué had been released a second Unifil team, including senior officers from the headquarters at Nakoura, French bomb disposal experts and a Swedish doctor returned to the scene.

"We deliberately withheld information until every aspect of the allegations had been checked. The Unifil team went back in order to try and give the dead men a decent burial," Mr Holger said. "But they were prevented from reaching the spot by warning shots fired by the Israelis."

Mr Holger, who is the political adviser to General Erskine, said that the Unifil team stayed to observe from a distance. "Before long they saw Israelis, equipped with stretchers, arrive and scoop what remained of the bodies into plastic bags and carry them in the direction of Israel.

From the outset, the entire United Nations account of the incident has been flatly denied by the Israeli Defence Forces, who said there had never been any question of the bodies being mutilated.

A military spokesman maintained that the explosion had been caused when a belt of explosives worn by one of the Palestinians was hit by an Israeli bullet after the squad was intercepted in a cave. The Israeli spokesman denied that any shots had been fired at the Unifil soldiers who arrived on December 29.

The Israelis have acknowledged that the five Arabs were brought for burial at a special graveyard homewhere in Israel which is reserved for "killed terrorists". The spokesman said that the bodies had been transported across the border because Muslim villagers in southern Lebanon had refused permission for them to be buried locally.

A strongly worded leading article in today's *Jerusalem Post* called on the Israeli Army to put its case more forcibly.

Outside influences help in forging Asean cohesion

This is the third of four articles from David Watts, Our Singapore Correspondent, on the Association of South-East Asian Nations. The previous pieces appeared yesterday and in Foreign Report on Friday.

South-East Asian diplomats are apt to treat themselves to a chuckle at the mention of the political problems of the European Community.

While no one would suggest that the complexity of the EEC and the Association of South-East Asian Nations are remotely comparable, Asean's self-satisfaction at the degree of political cohesion among its members and the group's ability to mobilize international support is well founded. But its success has so far been due more to outside influences than to its own internal efforts.

The decline of Western political and military influence in the area made such a grouping a necessity, given the perceived dangers from instability on the Indo-Chinese mainland. But unexpected children do not necessarily generate much enthusiasm from their parents and so it was with Asean. The organization was little better than dormant after its creation until it was rudely awakened in 1975, by the sound of American helicopters leaving what was then Saigon.

From that moment on, it is not much of an exaggeration to say that Hanoi has had as big a role in the formulation of Asean's foreign policy as have Bangkok, Kuala Lumpur, Singapore, Jakarta and Manila. The American scramble out of Phnom Penh and Saigon was gradually complemented by a demonstration of non-communist economic strength when the dominoes did not fall with the expected rapidity.

But it was not until the Vietnamese invasion of Kampuchea in December, 1978, that Asean political cooperation really got under way. Since that time, and particularly during the current session of the United Nations General Assembly, Asean has demonstrated impressive political clout and an ability to mobilize support for its opposition to Vietnam's occupation of Kampuchea, a political lead which the United States has been happy to concede to the countries of Asean.

Asean lobbying rustled up some rather reluctant support for the continued seating of the Pol Pot regime in the General Assembly, winning commitments from several governments against strong domestic pressure to the contrary.

All of this was achieved by a group of nations whose perceptions of the Indo-China question differ according to their particular relationship with the superpowers involved.

All the countries of Asean are united in wanting to see South-East Asia free of outside meddling (and by that they mean meddling by either China or the Soviet Union). But they have differing perceptions of who presents the greatest and most immediate threat. To Thailand and Singapore it is Soviet aid behind a belligerent Vietnam: to Malaysia and Indonesia it is China.

There is a deal of sympathy for Vietnam in those countries which have thrown off colonial masters, notably the Indonesians.

But if Asean's political success has been largely founded on its handling of the Indo-Chinese problem, resolution of this problem would most likely remove much of the outside threat which has so far welded the association together.

Next: Defence

Law Report January 5 1981 Court of Appeal

Nervous shock: the limits of liability

McLoughlin v O'Brian and Others

Before Lord Justice Stephenson, Lord Justice Cumming-Bruce and Lord Justice Griffiths

[Judgments delivered Dec 16]

A mother who was told at her home that her family had been in a car accident and learned that her youngest child was dead when she visited her husband and other children who were injured in hospital, failed in her claim for damages for shock, distress and injury to her health against the owners and drivers of two lorries involved in the accident.

The Court of Appeal, in reserved judgments, dismissed an appeal by the plaintiff, Mrs Rosina McLoughlin, of Sawston, Cambridge, from the dismissal by Mr Justice Boreham of her action for negligence against the four defendants.

Mr Michael Ogden, QC, and Mr John Howarth for Mrs McLoughlin; Mr Michael Turner, QC, and Mr John Leighton Williams for the defendants.

LORD JUSTICE STEPHENSON said that there was no dispute that the accident, in 1973, was caused by the defendants' negligence and they were responsible for the injuries suffered by the father and the three children. But the defendants denied that they owed the *mother any duty* of care or that they broke any duty to her by the negligent driving which injured her husband and children. The nature and extent of the mother's injuries were not admitted, and the court had been asked to assume that she had developed and received treatment for a condition of nervous shock, as distinct from grief or sorrow, and was a woman of reasonable fortitude and susceptibility. By her statement of claim, she pleaded that she had suffered severe shock, organic depression and a change of personality. Her symptoms were said to include headaches, coughs, depression and fatigue.

When the accident happened the mother was at home about two miles from the scene. She heard the bells of a passing ambulance and, about two hours later, was told by a Mr Pilgrim that there had been an accident; that he thought her son was dying and that he did not know about the youngest child or where her husband was. *He drove her to the* hospital where her younger son, aged 11, apparently uninjured but crying, told her that her daughter was dead. Through a window she saw her elder daughter, aged seven, crying, looking terrible, and with her face cut and stained with oil. She then saw her husband covered in oil, crying and too dazed to talk. Her elder son, who had been driving the family car, had one half of his face and body uncovered and was ranting and shouting. He lost consciousness.

It would be difficult to resist the conclusion that some part at *least of the mother's* physical and mental condition was caused by what the judge called her "harrowing experience" of what she had seen and heard. Were the defendants legally liable to compensate her for her condition?

Claims for damages for injury by shock to A from physical injury caused to B by C's negligence had been adjudicated in a number of cases. The judge concluded from the authorities that his decision depended on the answer to the basic question: "Would the hypothetical reasonable bystander have foreseen the risk of injury by shock to this plaintiff if the defendants had failed to exercise reasonable care in the driving of their motor vehicles on the highway at the material place and time?" He answered it in the defendants' favour to the effect that he felt bound by principle and good sense, if not constrained by authority, to conclude that injury to the mother was too remote a possibility to come within the ambit of the reasonable bystander who would foresee sorrow and grief but not injury by shock.

For the mother it was argued that the judge was wrong in holding that the defendants owed no duty to avoid exposing her to risk of injury by shock; that it was *reasonably foreseeable that she* would suffer such injury on being told of the death of her child and of injuries to others of her family and as a result of what she saw and heard at the hospital; and that the defendants were in breach of their duty.

There were two questions. The first was much the same as what the judge had called the basic question concerning the hypothetical reasonable bystander. The second, which arose if the judge had answered the first wrongly, was: If the hypothetical reasonable bystander could have foreseen the risk of injury by shock to the mother, should logic give way to common sense and should policy exclude her claim to be paid for the consequences of the defendants' negligence on the highway?

It had long been the law that a person *driving* on a highway owed a duty to take reasonable care not to injure others on the highway or adjoining property: *Best v Samuel Fox* ([1952] AC 716). And the courts recognized that a person on or near a highway might suffer injury not only to life, limb or health by impact with a vehicle negligently driven but also to life, limb or health where injury was caused by fear for his safety by the threat of such impact or collision: *Dulieu v White & Sons* ([1901] KB 676).

Medical science recognized that injury could be produced by shock and fear in such circumstances, and the law recognized that it was mere chance whether the negligence creating the situation resulted in actual impact and its consequences to life, limb or health or the apprehension of such impact and its consequences.

In *Hambrook v Stokes Brothers* ([1925] 1 KB 141) Lord Justice Bankes and Lord Justice Atkin held that a mother on the highway near where negligent driving of a lorry injured her child could recover damages for injury by the *shock of seeing the injured child* immediately afterwards but not for the injury by the shock of being first told of the accident.

Two more questions had to be asked. First, how close did the relationship between the person injured by the impact and the person injured by shock have to be? That *could be answered with some* certainty in the mother's favour.

The second was: Did the person injured by shock have to be within sight or sound of the collision on or near the highway? A wife or mother, nowhere near the accident, might suffer injury by shock on hearing the news from a friend, or after seeing the injured person or corpse in the mortuary or after reading a report in a newspaper.

Mrs McLaughlin, by chance, lived far enough away to be told before she saw the consequences for herself. Did the two miles that separated her from the accident or the two hours that elapsed before she was told absolve the defendants from legal liability to compensate her?

There was no reported decision of any person recovering damages for injury by shock who had not been at or near the accident at the time or shortly afterwards, and there were strong indications that a person who was not present at the time or was told of the accident or saw its results later would be outside the ambit of the wrongdoer's responsibility.

The duty which a person on a highway owed to a person he ran down was not necessarily the same as the duty he owed to the person suffering shock as a result of the running down, and the liability to the person suffering shock might be a secondary one.

His Lordship went on to consider the principles applicable, beginning with Lord Atkin's principle of liability to neighbours in *Donoghue v Stevenson* ([1932] AC 562) and Viscount Simonds's restatement of the principle of liability for reasonable foreseeable damage in *The Wagon Mound* ([1961] AC 388).

In *Bourhill v Young* ([1943] AC 92) the House of Lords denied damages to a fishwife who suffered nervous shock from the *sound—and possibly the sight* of the result—of a collision far enough away to put her in no personal danger. Their Lordships applied Lord Atkin's test in differing language. Duty to one's neighbours was owed, Lord Atkin said, to all persons "so closely and directly affected by my act that I ought reasonably to have them in contemplation as being so affected." The test applied was whether a reasonable hypothetical observer reviewing the scene ex post facto who with the knowledge of all the circumstances would not have foreseen that the plaintiff would suffer any injury including shock. All their Lordship's formulations *of the duty owed by the* defendant were tinged with the assumption of local proximity.

The Wagon Mound extended the test of forseeability to damage as well as to duty. The wrongdoer did not have to foresee the precise kind of injury which could result from his breach of duty. But the only kind of damage which could affect a person who was not near the wrongdoer at the time was injury by nervous shock. So there was only one object which had to be reasonably foreseeable, the person injured, not the injury and damage.

Was it then reasonably foreseeable that injury by shock might result from negligent driving to a person who was not within sight or sound of the ensuing accident but was later on and further off affected by what he saw and heard of the accident, as the mother was assumed to be? His Lordship's answer would be yes. His Lordship could not think that the ordinary man, whose opinion of what was reasonably foreseeable was what mattered, would regard a normal, healthy mother who experienced what Mrs McLaughlin had experienced, as unlikely to be affected. The risk of her being made ill by the bad news and of what she saw and heard at the hospital would strike the hypothetical observer as just as great as the risk to her if she had been in or near the collision.

To restrict the ambit of duty owed by those responsible for driving carefully on the highway to those who were injured by shock when themselves on or near the highway would be to exclude from the mind of the hypothetical reasonable *observer knowledge of* now foreseeable medical facts or to attribute to his mind's eye, enlightened by progressive awareness of mental illness, an abnormal degree of myopia. A reasonable bystander would not regard injury by shock to a mother who had Mrs McLaughlin's experiences as too *remote to be foreseeable by him.*

Therefore the judge's basic question should be answered in the affirmative and not in the negative as he *did*. His Lordship would hold that the hypothetical bystander would have foreseen the risk of injury by shock to the mother if the defendants had failed to exercise reasonable care in the driving of their motor vehicles.

That was not the end of the matter. There was between the mother and two defendant drivers a sufficient relationship of proximity or neighbourhood such that in their reasonable contemplation *carelessness might be likely to* cause damage and therefore a prima facie duty of care arose. Her injury by nervous shock was the very kind of damage that the defendants' carelessness was likely to cause. The question how far neighbourhood extended depended on the courts' assessment of the *demands of society for protection* from the carelessness of others.

The second question now arose—whether policy should exclude the mother's claim to be compensated for the defendants' negligence. Not without some reluctance, his Lordship would say that considerations of policy ought to take this sort of injury to this class of person out of the scope of the duty by limiting that scope to those on or near the highway at or near the time of the accident caused by the defendants' negligence. The demands of society did not require that the defendants should be liable to pay damages to the mother. It was largely a matter of what might be called pretentiously "*judicial instinct*" that the duty of the negligent driver, and that of the employer and occupier of land, must stop somewhere. His Lordship would stop it where it had been stopped for many years by the courts of this country, the United States, Canada and Australia, although that had the effect of depriving by chance a plaintiff subjected to a dreadful ordeal by the defendants' carelessness, of any right to monetary compensation.

The courts had recognized that in an imperfect world there could not be perfect compensation and judicial limits must be placed on who *could* recover damages for the fault of another and what damages they could recover. There must be restraint in doing justice to the wronged out of fairness to wrongdoers, even when insured.

In concluding that the courts must leave the bounds where policy had so far set them and rule that the mother was outside *the area of legal liability* his Lordship derived some comfort from reflecting that to encourage such claims would not only be oppressive to the careless and their insurers but would do a grave disservice to many sufferers from nervous shock and mental injury which might be exacerbated or even made incurable by the anxieties of litigation. Borderline cases might still exist, but it should be left to Parliament and not to judges and juries to extend the boundaries of liability further than they were now fixed.

The appeal should be dismissed.

LORD JUSTICE GRIFFITHS, concurring as to the outcome of the appeal, said that it was not sufficient just to ask whether nervous shock was a foreseeable consequence of the defendant's carelessness. Foreseeability had to be considered at two stages. First, it was relevant to the existence of a duty of care, and at that state the fact that nervous shock was foreseeable as a consequence of the defendant's action did not necessarily lead to the conclusion that the defendant owed a duty of care to the plaintiff. Once it was decided that a duty was owed, and that the defendant was in breach of it, then the liability for nervous shock caused by that breach would depend solely on whether nervous shock was a foreseeable consequence of the breach.

In his Lordship's judgment, the defendant drivers did not owe a duty of care to the mother in her home two miles away. Every system of law had to set some bounds to the consequences for which a wrongdoer must make reparation. If the burden became too great, then it could not and would not be met. It was ultimately a question of policy to decide the limits of liability. As the tort of negligence had developed, the judges had felt their way forward towards acceptable frontiers within which to confine liability. They strove to be fair to the victims but also not to impose a crushing burden on those who, through a moment's inattention, set in train a disastrous train of events.

His Lordship regarded the authorities as deciding that the duty of care of the driver of a motor vehicle on the road was limited to *persons and owners of property* on the road or near it who might be affected by his bad driving. It was not owed to those who were nowhere near the scene. It might be said to be illogical that a mother who saw her children injured at the scene of an accident could recover damages but not the mother *who saw them injured in* the hospital. The reasons were that the line had to be drawn somewhere, and that it was more likely that those present at the scene would suffer shock than those who had time to prepare themselves. There were no sound reasons for extending the scope of the duty.

Lord Justice Cumming-Bruce agreed with the decision.

Leave to appeal was granted.

Solicitors: Vinters, Cambridge; Hextall, Erskine & Co, Horsham.



Forbidding yet magical build-up of images

Leon Kossoff: Recent Drawings
Riverside Centre

Glen Baxter
ICA

Berthold Wolpe
Victoria and Albert



Leon Kossoff: *Rosalind* (1980)

Once the Christmas shows—of miscellaneous, approachable and hopefully inexpensive works which might, with a bit of luck, suggest themselves as seasonable gifts—have been swept away around Christmas Eve, the art world in general goes into a tranced pause until the New Year is a week or so under way, and then conspires to hit us, all at once, with the full force of new shows for the coming season. Few and bold are the shows that choose to open between Christmas and New Year, while shows that are held over the holiday are scarcely more frequent. Since boldness of this kind should be rewarded, I intend to remind you shamelessly of the interesting holdovers. But first, the few newcomers.

The two most notable are both of drawings. Otherwise they could hardly be more violently contrasted, between the grave and, I suppose, whatever one may these days unambiguously call the opposite. Indeed, it is hard to conceive of a grimmer artist than Leon Kossoff, a comprehensive selection of whose recent drawings is now on show at the new gallery of the Riverside Centre, Hammersmith (until February 1). Though occasionally harsh, bright colours are known to intrude into his paintings, even there the pervasive tonality tends to the dark and grey. They are mostly of cheerless scenes, unpeopled rooftops or markets and Underground stations scattered with somnambulists, or extravagantly unflattering portraits, or the least sensuous nudes you could possibly imagine.

The paintings are forbidding, but they are undeniably strong—with the same sort of unyielding strength as the work of Kossoff's friend Frank Auerbach, with whom he shares a taste for the very heavy impasto, amounting to an almost sculptural use of great blobs of paint. Since this gives the paintings, often, a rather insecure air—how, one wonders, can such excrescent whirls and flourishes of paint remain reliably attached to the canvas — their strength of effect must come from something deeper. We need only look at the drawings of Auerbach and Kossoff to find out what that is: the sheer power of draughtmanship.

The drawings in the Riverside show—mostly large charcoal drawings, with three scarcely more colourful works in gouache—bear, as usual in this artist's work, the marks of being worked over and over, rubbed down or out and redrawn over the traces of what was there before, until the finished result becomes an intricate net of interlocking palimpsests. One might guess that the initial image is quite straightforward, then in succeeding stages it is progressively modified and obscured until gradually the original outlines emerge again, enriched by the various lives the drawing has gone through along the way. Thus even the plainest images, as in the various portrait studies of Rosalind, Pauline and Fidelma, if at first glance almost primitive, have taken on a richness and texture which make them unexpectedly and almost inexplicably magical. The landscapes too, all of scenes of Kossoff's home-ground of Kilburn and Willesden, take on, as in the seven varied images of a school building, a quite gothick intensity and mystery.

Poles apart from Kossoff, Glen Baxter at the ICA (until January 25) is a "pure" draughtsman (except that he sometimes colours his drawings), fluent, lighthearted, and usually somewhere between the whimsical and the camp. His favoured form is something like an odd frame extracted from a strip cartoon, carefully lettered caption and all. But it is absolutely amazing what effects he can get from these very simple means. The drawings are all of them funny, but hardly ever just a simple visual gag: they work by surrealistic dislocation, either within the image, as with the lighthouse sending out a zigzag beam labelled simply: "Things were amiss at Rocky Point", or between the image and the caption.

The first reaction to a straightforward scene of two Western heroes on horseback labelled "'To me the window is still a symbolically loaded motif', drawled Cody", or an illustration to a school yarn which explains that after lights-out one of the lads is tapping out chapters of *Pride and Prejudice* in Morse code to the neighbouring dorm, is likely to be a happy chuckle. But the after-effects, while still pleasurable, are decidedly unsettling. It is pleasing to see something as shamelessly lightweight and insidiously tangential to our normal experience shown off in the rather severe surroundings of the ICA (and indeed in the usually avant-garde premises of Anthony Stokes, where a different group of drawings by Baxter was displayed before Christmas): at least, impressionable as we are, we are that much more likely to take Baxter's humour with becoming, if not excessive, seriousness.

Draughtsmanship of a rather different sort is featured in the Victoria and Albert's impressive "retrospective survey" of the work of the typographer, book-designer and illustrator Berthold Wolpe (until February 1). Wolpe, still happily with us and at 75 as busy as ever, is one of those bewilderingly various artists who absolutely refuse to be conveniently pigeonholed. To conjure up the most immediate visual image of his work one should probably think of the classic Faber book in a classic Faber jacket, since between 1939 and his retirement from full-time work in 1975 he designed more than 1,500 jackets and covers for the firm, using to the full all his skills as calligrapher (he trained with the great Rudolf Koch in Weimar Germany), typographer (he first came to England in 1932 to design a typeface for Monotype at the invitation of Stanley Morison) and illustrator.

But the show demonstrates many other aspects of his talents. There are some splendid early tapestries, enamels and jewels designed while he was still in Germany. There are carved inscriptions such as the memorial plaque to Walter de la Mare, two of whose books he illustrated. There is a group of the distinctive lettered jackets he designed for Victor Gollancz in the 1930s, before he joined Faber. And there are many brilliantly inventive occasional works: posters and invitations and Christmas cards and logos (including the masthead used by *The Times* from 1966 to 1970). Though his name has not up to now been so familiar to the general public, he has been one of those backroom boys of design who have quietly shaped the taste of a nation.

While you are at the Victoria and Albert, I must remind you that *Princely Magnificence*, the museum's spectacular, once-in-a-lifetime assemblage of court jewels of the Renaissance, is still on, until February 1. As well as containing many individual pieces of breathtaking richness and beauty, it is a model of how such things should be put together, not only to stun us with the glitter and the gold, but also to tell us painlessly many things we probably did not know and vividly to re-create for us a whole era.

Elsewhere, carried over the holidays, you can see, for example, an exotic and intriguing show at the Crafts Council gallery (until January 17) devoted to the history and design of the Welsh harp, or a show of beautiful and often curiously modern nineteenth-century quilts from England, Wales and America (Gimpel Fils, until the end of January), or the worthy if rather academic realistic paintings of life by the Thames estuary which make up most of John Wonnacott's first London exhibition (Marlborough, until January 31), or the sculptures of the veteran (84-year-old) Australian artist Arthur Fleischmann at New South Wales House until January 15, which whenever they were actually executed (and even though one of them was the central design motif for a sequence in *The Empire Strikes Back*) are still, with their mermaids and fountains in yellowing acrylic, powerfully and not unpleasantly redolent of the 1950s in all their tacky splendour. A heady mixture indeed with which to start the new year, and a reasonable preface to the more substantial delights in prospect.

John Russell Taylor

Medici Quartet

Wigmore Hall

Noël Goodwin

Three members of the Royal Shakespeare Company shared the platform with the Medici Quartet on Sunday in the first of two programmes under the title "Intimate Voices". Smetana was the subject of this one, and readings from letters and memoirs, his own and other people's, were interspersed with short snatches of his music, mostly from his two string quartets. Finally, an already long programme also brought a full performance of the autobiographical first quartet, "From my Life".

In the earlier part, Roger Rees exchanged his Aldywch role as Nicholas Nickleby to personify the young composer who confided his ambition to be "a Liszt in technique and a Mozart in composition". Bob Peck bore the larger share of the speaking as the older man, dramatizing the onset of Smetana's deafness and the sorrowful mental breakdown just before his death, and Suzanne Bertish contributed the wives, daughter and other ladies among the 20 or so sources of text.

Veronica Slater had done her work thoroughly in compiling the excerpts, even to the detail of Smetana's household accounts. The result seemed less a musical occasion than a radio feature programme still at the rehearsal stage as between music and speech. If others are contemplated it may be that the chosen work deserves a more concentrated verbal focus rather than attempting a whole biography, with the speech confined to the first half and allowing the second to be devoted to the work's performance.

When Smetana's quartet was eventually reached it was like the crest of a considerable climb, by no means without interest along the way but with too much to take in. The playing had a vivid feeling of dramatic tension, and the musical equivalent of dialect in the broad phrasing and accents of Smetana's allusions to his native heritage, in the polka-like second movement, for instance, and again at the start of the finale before that terrible awareness of aural affliction so dramatically represented in the music itself.

Book review

Delights for lovers of wildlife

A Season of Birds
A Norfolk diary 1911
Edited by Edwin Vincent
(Weidenfeld & Nicolson, £7.50)

The Birdwatcher's A-Z
By Alan Richards
(David & Charles, £14.95)

The Complete Birds & Mammals
By John James Audubon
(Macdonald, £15.95)



Illustration by Joe Blossom, of the Slimbridge Wildfowl Trust, for *Wild Geese of the World*

There is an appealing array of handsome new books about birds available. They would all serve as additional assets to the shelves of lovers of wildlife and to the dilettante and more involved naturalists, even to those designated by the Duke of Edinburgh as "armchair bird-watchers", or, equally well, to hyperactive "twitchers", ready to rush forth at the drop of a hat, to see a rare "lifer". Most of them will satisfy devoted and serious ornithological students of varying ages and at different academic stages, too, wherever they live.

Probably *A Season of Birds*, a Norfolk bird diary kept in 1911 by Jim Vincent, then Edwin Montagu's keeper at Hickling Broad, which has recently been edited for publication by the now-famous late Jim Vincent's son, Edwin Vincent, will please the greatest number of general bird enthusiasts. It is a delightful little book and was originally preserved by Montagu who commissioned the eminent Edwardian bird artist, G. E. Lodge, RA, to illustrate it.

The Birdwatcher's A-Z, where the expressions "twitchers" and "lifers" are defined together with many other bird-terms, will be helpful to many; and the inclusion of bibliographical notes, in the text, adds enormously to its potential for those who enjoy pursuing different lines of study. The book is well illustrated with coloured photographs and Rob Hume's excellent line drawings.

Bird books that are more or less full of pictures vary in desirability, and so can be selected according to individual artistic taste. For my own sheer delight *The Art of Audubon* abounds with portraits of lean but realistically drawn terrified or terrifying American birds and mammals, which have been pictured in backgrounds that sometimes include beautiful drawings of indigenous plants. The cosier modern paintings in Basil Ede's Birds, by Robert Dougall (Severn House, £9.95) will appeal to everyone but especially to those who prefer feather-accurate portrayals of birds in places where they obviously find their surroundings paradisical.

John Karmali's magnificent bird photography makes his Birds of Africa (Collins, £12.50), together with his apt captions and text, a joy to peruse. All categories of bird-lovers will appreciate his capture of vivid tropical atmosphere. Geoff Moon's photography is just as magnificent and his book about the birds of New Zealand, The Birds Around Us (Heinemann NZ, £20), conveys an equally strong impression of wild birds at ease in a background that many may never hope to see first hand. The text is enhanced by his scientific knowledge and the final chapter on "Birds Introduced by Man", including familiar European species like House Sparrows, Blackbirds and Song Thrushes, with Gold-, Green- and Chaffinches which have been taken into New Zealand by settlers ever since 1860, "purely for sentimental reasons", but which have settled as happily as the human population, will please anyone with the same interests who frequently watch the same birds "at home".

Collins's two new Field Guides, The Birds of Australia by Graham Pizzey (£12.50) and The Birds of East Africa by J. G. Williams (£7.95), will be welcomed with delight and will prove to be tremendous assets for identifying birds in their own habitats in both countries. But again, because of their illustrations they will give pleasure too to armchair bird-watchers wherever they live, by their coverage of exotics like Fairy Penguins, Mound Builders, Parrots, and such strange little birds as the long and cocked-tailed Australian Warblers, to say nothing of the African Ostriches, Honeyguides and Sunbirds, described as "a gorgeous galaxy of feathered gems".

The final book in this impressive array, Wild Geese of the World by Myrfyn Owen (Batsford, £15), seems to me to have got everything. It will provide all categories of bird-watchers, from beginners to near-experts, with benefits that range from pure enjoyment, through much erudition, to thought-provoking suggestions of theories and appreciation of bird needs and also of behaviour. The readability of the text by Dr Myrfyn Owen, a research officer at the Wildfowl Trust, Slimbridge, and the inclusion of Joe Blossom's fine watercolour paintings, and even more brilliant black and white drawings, add still more to the pleasures it can give.

Alison Ross

Radio

Sustained powers of deception

"Shula and Mark: congratulations and love from the Archer family", ran the message on the large square cake, and in front of the cameras, the lights, the electronic flashes stood a smiling young couple, his arm around her shoulders, each a glass of champagne in hand while granddad hovered benevolently with the bottle and enthusiastic journalists popped their own questions at what—though it was then only December 30, 1980—will clearly have to be *the* couple of 1981. Invited to a 30th anniversary of *The Archers* celebration, we guests found ourselves at an engagement party and if any of us were worried that the "engagement" as such had yet to take place or that we were there in the first instance at the invitation of an entirely fictitious character (Dan Archer in person!) we made a good job of concealing it. Perhaps it struck some more dispassionate observer to wonder that the vivacious young lady's appearance was arguably a shade mature for a girl of scarcely 22½ or why both she and her intended looked as if they had just donned some rather tight-fitting smiles, but if it did then he was sufficiently in tune with the occasion to know better than to ask. Indeed he may even have shared the mild feeling of disharmony which crept over the proceedings when Mark saw fit to reply to some importunate questioner: "You can't ask an actor that!" Mr Richard Derrington has yet to learn that as a member of *The Archers* he has no independent identity outside the character he serves and it is rather bad form to act as if he might.

In short and 30 years on radio's longest-running-ever fantasy machine is still going strong, strong enough still to be able to extend its powers of deception beyond the loudspeaker, into the decidedly down-to-earth surroundings of the Broadcasting House Council Chamber and just about get away with it. Within the confines of radio it seems to me to have lost none of its magnetism: as I tuned in some 10 days ago in preparation for this week's events, I noticed how skilfully, how effortlessly the episodes reached out and gathered me back into the congregation of the faithful—offering threads for me to pick up, quickly nullifying an absence of six months or more. And as it grows older, *The Archers* seems to be acquiring intellectual respectability: a whole *Kaleidoscope* to itself suggests as much and may even mark the beginning of a new science of Archerology. I heard enough of Gillian Reynolds's programme before my recorder inconsiderately ran out of tape not only to register its attractions but to note that events in Ambridge are a topic of conversational priority at certain Oxford high tables.

The Archers was already well entrenched when another name to conjure with was heard for the last time: *Toytown*, and periodically since then there have been cries of "Bring back Larry the Lamb". On Christmas Day Radio 4 did just that, but it might have been better for a golden reputation if it had not. The bright, brisk signature tune was encouraging, but what followed sounded woefully slow and thin. This was a late episode (1962) but surely in its heyday the telling was less casual, Dennis the Dachshund more teutonic as to accent and syntax, Ernest the Policeman weightier and more judicial, Mr Growser less petulant, his memorable cry of "It's disgrrrrraceful!" enough to set off instant apologies and provoke promises of amelioration. Or is it that we were satisfied with less in those days and memory has been at its clandestine work of gilding the gingerbread yet again?

David Wade

Post Mortems

Soho Poly

Magic Circle Show

Collegiate

Irving Wardle

Gerda, the suicidally bereaved heroine of Jill Hyem's lunchtime play, is one of the large army of divorced or widowed middle-class ladies who discover that losing a spouse means losing all their friends as well. Dropped like a hot brick by her neighbours in "The Crescent", Gerda has fallen a long way in the five lonely months since her husband died, and now occupies a bleak cell in a towerblock living on pills and cigarettes after repeated job failures in a society she can no longer face. What she can face is the past, as the play demonstrates in a coffee morning reunion she has arranged with the neighbourhood wife she once considered her best friend.

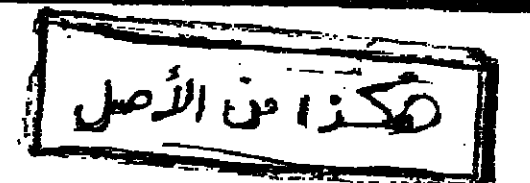
From the first sight of Philippa Urquhart's Belsen profile and glittering eyes, as she rehearses a ghastly smile of welcome into the mirror, it is clear that the visitor is walking into some kind of trap. And with the arrival of Jan (Ruth Goring), a plumply upholstered figure radiating elephantine complacency, the sense of oncoming reprisal intensifies to a degree that is painful to watch. Casting one look of appalled dismay around the squalid den with its matchwood furniture and stinking garbage bin, Jan retreats into a flood of patronizingly cheerful small talk, achieving her masterstroke when she invites the balefully taciturn Gerda to drop in any time except weekends, "when we have people". This finally unleashes the full fury of Gerda's resentment and her plan to lock the door and compel this fairweather friend to witness her twelfth-floor death leap.

I realize that a play on this theme requires rather more than a Jill Tweedie article, but Miss Hyem has not strengthened it by making Gerda such a special case: childless, unqualified, married at 17 and so dependent on her husband that losing him is "like losing a limb", a character in her predicament has the chance to speak for many unlucky women, as Gerda occasionally does in lines like: "Someone ought to compile a dictionary of senseless digs at widows and divorcees". Even for the sake of theatrical tension it is a poor exchange to trade that kind of robust speaker for a woman with so few resources that she cannot have been of much use to her husband when he was alive.

There is one thrilling passage when the visitor turns the tables on Gerda and accuses her of an equal act of betrayal. For a moment it seems that the play is about to reverse the relationship and reveal the smugly domesticated Jan as the really desperate victim; but, alas, the moment passes, and the piece expires in well-meaning and deeply unconvincing reconciliation. It is, however, extremely well acted, and Kay Patrick's production makes excellent use of the tiny three-location set.

Most enthralling and under publicized of the Christmas entertainments, the Magic Circle's seventy-fifth annual show completed its week at the Collegiate on Saturday, after which it may seem sadistic to dwell on the delights you have missed. Never mind: take note of such acts as Bick Zimmerman's diameter-defying feats with rings and hoops, the Polish Salvano's transcendent virtuosity with vanishing and transformation routines (tossing a glass of wine into the air, when it changes into a silk handkerchief) and George Johnston's fast-talking demonstrations of 101 ways in which a trick can go wrong, and make a date with the Circle next year.

Some of the reviews on this page are reprinted from yesterday's later editions



Beauty by Suzy Menkes



Test tube beauty: make-up by Chris King for Askews using Estée Lauder's Prescriptives cosmetics, selected by colour-printer. Eyes: Bronze Satin and Venetian Gold. Cheeks: Cadmium Red. Lips: Pompeian Red, all from Prescriptives counter at Harrods. Hair by Dar for Clifford Stafford. Scientific glassware by Gallenkamp of Christopher Street, EC2

Photograph by Clive Arrowsmith.

Doing what comes chemically

The face of Frankenstein is not a good advertisement for test tube beauty, but all the newest products for your face now announce proudly that they are created in the laboratory. In this New Year you are more likely to be buying a chemical ampoule than an elegantly decorated jar.

Anyone who knows about the beauty business will realize there is nothing new about using scientific research in the pursuit of a healthier skin. But for the last 10 years we have been persuaded that we should be doing what comes naturally—feeding our faces with apples and honey, orange blossom and herbs.

I once watched a delicate lemon-scented cream splurge forth out of a giant plastic drum in a factory that specializes in producing the right fragrances for beauty products, so I have been slightly sceptical about the extravagant claims of the "natural" products.

The latest technologically-based beauty products also make strong statements about their "scientific" potions. Estée Lauder's new Prescriptives line, launched last September, is said to have "consolidated the most advanced scientific technology," after five years of research.

The key to the system is a personal skinprint to quantify each individual's skin problem and a rather alarmingly named "Daily Dose". This is not castor oil but a thin cream whose "function is to help form at the base layer of the epidermis a moist, protective, oxygen-enriched environment in which cells can develop".

The last significant addition to a woman's battery of beauty equipment was the moisturizer, introduced during the 1960s. The Prescriptives line now suggests three separate treatment steps: cleanse, energize (with the Daily Dose) and project (with a moisturizer-barrier cream).

The other beauty houses involved in "scientific" launches have similar products. Max Factor's Living Proof (launched in mid-November at Harrods and nationwide from February), divides its product range into cleansing, toning, special care (with an ampoule of daily requirement skin nurturing cream), moisturizing and special treatment (with a clay mask).

The Living Proof Skincare System "represents years of intense technological and scientific work resulting in the most advanced breakthrough in cosmetic science. Precise investigation and understanding of the ageing process enabled Max Factor's team of scientists to discover and confirm the key ingredients necessary for a youthful skin and to incorporate them".

These wonder ingredients include NMF (a natural moisturizing factor), liquids, collagen and elastin, RNA and Squalane which "create an oxygen rich environment conducive to healthy cell renewal".

These are big words and even bigger claims, but they are shared by Elizabeth Arden, whose Millenium was actually the first of the "scientific" beauty products to be launched last March.

Millenium is "a major scientific discovery based on cell renewal. It works on and within the epidermis to accelerate the natural cell renewal process ... by an average rate of 25 per cent".

This system has four basic ingredients: a hydrating cleanser, a tonic, a day renewal emulsion and a night cream. The result helps "maturing skin look and feel younger because it functions younger".

The scientific language, the treatment products and the image and appearance are something that all three systems have in common. All are packaged in silver, black and slate grey, with functional looking phials rather than pretty jars. Estée Lauder's Prescriptives, in particular, are a monument to High Tech, the newly fashionable functional form of decor.

But what about the claims? I must admit to being easily blinded by science. My chemistry teacher once said my drawing of test tubes looked like "unhappy worms". But I really did feel lost as I studied the latest beauty literature.

Is the answer GAM, "a biologically active substance exclusive to Helena Rubinstein, that helps the skin look younger"? Or should we be smearing ourselves with cells suspended in cosmetic emulsions from the Swiss firm of La Prairie?

La Prairie has the services of Professor Christiaan Barnard in directing "in an honorary capacity" its medical research team and is "considering the implementation of a research project for fresh cell transplantation at the University of Cape Town". With that kind of behind-the-scenes research it is little wonder that La Prairie's Cellular Antiwrinkle cream alone costs £40.

Guerlain's Issima (to be launched on February 1) has another special ingredient—Hydrolastine, "an entirely new compound developed by the Guerlain laboratories in Chartres ... which brings together elastin, extracts of equisetum, collagen and lactic acid." The four treatment creams in Issima's "survival plan for the skin" include eye and neck creams and a Revitalizing Creme (at £35 a pot) designed to cope with loss of moisture and elasticity.

All the scientific skin care systems are frightfully expensive. Prescriptives average £80-£100; Millenium's products range from £7-£17 and Max Factor's Living Proof works out at between £37 and £60.

Do they work? Two practising dermatologists told me that as the skin is waterproof, no cream can claim to penetrate it and that if a cream does any good it might just as well be Ponds (newly re-launched, by the way, with just the same claims to make the skin look younger by encouraging the cell renewal process).

You only have to look at chapped hands, dry lips or weather-beaten faces to realize that treatment creams may only go skin deep, but they work on the one part we care about—the surface.

The only system I have tried out properly (with a personal skin print) is Lauder's Prescriptives. My skin feels smoother on the cheeks and I liked the makeup range. A colleague who has been trying Guerlain's Issima, found that her annual ski-ing holiday has wreaked rather less havoc than usual on her skin, and especially on her cheeks.

One thing is obvious: anyone over 25 who has not yet worked out a proper treatment programme for her skin might as well throw away her makeup, for you can't paint a pretty picture on a worn canvas.

How much of your fortune you are prepared to invest in your face is a personal decision. But I would suggest that the more you spend, the more carefully you follow your skin care routine to justify the expense. This is a case where a cream on the face is worth a dozen in the jar gathering dust on the bathroom shelf.





SPORT

Tennis

McMillan's unorthodox craft may be complemented by Mottram

By Rex Bellamy
Tennis Correspondent

At this time of year the untidy diversity of the tennis family's reawakening is always stimulating, if slightly bewildering. This week the men's international circuit moves firmly into its stride at Olympia, Adelaide and Auckland; the celebrities of the women's game gather at *Washington, DC*, for the Colgate series championships while many of their supporting cast contest a satellite tournament in Florida; the Wimbledon committee announce their arrangements for this year's championships; and Britain's juniors compete at Queen's Club for the first of their three national championships on different surfaces.

Next week the men's equivalent of the Colgate championships, the Volvo grand prix Masters, will be played in New York; the women's circuit will be renewed at Kansas City; Britain begin their challenge for the European indoor team championship for the King's Cup; and the Lawn Tennis Association announce their national rankings.

While all this is going on, the councils who run the men's and women's international circuits will meet to discuss this and that *and the International Tennis Federation* will then announce that in their opinion (confirming that of everyone else) Bjorn Borg and Chris Lloyd should be regarded as world champions. We may also expect further rumblings from the ITF about their campaign to put tennis back in the Olympic Games, a campaign that might cynically be described as an attempt to restore the status *of the "shamateur"*.

With so many scattered points of interest on the horizon it will be healthy, exciting, and satisfying to concentrate for a while on the most basic form of team competition, two against two, and the kind of tennis that most effectively demonstrates the tactical possibilities, technical challenges, and the often dazzling blend of speed and finesse. The world doubles tournament sponsored by Braniff Airways begins this evening at Olympia in an architectural environment akin to that of several London railway stations. The event carries a total prize fund of £85,100 for the eight competing teams, the winners taking £34,000.

The field includes the winners of last year's three most important championships: Victor Amaya and Hank Pfister (France), Peter McNamara and Paul McNamee (Wimbledon) and Bob Lutz and Stan Smith (United States). Of the other teams the most familiar, in partnership anyway, are Marty Riessen and Sherwood Stewart and those advancing youngsters from the University of Texas, Kevin Curren and "The Bull", Steve Denton.

The three other pairs are, in *harness, relatively unfamiliar*. The most experimental will be the partnership of two British residents, Frew McMillan, whose unorthodox two-handed craft is often breathtaking, and Christopher Mottram, whose solid, more conventional talents may be just the complement McMillan's explosively saucy game needs. Wojtek Fibak and Tomas Smid are gifted and successful doubles players with a formidable mixture of flair and steadiness. Heinz Gunthardt reached the quarter-final round of all three of last year's big championships, with different partners. On this occasion he will play with a former French and Wimbledon doubles champion, Alexander Mayer.

Play will begin at 6 o'clock this evening and tomorrow. On Thursday, Friday and Saturday there will be separate programmes at 11 o'clock and 6 o'clock. Sunday's final is scheduled for 1.45.

Seed falls to well timed winners from Miss Yates

By Lewine Mair

That Lisa Pennington, the number two seed, should have lost to Pamela Yates, of Hertfordshire, to the tune of 5—7, 0—6, provided a considerable upset on the opening day of the Prudential Junior covered court championship at Queen's Club, London.

Miss Pennington, who followed her win at junior Wimbledon by taking the under-21 title at Bournemouth, is an industrious competitor and, like sundry other British youngsters, is shortly heading for the Avon Futures circuit in the United States. She has what Sue Mappin, of the LTA, described as "a good tennis brain" and because she is so desperate to succeed, the LTA are contributing towards her travelling expenses.

Over the past couple of months Miss Pennington, who hails from Leicestershire, has been making a couple of minor adjustments to her game and it is this maybe which has had something to do with the fact that, in both the under-21 events here last week and against Miss Yates yesterday, she seemed a little unsure of herself.

Miss Yates has long been hailed as a dengerous competitor but, until yesterday, had no outstanding results under her belt. Indeed, in three previous tangles with Miss Pennington who, like her, is 17 years and 10 months old, she never won a set. In the first round of junior Wimbledon she lost 2—6, 2—6.

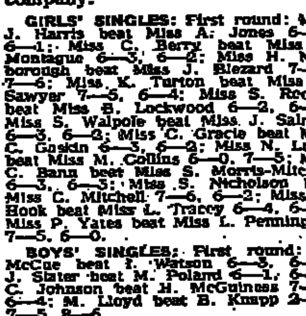
A tall rangy girl with an impressive weight of shot, Miss Yates made up her mind yesterday not to go for her winners too soon. The early games were closely contested but, after Miss Pennington came up with a glorious array of shots to get back to five-all, Miss Yates stormed ahead, losing only 10 points over the next eight games.

Miss Pennington never looked as if she would hit back, three double faults in the fifth game of the second set spelling out the hopelessness of the situation.

Sixteen-year-old Elizabeth Jones, the number one seed, plays her opening match this morning against the 13-year-old Joanne Louis, of Devon. So Miss Jones should win comfortably enough. It will, nonetheless, be interesting to see how Miss Louis, who won the under-12 nationals at Eastbourne in 1979, makes out in this company.

GIRLS' SINGLES: First round: Miss J. Harris beat Miss A. Jones 6—2, 6—1; Miss C. Berry beat Miss J. Montague 6—3, 6—2; Miss H. Narborough beat Miss J. Blezard 7—5, 7—6; Miss K. Turton beat Miss T. Sawyer 7—5, 6—4; Miss S. Reeves beat Miss B. Lockwood 6—2, 6—2; Miss S. Walpole beat Miss J. Salmon 6—3, 6—2; Miss C. Gracie beat Miss C. Gaskin 6—3, 6—2; Miss N. Lusty beat Miss M. Collins 6—0, 7—5; Miss C. Bann beat Miss S. Morris-Mitchell 6—3, 6—3; Miss S. Nicholson beat Miss C. Mitchell 7—6, 6—2; Miss N. Hook beat Miss L. Tracey 6—4, 6—3; Miss P. Yates beat Miss L. Pennington 7—5, 6—0.

BOYS' SINGLES: First round: R. McCue beat I. Watson 6—3, 6—3; J. Slater beat M. Poland 6—1, 6—2; C. Johnson beat H. McGuiness 7—6, 6—4; M. Lloyd beat B. Knapp 2—6, 7—5, 8—6.



Third success in US for young Swede

Port Washington, New York, Jan 5.—Joakim Nystrom, of Sweden, and Pam Casale, of the United States, scored surprise victories in the boys' and girls' 18-year-old division finals of an international junior tournament here yesterday.

Nystrom, the No 11 seed, beat Luca Bottazzi, of Italy, 6—0, 7—6, to complete his first visit to the United States by winning all three events he entered. Nystrom, aged 17, and his compatriot, Mats Wilander, took the Sunshine Cup, a team event, two weeks ago and last week Nystrom won the Orange Bowl junior title.

Bottazzi, the No 8 seed, was overwhelmed in the first set in which Nystrom conceded only six points. With eight service breaks in the second set the players reached 6—6 and Nystrom then took the tie-breaker, 7—2.

In the girls' final Miss Casale, the No 4 seed, beat the top seed, Susan Leo, of Australia, 6—2, 6—3. It was the first win in the 18-year-old division for Miss Casale, who won the 16-year-old title in this event last year.

PORT WASHINGTON: Junior tournament finals (US unless stated): Boys: 18 years: J. Nystrom (Sweden) beat L. Bottazzi (Italy) 6—0, 7—6. 16 years: R. Blackburn beat C. Chahaigolty (Brazil), 6—1, 7—5. 14 years: M. Tzur (Israel) beat P. Moore (GB), 6—3, 6—4. 12 years: C. Garner beat T. Tucker, 6—1, 6—1. Girls: 18 years: P. Casale beat S. Leo (Australia), 6—2, 6—3. 16 years: H. Eltus beat M. Washington, 6—4, 6—3. 14 years: E. Tell beat T. Schrobsdorff, 7—6, 6—3. 12 years: G. Kim beat K. Reiter, 6—4, 6—2.

Rowing

Roberts retires with potential untapped

By Jim Railton

John Roberts, one of Britain's most talented oarsmen, has announced his retirement from international rowing. Roberts, who in the space of four years won two world silver medals together with the grand and the silver Goblets twice at Henley, told me yesterday: "My firm, Tradition London Brokers, have helped me throughout my international rowing career and after the Moscow Olympic Games I feel an obligation to them and my personal career."

Roberts would have been one of the mainstays in Britain's attempt to retain a leading position in the sport behind East Germany and the Soviet Union. Considering his rapid climb to international honours it is likely that at the age of 26 his full potential has remained untapped.

Roberts came to minor prominence as part of the Thames Tradesmen's winning Wyfold Cup four at Henley in 1975. But it appeared he had missed the boat when at the age of 23 he failed to gain Olympic selection for Montreal. He had a reputation as a *gentle giant*, but at times seemed to lack the necessary aggression.

For Roberts, the transformation came in 1977 when he teamed up with Jim Clark, the *Olympic silver medal winner in* eights. This Thames Tradesmen's partnership won the Goblet's at Henley and with a distinct lane disadvantage were just a length down on the Soviet Union's coxless pair in the world championships. In 1978 Roberts was plagued with a knee injury and in the spring underwent a knee operation. But vital training was lost and the Clark-Roberts combination had a poor season. The selectors, however, gave them their blessing and under Britain's first woman national coach, Penny Chuter, took the silver medal in the world championsips in New Zealand.

In 1979 the partnership ended. Clark partnered Chris Ballieu in the double sculls while Roberts *stroked* the British eight to win the Grand and take sixth place in the world championships. Roberts gained his Olympic vest last year in coxed four

Beth Daniel determined to win over every last doubting Thomas

The all-American wonder woman

By John Hennessy
Golf Correspondent

For Palmer read Lopez, for Nicklaus read Daniel, and you have something of the flavour of the upheaval that has occurred in women's golf in the United States. Beth Daniel, like Jack Nicklaus, has supplanted an illustrious and widely admired predecessor and, like him, has attracted respect and resentment in much the same proportions. The supremacy of Nancy Lopez seemed likely to last as long as she wished, as long as she could resist the calls of the kitchen and the nursery. All that has changed in one short year. Unlike Palmer, she has met a challenger in only her second season.

The happy domestic scene has been tarnished by the rise of Miss Daniel, a sharp contrast to her rival in almost every respect. Where Miss Lopez (as we continue to call her, though she has acquired a husband and a hyphen in the name of Lopez-Melton) is middle height and on the plump side, Miss Daniel is tall and willowy; where Miss Lopez is dark and Mexican, Miss Daniel is the blonde all-American stereotype; where Miss Lopez is virtually self-taught and possessed of an unorthodox *method*, *Miss Daniel*, guided by various mentors, has developed a swing that belongs in any golfing copybook. It should be added, in fairness, that Miss Daniel, an intelligent graduate in physical education, has studied the golf swing and understands it much better than most. She is no programmed automaton.

Both are highly competitive, a *sine qua non* in American golf, but whereas Miss Lopez hides her ambitions behind a charming smile, Miss Daniel allows her emotions to break through. She is such a perfectionist that a wayward shot eats into her self-control and she was fined twice last year for the heinous sin of throwing down a club after the ball had refused to obey her bidding.

But a fine of $50 multiplied by two, undeserved in her view, is still only a caddie's tip to a young woman who has exceeded all previous records by amassing $231,000 in a season, and only her second season at that. She was 1979's Rookie of the Year; 1980's Player of the Year and she has earned nearly $¼m. Miss Lopez—the comparisons are unavoidable—gained both distinctions in her first year (1978), an achievement many thought to be unrepeatable until Miss Daniel came close to emulating it.



Beth Daniel: rapid advance in the women's ranks.

As in 1979, Miss Daniel's start to the 1980 season was unpromising but she soon ran into such devastating form that only twice in the 19 remaining tournaments did she fail to finish in the first five (or tied). On one occasion she was tenth, on another she had to withdraw with a shoulder injury. *Otherwise her glittering* record included four firsts (three in succession), three seconds, three thirds, four fourths and three fifths.

You would have thought that she had done enough to allay all doubt, but she told me a day or two ago that there were still some who remain to be convinced. "I believe I am worthy of the position I now hold", she said, "but I know there are still some people who want to think otherwise—among the players, the press and the public". She will not be satisfied until she has won over every last doubting Thomas.

Last year Miss Lopez ($209,000) declined fourth place, behind Donna Young ($220,000) and Amy Alcott ($219,000). But Miss Lopez, treasuring her domestic surroundings, played in fewest tournaments of the four and had marginally the highest average prize money, over Miss Daniel.

When the year began Ray Volpe, the commissioner of the Ladies Professional Golf Association (LPGA), raised expectations by declaring that Miss Daniel was "the girl who could beat Nancy Lopez". Miss Daniel complained at the time that it was little more than a publicity stunt, but she has herself given it substance. And it needs no drumbeating on the part of Mr Volpe to suggest that 1981 promises a fascinating contest between the two. Miss Lopez seems to be determined to regain her former dominion and Miss Daniel to prove that she is no "one-hit wonder".

Beth (Elizabeth) Daniel, of Charleston, South Carolina, has two respected members of the LPGA sorority on her side. Kathy Whitworth, described as "one of the greatest players in history" in the LPGA handbook, believes Miss Daniel has so much talent that "with hard work she can accomplish whatever she wants". Mickey Wright, another legendary character, has forecast that Miss Daniel would soon become the world's best woman player.

As for the young lady herself, she has had to recast her own ideas. At one time she thought that 1985 would see her at her best. Now it could be "in two or three years". Her spectacular advance comes from an improved short game, more reliable putting and a new maturity of outlook. Her long game, longer than almost every other woman on the tour, has always been in good shape. She is, she says, learning to live with pressure, a word that looms large in her vocabulary.

Miss Daniel has happy memories *of Britain. The Curtis Cup match* at Lytham in 1976, "a very exciting experience", gave her her first international success as an amateur; the European Colgate tournament in 1979 gave her the first feeling of fulfilment as a professional. That season, she recalls, had begun badly and it was not until she reached Sunningdale that she felt that she was pulling her game together. Although, linked with Miss Lopez and Pat Bradley at the tail of the field, she fell away on the final round, she had done enough in the first three to convince herself that she had it in her to go to the top. Her target that year was $50,000. She nearly doubled it.

In spite of the rivalry Miss Daniel maintains that Miss Lopez is a good friend, though they had one interesting confrontation in 1979. Standing on the fairway of the 11th (470 yards) during the Elizabeth Arden tournament, she contemplated a second shot that demanded a carry of 235 yards over water. Miss Lopez, playing the 12th, was an interested spectator. Under such daunting scrutiny, Miss Daniel responded by taking her three wood and thrashing the ball on to the green. Miss Lopez's reaction goes unrecorded but she cannot have failed to be impressed.

Football

Yet another twist in the Bond script

By Clive White

You could have sworn that there was something more mischievous at work than mere pot luck when the draw was made for the fourth round of the FA Cup yesterday. John Bond, the Manchester City manager, having seen off the challenge of the club's previous manager in the last round on Saturday, is now paired with his own previous club, Norwich City. And to keep things intimate there is another of those meetings between the Titans of Merseyside at Goodison Park.

Mr Bond has attracted more publicity this season than Sean Connery ever did and the home draw with Norwich is just the next chapter in a story which could have a Hollywood ending. To continue the irony Mr Bond heard the draw in Norwich while in the company of his son, Kevin, who captains the East Anglian side. "It's incredible the way things have happened since I came to Manchester City. If we had written a script for the coincidences that have occurred since I arrived at Maine Road it couldn't have been bettered", he said. Ken Brown, Mr Bond's successor at Norwich, said: "When we heard the draw the noise in the dressing room was deafening. All the lads want to play in that match."

Reeves and Boyer, who shared three of the goals which removed Crystal Palace, are both former Norwich players and Mr Bond's unsettled son may have joined them by the time of the round, January 24. He did not play on Saturday and is therefore not cup-tied. City beat Norwich at Maine Road in the league on November 1 with a goal by Power shortly after Mr Bond joined them. City have won nine of their 11 home games since he took charge.

The Merseyside show-stopper may have come a little late for Everton who looked particularly hot a couple of months back. But at least they have home advantage and the certainty of a 54,000 sell out even with the depression. The match will be all-ticket and there could be close circuit to accommodate the unlucky ones. Their last cup meeting was in 1977 in the semi-final round where Liverpool won 3—0 after a replay. Liverpool managed a 2—2 draw at Goodison Park in the league in October and the bookmakers are confident enough to make them close second favourites behind Ipswich Town.

The Liverpool captain, Phil Thompson, still injured but hoping to be fit for the tie, summed up the draw by saying: "It has provided a great incentive. There will be so few first division clubs left that whoever wins in the fourth round must have a great chance of going to Wembley."

Ipswich, having tamed the young broncos of Aston Villa, ought not now to fear anyone, least of all Shrewsbury Town. But this could be a difficult tie at Gay Meadow. Graham Turner, their manager, said: "I had a feeling we might draw them so I taped their match with Villa off the television. It couldn't have come at a better time for us. We are struggling a bit in the league and things have gone flat." Two years ago Shrewsbury reached the sixth round before going out in a replay to Wolverhampton Wanderers. Ipswich could be without Gates, their mighty atom in midfield, who faces a three-match ban when he comes before an FA disciplinary committee on Thursday.

The draw was harsh again on the bigger boys, but then that's how it should be. After seven all-first division ties in the third round there is the probability of five this time. The only uncertain one promises to be the best—Nottingham Forest v Manchester United if they can both win through away in replays today and tomorrow. Forest should put matters straight against Bolton Wanderers, for whom Kidd and Jones are doubtful, United, understrength, will not be as confident against a buoyant Brighton by the sea. Forest, though, still look a good cup bet at 12 to 1.

Pity Enfield, of the Isthmian League. They still have their thumb in the pie but again failed to pull out a plum: if they win their home replay with Port Vale, as seems likely, they must travel to Barnsley, the home of Norman Hunter and other dour individuals. Barnsley have only been beaten twice at home this season. But as Eddie McCluskey, the Enfield manager, said: "I don't feel let down. It gives us an opportunity to win another match. We could certainly get a result". It seems no one wants Enfield, big and small alike. Brian Godfrey, the choosy Exeter City manager, said: "We would have preferred Liverpool or Manchester United, but Leicester's not bad. I would prefer that to Enfield any day."

Generally, fortune smiled on the south. West Ham United, the holders, are at home to Oldham Athletic or Wimbledon if their nerve stands up at the Racecourse Ground in tonight's replay with Wrexham. Watford, who had such an exhilarating run in the League Cup this season, extend a warm welcome to either Wolves or Stoke City. It makes no difference. They have beaten them both over the past two seasons.

FA Cup fourth round draw

Barnsley v Port Vale or Enfield
Bury or Fulham v Charlton
Everton v Liverpool
Leeds or Coventry v Birmingham or Sunderland
Leicester City v Exeter City
Manchester City v Norwich City
Mansfield or Carlisle v Derby or Bristol City
Middlesbrough v West Bromwich Albion
Newcastle United v Luton Town
Notts Co v Peterborough or Chesterfield
Nottm Forest or Bolton v Manchester Utd or Brighton
Queen's Park Rangers or Tottenham v Hull City
Shrewsbury Town v Ipswich Town
Southampton v Bristol Rovers
Watford v Stoke City or Wolverhampton Wanderers
West Ham or Wrexham v Wimbledon or Oldham Athletic

Ties to be played on January 24.

Rugby Union

Cooke stops still long enough to win a cap

By Peter West
Rugby Correspondent

For the first international of a new championship, against Wales in Cardiff on Saturday week, England's selectors have solved their problems at loose forward by choosing Mike Rafter, of Bristol, on the blindside as successor to Roger Uttley and offered a first cap to the Harlequin, David Cooke, in Tony Neary's position on the other flank. In all other respects, the side, as expected, will be that which completed the grand slam last season, and Bill Beaumont will set a new milestone by leading his country for the fourteenth time. The previous record was jointly held by W. W. Wakefield, "Nim" Hall, Eric Evans, and Dick Jeeps.

Cooke's dashing form for the senior side in the first half of the trial, allied to some consistent performances this season for England B and the London division, was enough to secure his place, but he will have to prove his fitness when the England squad assembles for training at Bisham Abbey next weekend: at Twickenham last Saturday he suffered a knee injury—reported as being a slight pull of the medial ligament but happily, no damage to the cartilage—and was replaced in the second period by the Liverpool flanker, Trevor Morris. The injury was still painful yesterday but Cooke said that it was not as bad as he had at first feared. He has been told by a physiotherapist that he should be able to start gentle running tomorrow.

Rafter, who last played on Boxing Day, when he had 11 stitches inserted into a thigh wound sustained during the Bristol-Newbridge game, must also satisfy the selectors about his fitness, as must John Carleton, and Philip Blakeway, who missed the trial. Rafter, who is training without pain or difficulty, expects to have the stitches removed this morning and then to have some treatment which will help the scars to heal firmly. If he can take the most virgorous body contact at Bisham he will win his 15th cap and his first since appearing as a replacement for Uttley against Wales last February.

The fair-haired Cooke (6ft 2in 14st) aged 25, Australian-born and a chartered surveyor by profession. He has played six times for the England Under 23 team, when first making his representative mark as a flanker with a consistently high work rate. He said yesterday that he thought he had no chance of a cap after coming off in the trial. "The most I expected," he added, "was a place on the reserves' bench. So, I was very surprised when 'Budge' Rogers phoned me on Sunday to tell me I was in.

"It's something I've wanted for six years. I feel I've been playing my best rugby this season, probably because I'm more settled in my work. I've just bought a permanent roof over my head and stopped dashing round the world wondering what the heck I was going to do."

The presence of Cooke in Cardiff should preserve the speed, if not of course the experience, that Neary provided on the open side. Rafter has been playing on the other flank for Gloucestershire this season, and he did so throughout England's international campaign in 1979. The combination then, of Rafter (blind) and Neary (open) never seemed quite the best one, and, though Rafter may be entrusted with the defensive chores on the shorter side, he is not tall enough to contribute as much to the lineout as is expected from the man wearing No 6 on his back.

David Cooke: England cap fulfils his long ambition

However, the selectors will have considered all the options open to them. Their decision has meant no recognition for the two blindside flankers in the trial, Peter Cook (Nottingham) and Phil Moss (Orrell) although the last named is one of nine players named for the national squad in addition to the team and the six reserves.

For five of the potential replacements—Marcus Rose, Huw Davies, Nick Youngs, Andrew Simpson, the Sale hooker, and Austin Sheppard the Bristol prop who plays tight head but can switch to the other side—it is a new status. The old hand here, many will be delighted to note, is Andy Ripley, who was a reserve for the trial.

ENGLAND V WALES, in Cardiff January 17: W. H. Hare (Leicester); J. Carleton (Orrell), P. W. Dodge (Leicester), C. R. Woodward (Leicester), M. A. C. Slemen (Liverpool); J. Horton (Bath), S. J. Smith (Sale); F. E. Cotton (Sale), P. J. Wheeler (Leicester), P. J. Blakeway (Gloucester), W. B. Beaumont (Fylde, captain), M. J. Colclough (Angoulême), M. Rafter (Bristol), J. P. Scott (Cardiff), D. H. Cooke (Harlequins).

REPLACEMENTS: M. Rose (Cambridge University), H. Davies (Cambridge University), N. Youngs (Bedford), A. Simpson (Sale), A. Sheppard (Bristol), A. Ripley (Rosslyn Park). Reserves (for Bisham Abbey January 10 to 11): A. Swift (Swansea), N. Preston (Richmond), J. Palmer (Bath), R. Mogg (Gloucester), G. Sargent (Gloucester), P. Moss (Orrell), R. Field (Moseley), S. Bainbridge (Orrell), T. Allchurch (Cambridge University).

Quinnell to leave international arena

By Peter West

Derek Quinnell, the Llanelli, Wales and British Lions forward, has announced his retirement from international rugby, at the age of 31, on the grounds of "business and family commitments". He made his decision known to the Welsh selectors after training in Cardiff with the national squad over the weekend.

Quinnell won 23 caps for his country as a lock, No 8 or blindside flanker and played five times for the British Lions on three different tours, two of them to New Zealand, in 1971 and 1977, and one to South Africa last summer. He was picked for a Lions' international before acquiring his first cap for Wales, against France, as a replacement, in 1972.

It may seem surprising that so outstanding and honest a player should not have won more Welsh caps in such a long career, and no doubt he paid some penalty for his versatility. Wales did not pick him once in the last championship, there being doubts by them about his mobility as a loose forward and Wheel being well established as the lock jumping at No 2 in the lineout.

However, Quinnell was recalled against New Zealand last November, curiously enough in the second row with Wheel, which left Wales without a specialist jumper against Haden at No 4. This imbalance was rectified when Wheel was injured and Martin took his place, though it did not save Wales from being conclusively beaten.

Quinnell would have surely made a fine leader of his country but never captained them in a full international. He ought to have been a candidate for the Lions' job in 1977, when Uttley was debarred by injury and the assignment was given to the Welsh captain, Bennett. The appointment of Quinnell would have been acclaimed in New Zealand where a man's man, and a grand trouper is always held in especially high esteem.

Another Welsh international and British Lion, Bobby Windsor, whose name will long be held in awe and affection as part of the celebrated Pontypool front row ("Charlie" Faulkner and Graham Price making up the rest of it) has announced his retirement from club rugby.

Windsor played 28 times for Wales between 1973 and 1979 and five times for the Lions, including all four internationals on the unbeaten tour of South Africa in 1974. He had a back operation last year. Another Pontypool hooker, Steve Jones, is now in the Welsh squad and Windsor says he will play for his club again only if Jones is injured or unavailable.

Bearzot blames referee for team changes

Montevideo, Jan 5.—Italy face The Netherlands in the Gold Cup tournament tomorrow with nothing more at stake than avoiding bottom place in Group A. Uruguay beat both teams 2—0 to qualify for the final.

Enzo Bearzot, the Italian manager, said: "The referee has forced me to experiment", referring to the expulsion during Saturday's match against Uruguay of two Italian players, who are barred from the game against the Dutch. Cabrini was sent off for fighting and Tardelli for a foul. Mr Bearzot said he would probably replace his banned players with Baresi and Ancelotti.

The finalists from Group B will be either the world cup-holders, Argentina, or Brazil. They drew 1—1 in an exciting game, and Wednesday's match between Brazil and West Germany, the European champions, will decide the group winner. Brazil need to win by two clear goals.

The Brazil-Argentina match, which had been played in reasonably good spirits, ended in a free-for-all fight in the middle of the pitch after the Austrian referee Erich Linnemayer, had blown for full time. The trouble seemed to start with a clash between the Argentine goalscorer, Maradona, and the Brazilian substitute, Izidoro. Players from both teams showed no hesitation in rushing to exchange punches and armed police raced on to the pitch to restore order.—Reuter and AP.

Atlético further ahead

Atlético Madrid opened up a five-point lead at the top of the Spanish first division this weekend after a 2—0 away win over Valladolid. Their nearest rivals, Valencia, lost 2—1 in a tough *match away to Real Sociedad.*

Wolves decide not to risk Gray against Stoke

Despite the importance of the FA Cup the Wolverhampton Wanderers manager, John Barnwell, is not prepared to risk his *£1.5m striker* Andy Gray in tonight's third round replay at home to Stoke City. Gray is nearly ready to return to first team duty after a knee operation, but Mr Barnwell would prefer him to wait for a league match.

Mr Barnwell expects a tough match as Wolves and Stoke fight for the right to travel to Watford in the fourth round. "Saturday was like two prize fighters slugging it out and I expect it to be *no different tomorrow night,*" he said.

Mr Barnwell admits that although he has no injury worries after Saturday, his side is mentally weary. He confirmed that Berry would continue at the heart of his defence in place of Hughes, who is suspended. Stoke will be unchanged.

Nottingham Forest, surprisingly held to a 3—3 draw at home on Saturday, do not relish the replay at *Bolton*. Francis, a *two-goal* hero on Saturday, only did light training yesterday because of a groin strain and Ward stands by for a recall. Forest's manager Brian Clough said: "We played badly on Saturday and expect to put up a different performance tomorrow. In fact we shall have to do that to put out a side managed by my old mate Stan Anderson."

Mr Clough's 16-man party includes Burns, who has missed the past four league games. John Thomas, Bolton's free transfer signing from Everton, may deputize for the injured Kidd and *Gowling is ready to revert to an* emergency centre half role if Jones loses his battle for fitness.

Enfield, the only non-league side left in the competition, are set to recall Barrett for their replay against Port Vale. He was dropped, after missing only two previous games for the Isthmian League side, for Saturday's 1—1 draw.

Harris and Greenhoff will have late fitness tests before Leeds United replay at Coventry. Harris missed Saturday's draw with a calf injury. Greenhoff is suffering from an old ankle problem.

Coventry City are ready to play their captain, Coop, for the first time in two months. Coop could get his chance because of the automatic one-match ban imposed on Thomas, who was sent off at Elland Road.

Fulham, who play Bury at Craven Cottage, will be without Beck and Peters, who have been fined two weeks wages and suspended after a breach of club discipline at the weekend.

Wrexham should be unchanged against West Ham United for their replay at the Racecourse Ground. Davies, the goalkeeper, has a dislocated finger and the midfield player Cartwright, has a slight back injury but both are expected to play. Cross and Devonshire passed fitness tests for West Ham yesterday.

Today's fixtures

Kick-off 7.30 unless stated.

FA CUP: Third round replays: Bolton Wanderers v Nottingham Forest; Carlisle United v Mansfield Town; Chesterfield v Peterborough United; Coventry City v Leeds United; Enfield v Port Vale; Fulham v Bury; Oldham Athletic v Wimbledon; Wolverhampton Wanderers v Stoke City; Wrexham v West Ham United.

NORTHERN PREMIER LEAGUE: Runcorn v Tamworth.

SOUTHERN LEAGUE: Southern division: *Hounslow v Aylesbury.*

ISTHMIAN LEAGUE: First division: Billericay v Clapton; Kingstonian v Hampton; Maidenhead v St Albans; Wembley v Walton and Hersham.

ATHENIAN LEAGUE: Haringey v Edgware; Hoddesdon v Harefield; Redhill v Windsor and Eton.

FA YOUTH CUP: Third Round: Coventry v Wrexham (7.00); Middlesbrough v Manchester City (7.00); Swansea City v West Ham (7.00).

REPRESENTATIVE MATCH: FA Public Schools XI v FA Youth XI (Barclays Bank, Ealing, 2.0).

RUGBY UNION: Exeter v Barnstaple; *Plymouth Albion v RAF (7.15).*

Allison stays on probation at Crystal Palace

Malcolm Allison will not be given a contract by Crystal Palace this season. He will continue to manage the club on a week-to-week *basis until the summer, when the* chairman, Ray Bloye, will look at the situation again. At the weekend Mr Allison said he might be offered a five or 10-year deal, and that he wanted to talk to Mr Bloye to discuss the way the club should be run.

Palace's secretary, Alan Leather, said yesterday: "They had a brief meeting at which it was decided to continue the existing arrangement until the end of the season.

Palace, *knocked out of the FA Cup on Saturday by Mr Allison's* former club, Manchester City, are bottom of the first division after just one win and one draw in the five league matches since he took over.

Sunderland part with Marangoni

Sunderland have parted company with their Argentine player, Claudio Marangoni, their record signing who has made only 19 league appearances in 13 months. The 26-year-old midfield player is returning to South America today with two and a half years of his contract still to run. Sunderland's manager, Ken Knighton, said: "Claudio came to see me a few weeks ago and said he was *disappointed at only playing in* the reserves".

Marangoni cost Sunderland £320,000 in December 1979 when signed from San Lorenzo, but has played only three first division games this season.

Last night's results

FA YOUTH CUP: Third Round: Portsmouth 4, Southampton 2.

SOUTHERN LEAGUE: Midland division: *Taunton 0, Alvechurch 1.*

McBride backs Irish tour of South Africa

Willie John McBride, a former British Lions captain, has come out in *support* of Ireland's proposed tour of South Africa which starts in May. As pressure for a boycott continued to grow on both sides of the border, McBride, one of the world's most capped players, said yesterday: "I think isolating and putting off other people proves nothing".

"Rugby has been a uniting factor in Ireland, particularly over the last number of years. I think it would be very sad if each individual, no matter who he is employed by, hasn't the right to make up his own mind. It is a right everyone should have", he said.

In *Nairobi* a pan-African sports leader said that independent Africa would be required to cut off bilateral contacts with Irish sports men and women if the tour went ahead.

John Kasyoka described the

Munnings takes American tourists in his stride

By Alan Gibson

Bath XV 26 Jayhawks 7

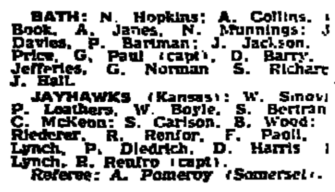
Although the Jayhawks lost, scoring a penalty goal and a try, to a penalty goal, a dropped goal, two goals and two tries, there was very little in it for most of the match. To be more precise, there was one person who made the difference. This was Munnings, the Bath left wing, who is still at Kingswood School. He comes from the Bahamas, a lad who runs like Arthur Wint, with deceptively long and leisurely strides.

In the first half, he scored twice. The first time, he received the ball in his own 25, and before he had gone 10 yards you knew that he had the measure of the defence, though he had to make a skilful side-step to avoid the left hand touchline, with about 30 yards to go. He scored behind the posts. It was the best try I have seen for several seasons.

His second was more straightforward, but taken with equal composure. Davies converted them both, and kicked a penalty. Sinovic kicked a penalty, the first score of the match, for the Jayhawks. So it was 15—3 to Bath at half time.

The Jayhawks kept up their share of the play for most of the second half, and the ball did not run Munnings's way. But Bartman, an experienced Army scrum half, dropped a neat goal, and in the last few minutes there were Bath tries from Hopkins and Collins. The Jayhawks forwards were tiring, something that is apt to happen to American tourists in Bath.

However, they made a rally at the very end, to everyone's pleasure, and scored a try through one of their best forwards, Paoli.


BATH: N. Hopkins; A. Collins, [illegible] Book, A. James, N. Munnings; J. Davies, P. Bartman; J. Jackson, [illegible] Price, G. Paul (capt), D. Barry, [illegible] Jefferies, G. Norman, S. Richar[illegible] J. Hall.

JAYHAWKS (Kansas): W. Sinov[illegible] P. Leathers, W. Boyle, S. Bertran[illegible] C. McKeon; S. Carlson, B. Wood; [illegible] Riederer, R. Renfor, F. Paoli, [illegible] Lynch, P. Diedrich, D. Harris [illegible] Lynch, R. Renfro (capt).

Referee: A. Pomeroy (Somerset).

RFU to 'sell' ground

The Rugby Football Union [illegible] starting "an aggressive selli[ng] campaign" to try to use Twickenham for non-rugby events.

Boxing

McKenzie must beware of kick in rival's right hand

By Srikumar Sen
Boxing Correspondent

The ability of a boxer to pick himself up off the floor, metaphorically, and perhaps literally too, will be put to the test when Clinton McKenzie, the British light-welterweight champion, defends his title against Des Morrison, of Bedford, tonight at York Hall, Bethnal Green, where the boxers will strike the first blow *of the new year after four post*ponements in the old year.

McKenzie tried to reach European and Commonwealth heights but was humbled by Giuseppe Martinese, of Italy and Obisia Nwankpa, of Nigeria. Now, instead of looking down on his old rival from a distant peak the champion finds himself looking up at the challenger from a valley, into which boxers descend after defeats, particularly after one at the *hands of an average European.*

The 31-year-old veteran Morrison, who held the title seven years ago, has, on the other hand, been on the up and up. He has had three good victories, stopping an American in the United States, the French welterweight champion, Louis Acaries, in the first round and gaining a spanking good decision over the talented and hard-hitting Sylvester Mittee.

Andy Smith, Morrison's manager, says Desy's like good wine, maturing with age." And like a good wine his looks belie the kick in his right hand. He has a kind of face that makes a social worker dedicated to the service of under-privileged children look positively menacing. McKenzie, although he is quick on his feet and loaded with powerful shots, will have to keep out of the way of that right hand. Mr Smith admits that in the past his man lacked dedication "but over the last couple of years there has been a complete change of attitude" he says. Bedford Harriers too will confirm that Morrison has been running three to eight miles with them.

McKenzie's strongest motivation is the Lonsdale Belt. If he wins he makes it his own. And unlike the plastic world championship belts it is a pretty hand-crafted piece that costs a pretty penny. To win the belt he has to consign his and his rival's recent past to the waste paper basket and keep reminding himself of the days when he floored Morrison in the last round to win a close contest *on points at the World Sporting* Club. That will be a difficult job.

I cannot see him recovering from those setbacks and carrying the fight to the challenger, who is expected to fade in the later rounds. The champion himself was flagging badly in the European title bout. That knowledge will bolster the challenger's morale. So confident are his camp that Mr Smith, who wants a title back "in the sticks" at St Ives, says that they are already thinking of defending his title for the Lonsdale Belt before going on to the European title. Mr Smith believes his man will stop the champion in the tenth.

New York 'hard line' on Ali

Ray Clarke, secretary of the British Boxing Board of Control, *yesterday described as "highly* improbable" reports that Britain's European heavyweight champion, John L. Gardner, will meet Muhammad Ali on a major promotion in New York's Madison Square Garden, in February or March.

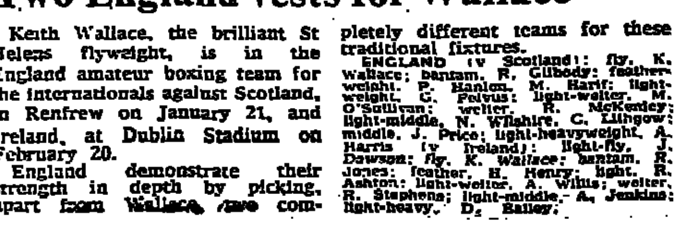
Mr Clarke does not doubt that contracts have been signed but said that he would be amazed if the New York Athletic Commission gave Ali a licence to box there. "*They will take a hard line*" he said. "Their commissioner, John Prendeville, is a strong man and I am sure they are ready to tighten up. As for ourselves, we are as hard against Ali being allowed to box again as we ever were."

The Gardner affair may come to a head next week when the board's stewards, who have tried to persuade his manager, Mickey Duff, not to sign up for an Ali bout, have their next meeting. The board cannot take any firm action, however, unless they receive an application from Gardner to box abroad and so far this has not happened. No application has been received from Ali in New York either.

Two England vests for Wallace

Keith Wallace, the brilliant St Helens flyweight, is in the England amateur boxing team for the internationals against Scotland, in Renfrew on January 21, and Ireland, at Dublin Stadium on February 20.

England demonstrate their strength in depth by picking, apart from Wallace, two completely different teams for these traditional fixtures.


ENGLAND (v Scotland): fly, K. Wallace; bantam, R. Gilbody; feather-weight, P. Hanlon, M. Harif; light-weight, G. Pelvus; light-welter, M. O'Sullivan; welter, R. McKenley; light-middle, N. Wilshire, C. Lithgow; middle, J. Price; light-heavyweight, A. Harris (v Ireland): light-fly, J. Dawson; fly, K. Wallace; bantam, R. Jones; feather, H. Henry; light, R. Ashton; light-welter, A. Willis; welter, R. Stephens; light-middle, A. Jenkins; light-heavy, D. Bailey.

Bobsleigh

E Germany and Britain fill expected places

From John Hennessy
Igls, Jan 5

The East Germans took their place at the head of affairs on the first day of the European two-man bobsleigh championship, and the British took theirs lower down the list. It was only to be expected, given the strikingly differing approach of the two countries.

Like the Swiss and the Germans on the other side of the Wall, the East Germans mount an operation much like that of a grand prix motor racing team. Their facilities and attention to detail, at whatever cost, is transforming the sport in such a way that shoestring Britain is hardly able to compete. Britain, furthermore, has spread its resources between here and St Moritz, where the national championships *are being held. Igls, therefore, is* an area of experimentation rather than serious competitive challenge.

Even so, the first British bob, driven by Lance Whitehead with Buster Watson as brake, achieved all they set themselves, with times of 56.53sec and 56.66sec. That left them only 2.91sec behind the leaders, though in 16th place in a field of 29.

Duncan Goodhew, an Olympic *swimming hero in Moscow last* summer, was full of self criticism after this new sporting baptism. He had not, he said, given his driver, Roger Potter, the push off he required. Potter, for his part, suggested that Goodhew, who is after all virtually a bobsleigh novice, could not expect to run before he had learnt to walk. Their cause was not helped by a fault in the steering and a fractured bob frame. They finished the first day in 25th position, one place higher than the third British pair, John Deere and Simon Strong.

LEADING PLACINGS: 1, B. Germeshausen and H. Gerhardt (EG), 1min 50.28sec; 2, H. Schonau and A. Kirschner (EG), 1:50.46; 3, H. Hiltebrand and W. Rahm (Swiss), 1:50.60; 4, B. Lehmann and E. Weise (EG), 1:50.82; 5, W. Eidenschink and A. Geiger (WG), 1:51.36; 6, F. Sperling and F. Kofel (Austria), 1:51.40. British placings: 16, L. Whitehead and G. Watson, 1:55.19; 25, R. Potter and D. Goodhew, 1:56.66; 26, J. Deere and S. Strong, 1:56.82.

Ice hockey

NATIONAL LEAGUE: Minnesota North Stars 2, Buffalo Sabres 2; Philadelphia Flyers 8, Washington Capitals 1; New York Rangers 2, Quebec Nordiques 2; Chicago Black Hawks 3, Pittsburgh Penguins 2; Calgary Flames 8, Toronto Maple Leafs 5.

Squash rackets

BRONDESBURY: British amateur championship: Quarter-final round (South Africa unless stated): G. Blair (Surrey) beat M. Brink, 9—4, 9—0, 3—9, 6—9, 9—0; M. Winkler beat J. Laeb, 7—9, 9—3, 9—10, 9—3, 9—6; T. O'Connor beat L. Gruskin, 9—1, 9—0, 9—7; R. Westerhoff beat L. Rees (Zimbabwe), 9—6, 9—5, 5—9, 9—6.

Snooker

Higgins could encounter Davis again

The draw for the world professional championship, sponsored by Embassy, at the Crucible Theatre, Sheffield, on April 7-20 offers the prospect of a meeting in the last 16 between Alex Higgins, runner-up last year, and Steve Davis, the United Kingdom champion. Higgins beat Davis 13—9 in the quarter-final round last year but Davis took revenge with a 16—6 victory in the final *of the United Kingdom event in* November.

QUALIFYING: Group 1: J. Wych (Canada) v T. Knowles or C. Ross. Group 2: P. Fagan v B. Bennett or J. Dunning. Group 3: W. Thorne v M. Morra (Canada); D. Green v M. Parkin. Group 4: J. Pulman v P. Thornley (Canada); I. Anderson (Australia) v D. Martin. Group 5: T. Meo v J. Johnson; F. Jonik (Canada) v M. Hallett. Group 6: C. Wilson v R. Andrewartha; P. Morgan (Australia) v E. Sinclair. Group 7: R. Edmonds v M. Wildman; R. Williams v S. Hood. Group 8: J. Meadowcroft v J. Barrie; J. White v B. Mikkelson (Canada).

COMPETITION PROPER: C. Thorburn (Canada) v G. Miles or group 1 winner. F. Davis v David Taylor or group 6 winner. T. Griffiths v J. Virgo or group 5 winner. A. Higgins v S. Davis or group 8 winner. E. Charlton (Australia) v D. Mountjoy or group 3 winner. Dennis Taylor v K. Stevens (Canada) or group 2 winner. P. Mans (SA) v B. Werbeniuk (Canada) or group 4 winner. R. Reardon v J. Spencer or group 7 winner.

Cricket

No respite for Indians

From Dilip Rao
Sydney, Jan 5

The second Test match between Australia and India is not due to start until January 23, but for the Indians, so heavily beaten yesterday in the first Test, there will be no opportunities in the 18 intervening days to prepare for another daunting battle on a good Adelaide pitch.

The Indians do not have another first-class game before they get there. Their commitments in the meanwhile include another round of one-day internationals, a two-day game at Canberra and another limited-overs match in the bush. The requirements of these matches are totally different from those of Test cricket and could mar, rather than improve, their chances of doing themselves justice in the Test match.

The one-day match against Australia, due to take place in Perth next Thursday, has been transferred to Sydney because of an airline dispute. On the insistence of the Indian management it will be played in daylight; the tour contract commits the team to two matches under floodlight, which have already been arranged.

Except that the inclusion of Yadav, the off spinner, could provide greater variety to the Indian attack, there is no reserve strength they can call on for the two remaining Tests. Despite the failures at Sydney they will have to stick with the batsmen who played there. The two who did not find a place, Srinivasan and Azad, are handsome players and fine strikers of the ball, but they would appear to lack the technique to stand up to fast bowling.

The real crisis is Gavaskar's failure to find his true form. A practical solution would have been for him to drop down the order, but there is no third opening batsman available to go in with Chauhan. Whatever his form, Gavaskar, after 10 years of opening the Indian innings, would now surely appreciate the relative comfort of batting at No. 4 or 5.

India's salvation in this series lies only in being able to put up scores in the region of 400, for their bowling is too limited to be able to atone for the breakdown of the batting. In the light of what happened at Sydney, the best result they can hope for in the second Test is a draw.

If they scraped through, they might have their chance of levelling the series at Melbourne, a venue for which neither the Australian batsmen nor bowlers have any great liking. Because of the erratic bounce of its pitches the ball will turn there and the Indians will get the *fuller* benefit of two fine spin bowlers. However, the Melbourne Test, *in mid-*February, will be reduced to an academic exercise if the Indians cannot meet the challenge at Adelaide.

Basketball

Winners and runners-up wish to return next year

By Nicholas Harling

Athletes in Action, the winners of the world invitation club championships at Crystal Palace, and Maccabi Tel Aviv, the runners-up, have both stated a willingness to return for the fifth tournament next year. That was the most welcome news yesterday for Philips, the sponsors, after the event had ended on Sunday night in the manner it had began, with drama and high excitement.

The *sponsors* cannot have been dismayed either by the size of the crowds who attended the games *or by the interest shown by BBC* television whose Grandstand Trophy that was presented to the outstanding American amateurs who withstood the umpteenth gripping comeback over the four days to deny the Israelis their third successive triumph, finally winning 96—92.

For compulsive viewing the final was matched by the game to decide whether Crystal Palace or Parker Pen Leiden finished in *third place.* Two accurate free shots by their captain, Dan Lloyd, enabled Place to draw level by full-time and the hosts, who were without the injured Peter Jeremich, were cheered home in the extra period.

Leiden had found themselves the most unpopular of all the semi-finalists, the repercussions of their successful appeal over the result of the match in which *UBSC* Vienna fielded three American players not being easily forgotten, especially by one Maritza Gentry. She, the Nicaraguan wife of one of the offending American players, went to the game with Maccabi, displaying a banner declaring: "Austria won by three Americans to eight."

In accordance with Fiba regulations, the tournament organizers had stated that no team should have more than two foreign players, but most teams, among them Parker, had got round the rule by playing several players of dual nationality. With the Dutch team trailing by 10 points at the interval Mrs Gentry, who had maintained a diatribe of abuse throughout the first half, yelled out: "All right Parker how are you going to get out of this one?" Possibly her estimation of the Dutch team's number of foreigners was an exaggeration for she was forever having to cope with Dutch responses of "listen sweetheart, you can't count."

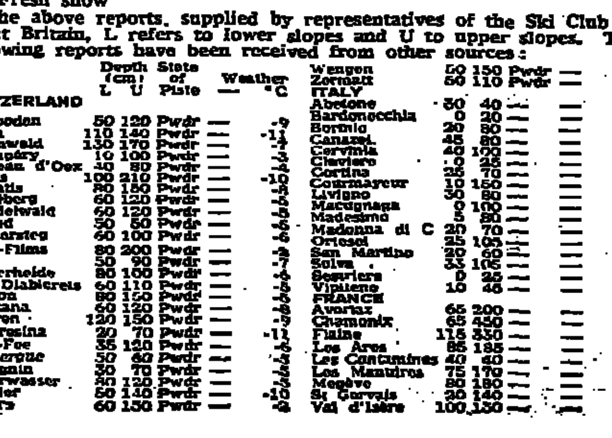
Without that controversy, however, it would hardly have been basketball. Tournaments seem to thrive on them.

Latest European snow reports



	Depth (cm) L	Depth (cm) U	Piste	Conditions Off piste	Runs to resort	Weather (5 pm)	°C
Anzère	90	150	Good	Powder	Good	Snow	-3
Snowing for last 24 hours							
Crans Montana	70	120	Good	Powder	Good	Cloud	-9
Few runs open, high winds							
Davos	100	200	Good	Powder	Good	Snow	-5
Huge snowfall, runs closed							
Flaine	115	340	Good	Powder	Good	Fine	-9
Skiing excellent							
Sauze d'Oulx	0	30	Fair	Varied	—	Fine	-4
New snow on hard base							
Serre Chevalier	30	60	Good	Powder	Worn	Fine	-2
New snow yesterday							
Verbier	50	180	Good	Fair	Good	Cloud	-1
Heavy snowfall							
Wengen	70	150	—	Powder	—	Snow	-5
Too much snow							
Wildschönau	110	150	Good	Powder	Good	Snow	-3
Fresh snow							

In the above reports, supplied by representatives of the Ski Club of Great Britain, L refers to lower slopes and U to upper slopes. The following reports have been received from other sources:



	Depth (cm) L	Depth (cm) U	State of Piste	Weather	°C
SWITZERLAND					
Adelboden	50	120	Pwdr	—	-9
Arosa	110	140	Pwdr	—	-11
Braunwald	130	170	Pwdr	—	-4
Champéry	10	100	Pwdr	—	-3
Chateau d'Oex	40	80	Pwdr	—	-4
Davos	100	210	Pwdr	—	-10
Disentis	80	150	Pwdr	—	-8
Engelberg	60	120	Pwdr	—	-5
Grindelwald	60	120	Pwdr	—	-5
Gstaad	50	50	Pwdr	—	-6
Kandersteg	60	100	Pwdr	—	-6
Laax-Flims	80	200	Pwdr	—	-3
Lenk	50	90	Pwdr	—	-7
Lenzerheide	80	100	Pwdr	—	-6
Les Diablerets	60	110	Pwdr	—	-5
Leysin	80	150	Pwdr	—	-6
Montana	60	120	Pwdr	—	-8
Mürren	120	150	Pwdr	—	-9
Pontresina	20	70	Pwdr	—	-11
Saas-Fee	35	120	Pwdr	—	-6
St Cergue	50	60	Pwdr	—	-3
Savognin	30	70	Pwdr	—	-5
Unterwasser	80	120	Pwdr	—	-3
Verbier	50	140	Pwdr	—	-10
Villars	60	150	Pwdr	—	-4
Wengen	50	150	Pwdr	—	-4
Zermatt	50	110	Pwdr	—	-7
ITALY					
Abetone	30	40	—	—	—
Bardonecchia	0	20	—	—	—
Bormio	20	80	—	—	—
Canazei	45	80	—	—	—
Cervinia	40	100	—	—	—
Claviere	0	25	—	—	—
Cortina	25	70	—	—	—
Courmayeur	10	150	—	—	—
Livigno	30	80	—	—	—
Macugnaga	0	100	—	—	—
Madesimo	5	80	—	—	—
Madonna di C	20	70	—	—	—
Ortisei	25	105	—	—	—
San Martino	20	60	—	—	—
Solva	35	105	—	—	—
Sestriere	0	25	—	—	—
Vipiteno	10	45	—	—	—
FRANCE					
Avoriaz	65	200	—	—	—
Chamonix	65	450	—	—	—
Flaine	115	330	—	—	—
Les Arcs	85	185	—	—	—
Les Contamines	40	60	—	—	—
Les Menuires	75	170	—	—	—
Megève	80	180	—	—	—
St Gervais	30	140	—	—	—
Val d'Isère	100	150	—	—	—

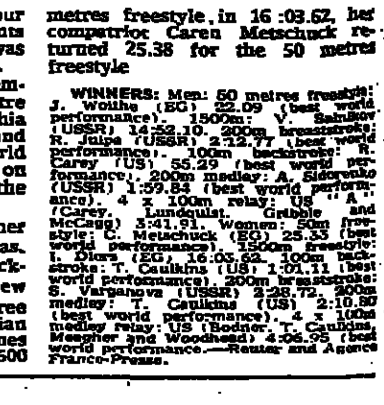
Swimming

Miss Caulkins' short course to best times

Gainesville, Florida, Jan 5.—Tracy Caulkins, of the United States, set two world best times here last night at the United States international short-course swimming meeting but she will not be able to claim world records because times set in 25 metre pools do not qualify for records. Miss Caulkins, a 17-year-old High School student who established two world bests in the 25-metre pool earlier in the weekend competition, took one minute 01.11 seconds for the 100 metres backstroke and 2:10.80 for the 200 metres individual medley. In all the United States set 11 world best times and won 19 events in the three-day, 20-nation competition which included East German and Russian swimmers. The Soviet Union set four world bests and won six events while the East German tally was three world bests and six wins.

Miss Caulkins was also a member of the American 400-metre medley relay team—with Cynthia Woodhead, Mary Meagher and Darel Bodner—whose new world best time of 4:06.95, improved on East Germany's 4:10.00 set in the preliminaries.

Rick Carey was the only other American to set a world best last night, winning the 100 metres backstroke in 55.29. The other new marks last night were set by three East German and two Russian swimmers. The East German Ines Diers swam the women's 1,500 metres freestyle in 16:03.62, her compatriot Caren Metschuck returned 25.38 for the 50 metres freestyle

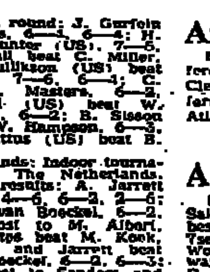

WINNERS: Men: 50 metres freestyle: J. Woithe (EG) 22.09 (best world performance). 1500m: V. Salnikov (USSR) 14:52.10. 200m breaststroke: R. Julpa (USSR) 2:12.77 (best world performance). 100m backstroke: R. Carey (US) 55.29 (best world performance). 200m medley: A. Sidorenko (USSR) 1:59.84 (best world performance). 4 x 100m relay: US "A" (Carey, Lundquist, Gribble and McCagg) 3:41.91. Women: 50m freestyle: C. Metschuck (EG) 25.33 (best world performance). 1500m freestyle: I. Diers (EG) 16:03.62. 100m backstroke: T. Caulkins (US) 1:01.11 (best world performance). 200m breaststroke: S. Varganova (USSR) 2:28.72. 200m medley: T. Caulkins (US) 2:10.80 (best world performance). 4 x 100m medley relay: US (Bodner, T. Caulkins, Meagher and Woodhead) 4:06.95 (best world performance.—Reuter and Agence France-Presse.

For the record

Tennis

AUCKLAND: Volvo Grand Prix Open tournament: First round: T. Wilkinson (US) beat S. McCain (US), 2—6, 6—2, 6—4; O. Parun (NZ) beat G. Whitecross (Australia), 6—2, 2—6, 6—2; F. Taygan (US) beat P. Campbell (Australia), 6—2, 6—2; C. Mayotte (US) beat L. Bourne (US), 7—6, 6—1; R. Hightower (US) beat D. Mustard (NZ), 6—3, 6—1; M. Lewis (NZ) beat E. Ewert (Australia), 6—3, 6—4; R. Crealy (Australia) beat C. Stansbury, 6—4, 7—6; J. Lapidus (US) beat D. Carter (Australia), 4—6, 6—2, 6—4; W. Maze (US) beat W. Gilmour (Australia), 6—4, 6—4; L. Stefanki (US) beat T. Cain (US), 6—2, 4—0. Cain defaulted with back injury.

ADELAIDE: South Australian men's


championships: First round: J. Gurfein (US) beat J. James, 6—3, 6—4; H. Hampson beat M. Hunter (US), 7—6, 2—6, 6—1; S. Ball beat C. Miller, 6—3, 6—4; T. Gullikson (US) beat C. Letcher, 3—6, 7—6, 6—1; C. Johnstone beat G. Masters, 6—2, 6—2; G. Holroyd (US) beat W. Masur, 3—6, 6—3, 6—2; B. Sisson (Philippines) beat W. Hampson, 6—3, 2—6, 6—3; C. Wittus (US) beat B. Guan, 7—5, 6—3.

GOIRLE, Netherlands: Indoor tournament: Britain beat The Netherlands, 7—6. Yesterday's results: A. Jarrett lost to L. Sanders, 4—6, 6—2, 2—6; R. Lewis beat H. van Boeckel, 6—2, 6—4; D. Lloyd lost to M. Albert, 6—7, 1—6; J. Bates beat M. Kook, 6—3, 7—6; Lloyd and Jarrett beat T. Okker and van Boeckel, 6—2, 6—3; Bates and Lewis lost to Sanders and Albert, 6—2, 5—7, 4—6.

American football

NATIONAL LEAGUE: American Conference play-off: Oakland Raiders 14, Cleveland Browns 12. National Conference play-off: Dallas Cowboys 30, Atlanta Falcons 27.

Athletics

PALO ALTO: Five miles: 1, A. Salazar (US), 22min 4sec (world best); 2, D. Moorcroft (GB), 22min 7sec; 3, N. Rose (GB), 22min [illegible]sec. Women's five miles: 1, G. Waitz (Norway), 25min 21sec (world best); 2, D. Scott (Canada), 26min [illegible]sec; 3, J. Hansen (US), 26min 41sec.

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SPORT

Racing

Tattersalls to hold ballot on date of principal yearling sales

By Michael Phillips
Racing Correspondent

Tattersalls, the leading firm of bloodstock auctioneers in Europe, will conduct a poll of breeders, buyers and agents to determine whether a switch of the dates of their principal yearling sales is desirable. Ballot papers have already been sent to those deemed eligible to vote, accompanied by a letter laying out the arguments for and against a change. Voting forms have to be returned by January 21.

Throughout last year discussion took place in and around the world's major sale rings about the possible changeover in the sale weeks of the Houghton and the October yearling sales at Newmarket. The partners of Tattersalls have had the matter under close consideration for the past nine years and they now think the moment is right to take another referendum from the breeders concerned: they hope vendors at the two sales will give it their full consideration.

A points system will be used in evaluating the result, taking into account the value of the yearlings sold over the years, their average price, the length of connexion of vendors with Tattersalls, and the future prospects of individual studs. The last time Tattersalls conducted such a poll the result was in favour of leaving things as they were.

On that occasion only the vendors were consulted: this time the opinion of The Federation of Bloodstock Agents (GB), the National Trainers' Federation and The Racehorse Owners Association is also being sought. As they represent the buyers, who are a vital ingredient in any sale, their involvement in a ballot for the first time could have a marked effect.

Tattersalls list eight points in favour of change and five against. They say there is a growing momentum in favour of a switch, a momentum I detected last year. When a person as successful at selling at the Houghton sale as Comte Roland de Shamburo tells you he is certain a change is desirable, it is surely time to take notice. His opinion, given at Newmarket in December, was echoed by Robert Sangster, who is one of the biggest buyers of bloodstock in the world.

According to Tattersalls, most buyers would prefer the higher class of yearling to be sold first. That would fit in with the pattern set by other bloodstock auction houses in the world and would also make life easier for buyers to have the secondary sale on which to fall back. Breeders will point to the fact that coats tend not to be broken at the earlier date, with the result that horses look better then. The premier sale would also benefit from coming first because it would attract unused funds for the purchase of yearlings before they are spent elsewhere; this hapened to some extent last year when Goffs moved their big sale to the week before the Houghton sale.

What international buyers would find particularly appealing about a switch of dates is that the Houghton sale would then tie in with the Prix de l'Arc de Triomphe. That pattern would suit the idea of a "Festival Fortnight" of yearling sales and racing in Britain, Ireland and France.

Those against change will ask why interfere with success, proven over the years. They will point to the danger of losing the last position for a premier yearling sale to rivals. Over the years that position, as occupied by the Houghton week, has proved successful and, if the changeover is effected, it would be given up to other sales companies. The final position may be best on a rising market, but it suffers more on a falling market; money may be kept back specifically for the last premier sale, to its obvious benefit but something of a handicap to the first.

Tattersalls also reason that there was an historic dislike of an earlier date which resulted in the Houghton sale occupying its present slot. That, they admit, may now be forgotten by most people and circumstances may have changed. In the past a majority of Houghton vendors did not like the idea of the move, but in the most recent poll on the subject, conducted by the council of The Thoroughbred Breeders' Association and including both vendors and purchasers, the result was a vote of two to one in favour of the change. That would seem to represent the feelings of most who now sell at the October sale, which is basically domestic.

Meeting abandoned

Yesterday's meeting at Sedgefield was abandoned because of frost. The stewards will hold an inspection at Stockton at 7 am to decide if today's meeting can go ahead.

Clayside's Cheltenham promise

Clayside maintained promise of a Cheltenham Festival victory when taking the Nottingham Champion novices, steeplechase by two and a half lengths from Braven at Nottingham yesterday.

Alan Brown kept the Peter Easterby trained seven-year-old covered up until the home straight. Clayside then jumped the last three fences alongside Braven and quickly settled matters on the run-in. The travelling head lad, Mick Lambert, said: "Clayside's main target will be Cheltenham, but Mr Easterby has not decided which race it will be."

Peter Scudamore rode a 74-1 double on Merciless King and Something-in-Hand to bring his score to 55 winners, 10 behind the leader John Francome. Merciless King caught the odds-on Sir Michael close home to win the first division of the novices' hurdle by half a length. Sir Michael forced the pace from the third hurdle but the 1979 Cesarewitch winner just failed to effect a successful conclusion to his third race over hurdles.

Scudamore's strength and skill kept Something-in-Hand on a straight course after the seven-year-old had taken the lead from Cold Spell at the last fence of the Filldyke Handicap Steeplechase.

STATE OF GOING: Fontwell Park, good: Stockton (hurdles) good, (chase) good (stewards' inspection 7.0). Tomorrow: Market Rasen, good to soft: Carlisle (chase) soft, (hurdles heavy.

Stockton programme

12.45 SHOTTON HURDLE (Div I: 4-y-o novices: £345: 2m 176yd)

1 433 Peter The Butcher, S. Nesbitt. 11-5 Nesbitt 4
3 Barryphilips Disco, R. Whitaker, 10-9 Bowker
4 000 Captain Brassbound, R. McDonald, 10-9 Hawkins
5 4 Caroline Lamb, Miss S. Hall, 10-9 Wilkinson 4
6 00 Cooladieu, T. Barnes, 10-9 Barnes
7 'C' Top, J. Mason, 10-9 Mr McIntyre 7
9 00 Fool's Luck, Denys Smith, 10-9 Stringer 7
10 2 Governor's Camp, C. Richards, 10-9 Barry
11 010 Grumble Weed, W. A. Stephenson, 10-9 Lamb
12 000 Kimavan, R. Carter, 10-9 Goulding
13 0 Home Ground, M. H. Easterby, 10-9 Mr Easterby
14 00 Kersil, N. Chamberlain, 10-9 McCaskill 7
16 00 Mobile, C. Booth, 10-9 —
17 00 Noddy's Ryde, Mrs S. Chesmore, 10-9 S. Charlton
19 Snow Blessed, R. Johnson, 10-9 P. A. Charlton
20 00 Teesport Boy, E. Carter, 10-9 Pimlott
21 040 Wardsoff, C. Gray, 10-9 Hancock 4
22 Welsh Display, P. Brookshaw, 10-9 A. Brown

7-4 Governor's Camp, 11-4 Caroline Lamb, 6-1 Peter The Butcher, 7-1 Home Ground, 8-1 Snow Blessed, 10-1 Cooladieu, 12-1 Captain Brassbound, 20-1 others.

1.15 BLACKHALL HURDLE (Selling: handicap: £427: 2m 176yd)

3 -p00 Relkotimo, W. Timming, 10-11-4 Armstrong 4
4 -0100 Naval Whistler (CD), H. Fleming, 10-11-4 —
5 31-04 Coup D'Etat, C. Bell, 9-11-2 R. Barry
6 0-000 Sanskritik, Miss C. S-Deane, 5-10-11 —
7 1/0-4 Baron De Holland, C. Wardman, 7-10-7 A. Brown
9 0f000 Stella's Pet, W. Storey, 9-10-6 Miss Storey 7
10 -3404 St Severin, R. C. Ward, 9-10-6 Kim Spink 7
12 4000 Meg's Mantle, R. McDonald, 8-10-4 Hawkins
13 1130- Caleta Prince (CD), R. Fisher, 13-10-4 Brownless
14 0000 Madmark, T. Barnes, 6-10-3 Barnes
16 0-p00 Flautist, G. Harman, 9-10-1 P. A. Charlton
19 200-1 Lerazma (CD), W. Barrett, 8-10-0 Young 4
21 0043 Lynwood Lady, T. Fairhurst, 4-10-0 Fairhurst
23 0p/p Open Doors, P. Curtis, 9-10-0 Wilkinson 4
24 000-0 Oresio, C. Pinkham, 5-10-0 Kettlewell 7

9-4 Coup D'Etat, 3-1 Baron de Holland, 9-2 Lerazma, 6-1 Caleta Prince, 8-1 Lynwood Lady, 10-1 Naval Whistler, 12-1 St Severin, 20-1 others.

1.45 HARTLEPOOL CHASE (Handicap: £1,385: 2½m)

1 4u2 Even Melody (D), N. Crump, 13-11-10 Hawkins
2 3-14 Selby (D), M. H. Easterby, 8-11-4 A. Brown
3 u1f Murray's Gift, M. Dickinson, 7-10-9 Carmody
4 1u3 O'er The Border (D), P. Calver, 7-10-6 Tinkler
5 223 King Vulture (D), G. Richards, 8-10-2 Doughty
6 00p Little Abbey, J. Fitzgerald, 9-10-1 Brennan 7
13 p03 Stay-Bell (C,D), Mrs S. Chesmore, 12-10-0 S. Charlton
14 330 Carnival Day, T. Fairhurst, 10-10-0 Fairhurst
15 21u Scrunch, R. Brewis, 8-10-0 Pimlott
16 43-p Airparts Flyer, D. McCain, 8-10-0 Beardwood 7

15-8 Murray's Gift, 100-30 Even Melody, 4-1 Selby, 6-1 O'er the Border, 8-1 King Vulture, 10-1 Stay-Bell, 12-1 Scrunch, 20-1 others.

2.15 EASINGTON HURDLE (Handicap: £869: 2m 176yd)

4 -p000 Mr Snow (CD), W. A. Stephenson, 6-11-9 T. G. Davies 7
5 -0000 Corker (CD), W. A. Stephenson, 5-11-5 Lamb
6 4042 Anointed, G. Richards, 5-11-3 R. Barry
8 f-00 Grange Spring, M. W. Easterby 5-11-2 Tuck
9 -4040 Solar Emperor, N. Tinkler, 5-11-2 Easterby
14 2-101 Arc Prince, W. Wharton, 6-10-8 S. J. O'Neill
16 2011 Splendid Again, G. Lockerbie, 6-10-8 Houlker 7
19 0240 Northern Support, A. Scott, 7-10-6 Pimlott
22 0032 Kilburn Boy (CD), W. Haigh, 6-10-5 P. A. Charlton
26 pp00 Golden End, R. Cross, 10-10-0 McCaskill
27 040p- The Philistanian, R. Johnson, 6-10-0 —
28 01/0 Estate Agent (CD), M. W. Easterby, 8-10-0 Tinkler
29 /031- Green Dancer, R. Johnson, 6-10-0 Earnshaw
31 0020 Measure Up, J. Blundell, 5-10-0 A. Brown
33 10-00 Linatqa, P. Curtis, 6-10-0 Wilkinson 4
34 4000 Linpac North, W. Elsey, 6-10-0 Flint
35 0-000 Borans, S. Nesbitt, 6-10-0 Nesbitt 4

9-4 Splendid Again, 7-2 Arc Prince, 4-1 Anointed, 11-2 Kilburn Boy, 8-1 Corker, 10-1 Grange Spring, 12-1 Solar Emperor, 20-1 others.

2.45 SEAHAM CHASE (Novices: £974: 3m 31yd)

3 3113 Running Wild, W. A. Stephenson, 7-12-6 Lamb
4 0S41 Easby Gold, G. Lockerbie, 6-11-13 Hawkins
7 0p-uf Aiheo's Pride, J. Blundell, 7-11-6 A. Brown
8 303-p Brookroyd, J. Doyle, 7-11-6 Doyle
10 3-p4u Constitution Hill, T. Gillam, 7-11-6 —
11 -p0p0 Coolamurry, R. Fisher, 9-11-6 Brownless
12 0p-bp Dainty Two-Step, B. McLean, 6-11-6 Stringer 7
13 00p0 Ellen Louise, I. Robson, 8-11-6 Miss Lock
14 00/p Fanshawe Fabiola, Mrs J. Cundall, 8-11-6 Mr Cundall 4
15 1f00- Go Wimpy, M. Dickinson, 6-11-6 Carmody
16 3300 Highway Dual, C. Bell, 6-11-6 Houlker 7
17 0f2 Midnight Love, Denys Smith, 6-11-6 Grant
20 0p00f Palace Royal, R. Tate, 8-11-6 Mr Tate
23 0132 The Coplow, W. Wharton, 8-11-6 Mr Bennion
24 3-p30 The Heenan Kid, W. A. Stephenson, 8-11-6 Mr McIntyre 7
25 p0u The Manufacturer, R. Woodhouse, 9-11-6 Mr Bennett
26 0033 Trichromatic, W. Haigh, 9-11-6 Johnson
27 0p33 Tunnel Master, J. Fitzgerald, 8-11-6 Bradley 7
28 0-00p Witton Fell, J. Parkes, 7-11-6 McCaskill 7
29 0p00 Wrekin Pursuit, W. Tinning, 10-11-6 S. Charlton

3-1 Running Wild, 9-2 Easby Gold, 5-1 Midnight Love, 6-1 Coplow, 7-1 Tunnel Master, 8-1 Trichromatic, 10-1 Go Wimpy, 12-1 Highway Dual, 20-1 others.

3.15 SHOTTON HURDLE (4-y-o novices: £345: 2m 176yd)

1 0000 Ballroom, W. A. Stephenson, 10-9 T. G. Davies 7
2 4043 Brown's Babu, Denys Smith, 10-9 Grant
3 0 Can't Catch Me, Mrs S. Ward, 10-9 Mr Allen
5 p04 Czernin, R. Johnson, 10-9 Earnshaw 4
6 0f Dance Little Lady, J. Fitzgerald, 10-9 Goulding
7 0 Grand Promenade, P. Haley, 10-9 —
8 0303 Inkling, H. Wharton, 10-9 Barry
9 04 Jane Ray, M. W. Easterby, 10-9 Tuck
11 0 Keeps Going Right, J. Doyle, 10-9 Bradley 7
12 2 Kittaspec Gal, M. H. Easterby, 10-9 A. Brown
13 0 Lambrusca, C. Thornton, 10-9 Atkins
14 00 Legal Session, Mrs S. Chesmore 10-9 S. Charlton
16 Mi Dad, P. Brookshaw, 10-9 Murphy
17 00 Mr Potit, P. Asquith, 10-9 Whyte
18 p0 No Excuses, A. Potts, 10-9 R. F. Davies
19 00 Pioul, T. Fairhurst, 10-9 Fairhurst
20 Pounentes, G. Richards, 10-9 Doughty
23 0 Prince Diligence, T. Barron, 10-9 Balmer
24 000 Salwelon, J. Blundell, 10-9 Dutton 7
25 02 Sunlit River, W. Haigh, 10-9 P. A. Charlton
26 0004 Super Tony, E. Walton, 10-9 Mr Walton

5-2 Kittaspec Gal, 7-2 Sunlit River, 9-2 Pounentes, 6-1 Jane Ray, 8-1 Inkling, 10-1 Brown's Babu, 12-1 Prince Diligence, 20-1 others.

Stockton selections

By Our Racing Correspondent

12.45 Governor's Camp. 1.15 Coup D'Etat. 1.45 Murray's Gift. 2.15 Arc Prince. 2.45 Go Wimpy. 3.15 Kittspec Gal.

Fontwell Park programme

1.0 WALBERTON CHASE (Novices: £1,188: 2m 2f 110yd)

1 100 Sanflora (B), N. Henderson, 6-11-8 Smith Eccles
2 0301 Daviot, M. Salaman, 7-11-3 H. Davies
3 4p10 Don't Touch, Pat Mitchell, 7-11-3 Turnell
4 -0142 •Norfolk Dance, F. Winter, 6-11-3 —
5 0fp0p Cornelius Kelly, A. Moore, 6-10-12 Moore 4
6 00-f0 Documentary, S. Woodman, 6-10-12 C. Brown
7 30ppf Sranitry, D. Jermy 6-10-12 Stroud 7
8 20p0 Famous Footsteps, Miss A. Sinclair, 6-10-12 Coyle 4
9 -0302 Go Arrowsmith, R. Shaw, 6-10-12 Webber
10 0-040 Miss Pilgrim, B. Wise, 7-10-12 —
11 3/00 Righteous Fury, Mrs E. Harden, 7-10-12 de Haan 4
12 11-00 Tarzan, J. Gifford, 6-10-12 Champion
13 0-302 Toyco, E. Beeson, 6-10-12 Rowell

2-1 Toyco, 11-4 Go Arrowsmith, 5-1 Daviot, 7-1 Tarzan, 8-1 Sanflora, 12-1 Don't Touch, 14-1 others.

1.30 LIDSEY HURDLE (Selling handicap: £585: 2m 2f)

201 20-00 Vagabond Victor, P. Allingham, 5-11-13 —
202 4300 Double-Header (C, B), D. Jermy, 6-11-4 Old
203 000f0 Allanstown (B), H. O'Neill, 5-10-7 Gracey 4
204 0100- Manawa, A. Davison, 5-10-6 Banham 4
205 0000 Further Folly, A. Moore, 6-10-5 Moore 4
206 0000 Glutton, A. Davison, 6-10-5 Kinane
207 00u4 Royal Tiger, M. Bolton, 6-10-4 de Haan 4
208 -0b00 Flying Lyndsay, J. Bridger, 5-10-4 Jenkins 7
209 1004 Daddy's Daughter (CD), N. L-Judson, 5-10-3 Hughes 7
210 00-p0 Apparition, Mrs N. Kennedy, 5-10-3 Shilston 4
211 0000 Glen Wise, B. Wise, 5-10-2 Rowell
212 40ff0 Young England, R. Pincombe, 6-10-0 May

9-4 Vagabond Victor, 100-30 Daddy's Daughter, 9-2 Royal Tiger, 5-1 Double Header, 8-1 Manawa, 12-1 Glutton, 14-1 others.

2.0 ROBERT GORE CHASE (Handicap: £2,372: 3m 2f 110yd)

302 -0032 Abo (CD), A. Moore, 9-11-3 Moore 4
303 fb02 Monty Python (C, B), Mrs J. Pitman, 9-11-10 Smart
304 -pf03 Rathlek, D. Gale, 11-11-1 Barton
306 -3312 Medoc, T. Forster, 9-10-7 Smith Eccles
307 p3p-f Rajmataj, J. Gifford, 10-10-5 Rowe
308 4034 Tight Schedule (C), J. Bridger, 11-10-1 Richards 7

6-4 Medoc, 5-2 Monty Python, 3-1 Abo, 5-1 Rathlek, 10-1 others.

2.30 PULBOROUGH HURDLE (Div I: Novices: £552: 2m 2f)

402 00-12 Party Miss, W. Fisher, 6-11-8 Linley
403 p Bookmarker, Mrs N. Smith, 6-11-3 Shilston
404 00p-0 Chinese Takeaway (B), J. Davies, 6-11-3 de Haan 4
406 New Harbour, A. Pitt, 7-11-3 King
408 /030 Pride O'Malley, Miss A. Sinclair, 6-11-3 Rowell
409 0 Amberdora, J. Gifford, 5-11-1 Champion
410 00-00 Canine, P. Hayward, 5-11-1 Coyle 4
411 002 Crewe Major, Mrs D. Oughton, 5-11-1 Rowe
414 0p0-0 Mohock, T. M. Jones, 5-11-1 Hammond 7
415 Primeland, J. Jenkins, 5-11-1 Reilly
416 0 Shergold, R. Howe, 5-11-1 R. Hughes
417 4400f Singing Fool, D. Jermy, 5-11-1 Stroud 7
419 13 Lady Mantegna, D. Laing, 4-10-5 Floyd
421 303 Anex, Mrs N. Smith, 4-10-0 Webb
424 00 Roadstone, N. Graham, 4-10-0 Burgoyne 4
426 0 Kalyana, D. Jermy, 4-10-0 Old
427 00 L'Empereur, A. Moore, 4-10-0 Moore 4
429 rpp Nice On The Ice, C. Cyzer, 4-10-0 Curran 4
430 3 Trampler, M. Masson, 4-10-0 Turnell

3-1 Trampler, 9-2 Lady Mantegna, 11-2 Crewe Major, 6-1 Anex, 7-1 Pride O'Malley, 10-1 Party Miss, 12-1 Amberdora, 14-1 New Harbour, 16-1 others.

3.0 PETWORTH CHASE (Handicap: £1,576: 2m 2f 110yd)

502 p-31f Dewy's Quay (C), N. Henderson, 8-11-7 Smith Eccles
504 21032 Woodham, J. Old, 1-11-1 Candy
505 p044 Jackadandy, (C, B), A. Moore, 10-10-12 Moore 4
506 2dp0 Queen of the Bogs, P. Bailey, 8-10-9 Webber
507 up23 Grey Fusilier, Mrs N. Smith, 6-10-7 Shilston 4
508 3324 Pauldenam, R. Dean, 10-10-6 Gracey 4
509 00f0u Shackletons Flier, R. Shaw, 7-10-5 Knare

2-1 Dewy's Quay, 3-1 Woodham, 7-2 Grey Fusilier, 5-1 Pauldenam, 8-1 Queen of the Bogs, 10-1 others.

3.30 PULBOROUGH HURDLE (Div II: Novices: £552: 2m 2f)

602 23-10 Corrib Lad, T. Forster, 6-11-8 Mr Thomson Jones
605 0-002 Anitacat, A. Wates, 6-11-3 Webber
606 00 Dukes Forte, Mrs B. Dukes, 6-11-3 Mr Dukes 7
607 40 Feast, D. Kent, 7-11-3 Atkins
609 p Little Brother II, G. Graham, 10-11-3 Stronge 7
610 f0 Monbrasun, D. Kent, 8-11-3 Haynes
613 00 Polyandros, Miss A. Sinclair, 6-11-3 Rowell
615 0f0 Topseed, J. Gifford, 6-11-3 Champion
618 00p0 Dipalitino, Mrs J. Ollivant, 5-11-1 Hobbs
619 High Spot, F. Winter, 5-11-1 Mr Wilkinson 7
625 0 Drill, J. Jenkins, 4-10-0 Rally
627 -000- Light Snacks, Miss S. Morris, 4-10-0 O'Halloran
628 0 Logan, M. Masson 4-10-0 Smith Eccles
629 0 On We Go, A. Moore, 4-10-0 Moore 4
632 p Revolver, S. Woodman, 4-10-0 Brown
633 4p Sandhaven, D. Grissell, 4-10-0 Turnell
634 0 Strike, H. Price, 4-10-0 Gwilliam 4
635 0000 Tootwood Park, J. Davies, 4-10-0 Coomer 4
637 000 Westwood Lady, Mrs A. Finch, 4-10-0 Floyd
638 4 Winabit, F. Winter, 4-10-0 de Haan 4

3-1 Winabit, 4-1 Anitacat, 5-1 Corrib Lad, 13-2 Feast, 8-1 Topseed, 10-1 Strike, 12-1 High Spot, Sandhaven, 14-1 others.

•Doubtful runner.

Fontwell Park selections

By Our Racing Correspondent

1.0 Tarzan. 1.30 Daddy's Daughter. 2.00 Monty Python. 2.30 Trampler. 3.0 Dewy's Quay. 3.30 Winabit.

Nottingham results

12.45 (12.47) DALESIDE CHASE (Selling: handicap: £690: 2m)
SHIVERS REGAL, b g by Tenterhooks—Oulton Princess (Mrs R. Barrett), 11-10-8 S. Johnston (5-2 fav) 1
Jet On ...... J. F. O'Neill (6-1) 2
Lloyd Ardua .... C. Mann (4-1) 3
TOTE: Win, 28p: places, 10p, 20p, 36p. Dual F: 31p. CSF: £1.69. W. Barrett at Lincoln. 10l, 7l. Bill's Brother (9-1) 4th. 10 ran. NR: Clover One.

1.15 (1.20) ANNESLEY HURDLE (Div 1: novices: £483. 2m)
MERCILESS KING, br g No Worry—My Mary (Brig G. Harvey), 4-10-7 .. P. Scudamore (14-1) 1
Sir Michael .. A. Brown (5-6 fav) 2
Weavers Loom .. R. Linley (7-1) 3
TOTE: Win, £2.85: places, 46p, 10p, 65p: Dual F: £5.86. CSF: £2.69. D. Nicholson at Stow-on-the-Wold. ½l, 4l. Deep Ice (16-1) 4th. 25 ran.

1.45 (1.47) FILLDYKE CHASE (Handicap: £1,291: 3½m)
SOMETHING-IN-HAND, b g by Garnered—First Call (J. Needham) 7-10-0 P. Scudamore (4-1) 1
Cold Spell .... A. Carroll (4-1) 2
Cashea .... Mr E. McIntyre (9-2) 3
TOTE: Win, 53p: places, 20p, 24p. Dual F: £2.21. CSF: £51.98. P. Felgate at Nottingham. 2l, 12l. Shifting Gold 7-4 fav. Game Laddie (25-1) 4th. 6 ran.

2.15 (2.16) NOTTINGHAM CHAMPION CHASE (Novices: £2,454: 2½m)
CLAYSIDE, b g by Ottaysidc—Clay Duck (Mrs D. Grant) 7-12-0 A. Brown (30-100 fav) 1
Braven .... S. J. O'Neill (6-1) 2
Bakewa .... J. King (9-1) 3
TOTE: Win, 11p; Dual F: 15p. CSF: 35p M. H. Easterby at Malton. 2½l, distance. Churchill Beak, (9-1) 4th. 4 ran.

2.45 (2.46) SARACEN'S HEAD HURDLE (Handicap: £1,175: 2¾m)
CHARLES SWIFT, b g by Tudor Treasure — Vera Swift (K. Warner), 9-10-1 M. Elliott (20-1) 1
Glycerius .. R. Champion (25-1) 2
Celtic Rambler S. Morshead (4-1 fav) 3
TOTE: Win, £1.31: places, 30p, £1.41, 30p, 21p. Dual F: Winner or second. CSF: £41.99. W. Clay at Uttoxeter. 2½l, ½l. Malicious Red (15-2) 4th. 23 ran.

3.15 (3.20) ANNESLEY HURDLE (Div II: Novices: £485: 2m)
LAURENSUN, ch g by Laurence O—Sundrum Girl (Mrs D. Black) 6-11-7 ...... R. Crank (20-1) 1
Kasland ...... G. Gracey (5-1) 2
Jubilee Medal .. C. Pimlott (12-1) 3
TOTE: Win, £2.86: places, £1.00, 13p, 17p. Dual F: £1.16. CSF: £12. Mrs D. Black at Skelmersdale. 2l, ½l. Elmbrook 2-1 fav. Chambers Club (8-1) 4th. 21 ran. NR: Bleathwood, Hyde.
JACKPOT: not won. Pool of £8,349 carried forward to Fontwell Park today. PLACEPOT: £30.35.

Legal Appointments

Salerooms and Antiques

Trevor Fishlock on the extraordinary standing of Mrs Gandhi after a year back in office

India's irresistible first lady

Hardly a day passes in India without pictures of Mrs Indira Gandhi's face appearing on newspaper front pages. Hers is an extraordinarily expressive countenance, quite the opposite of inscrutable, a gift to photographers, the most transparent and mercurial register of moods.

She does not have a best face, a politician's face with a gritted-teeth smile, and she works without the aid of hairdye, PR men or coiners of *bons mots*. She is incapable of being a sphinx.

In the past year Indians saw the shadow and sunshine of emotions in her large, dark-lidded eyes, all the shades of joy, anger and grief in the most remarkable year of a remarkable life.

They saw her charming, amused, laughing, radiant, triumphant, absorbed, glum, bored, riled, withering, scowling, depressed, anguished, mourning, lonely.

In a sense she is always off-guard. Through her photographs she reveals more of herself than any other leader. The daily pictures are a kind of diary entry for Indians, a record of their own changing fortunes.

The photographs are important because television here is unimportant, there being fewer than a million sets among 660 million people. Mrs Gandhi, leader of the world's second most populous country, and its largest democracy, has to range widely and often to show herself to her people.

She, above all Indians, has a sense of India, a feel for the astonishing variety, paradoxes and difficulties of a sprawling subcontinent both primitive and advanced, dirt poor and fabulously rich, an industrial giant tied to agricultural and extreme climatic rhythms, a society of 15 major languages and 800 smaller ones.

Inside and out of her country she is the best known Indian. Even when she was out of office for 33 months, many Indians still believed she was their leader.

The elections of January 8 last year swept her to her second premiership, the start of her twelfth year in the job, the twenty-ninth year in which she or her father have headed India's government in the 33 years of independence.

India had sacked Mrs Gandhi in 1977 because of her authoritarian suspension of the democratic process from June 1975. The excesses and corruption of the emergency were too much for many people to stomach. In many Indian eyes what she did to Indian democracy was unforgivable.

The Janata coalition started with good will and high hopes. But all was dissipated in dissonance, dithering and watery politics. Disillusioned, Indians sought a competent steersman. There seemed no alternative to Mrs Gandhi, her myrmidon, Sanjay, and the monolithic Indira Congress Party.

A government that works, Mrs Gandhi promised. The old aura was evidently still there and she stood head and shoulders above the scrums of bickering second-raters. Experienced, a world figure, not identified with any particular caste or region, earning the large-scale backing of Muslims and untouchables, she came back on flood tide. Once again, Indians pinned their hopes on Madam, as she is known in government circles (Madamji with the respectful suffix), and the photographers caught her excitement.

Excitement bubbled especially strongly among the strong core of youngish men Sanjay was building around himself. India, it seemed to them, was at last taking a new direction, and the old congress-wallahs had had their day. Ex-opponents defected to the Gandhi flag, opportunism being a matter of no great reproach in Indian politics. The higher reaches of the bureaucracy were gutted and favourites installed. Loyalty, it seemed, counted above ability.

Success in the states elections in May made Mrs Gandhi unassailable. Opposition was crumbling, irritating legal actions against mother and son were dropped.

The blow of Sanjay's death in June was profound. His battalions were disarrayed. His mother was suddenly without her energetic and powerful lieutenant, widely viewed as India's next prime minister.

So much seemed to vanish with the smoke of Sanjay's pyre. Mrs Gandhi, devastated, withdrew; almost, it seemed to some, into cataplexy.

As she mourned, India's problems seemed to multiply against a background of natural difficulties, like monsoon flooding, and administrative incompetence. Social torment in Assam grew, and seemed beyond repair. Tripura witnessed wholesale butchery. There was a long outcry over the raping of country women, often the victims of brutal police.

Moradabad erupted in riot and savagery (later there were the blindings of prisoners by police in Bihar) and to many it appeared that public order was deteriorating. Mrs Gandhi and her ministers blamed much of the trouble, vaguely and disingenuously, on the never-specified "foreign hand".

Thus it seemed that India was experiencing once again the unrest and lack of performance that had persuaded Mrs Gandhi to put up the shutters on democracy in 1975. Her preventive detention measures of September sent shivers of the emergency through her critics' minds.

Newspapers and journals debated what they called the crisis of leadership. Collapse was foretold. Mrs Gandhi was said to be walking the dictatorship road, while gossips had her plagued by dreadful illnesses.

She scotched gossip in October by emerging from her grief, looking blooming and very much in charge, vigorously defending her Government's record.

But economic performance has not been good and it is fortunate for her Government that there have been excellent harvests. Her critics, who characterize her first year as one of inaction, have a point.

She still has a bureaucracy whose confidence has been eroded, a Cabinet in which only some outstanding exceptions possess more than meagre talent, incompetent leadership in some of the states governments, a police service desperately in need of reform. She still needs to override her own suspicions and recruit men of ability (preferably, of course, unambitious) to be her personal advisers.

Indians expect great things of Mrs Gandhi. Like all people they want to be well led. The larger part of the political debate is focused on her performance. But only 2 per cent of the people are able to read the debate in English, and only a quarter in the vernaculars.

People are dissatisfied with her government, but she remains a popular leader. Little she says in public is memorable, but she is capable of creating a great impression on the crowds which turn out to see her.

India's problems are on the grand scale. Half the population, for example, lives below the poverty level. And Mrs Gandhi is by no means the only leader grappling with serious economic difficulties. But achievements are also on the grand scale, not least in the fields of agriculture, science and industry. Inexorably, life for Indians improves.

The country is sometimes presented as a boat blown by squalls and dipping its gunwales in trouble. In reality, it is more like a heavy barge oozing relentlessly under its momentum.

Its politics are in something of a mess. Opposition is frustrated and fragmented, and parliamentary sessions sometimes end in disgraceful scenes of pandemonium. Ministers indulge too much in the politics of blame. But the Indian form of democracy is still there, even if battered, the press is free. And it seems unlikely that another emergency is on the cards; the first one did not work, nor would a second, and, in any case, there is no ruthless Sanjay to mastermind it.

At the end of the first year of her second term, the greatest criticism levelled against Mrs Gandhi is that she does not take enough action to meet her responsibilities. For her part Mrs Gandhi may feel that some storms are best ridden out. But there is a feeling of disappointment, and of some pessimism.

This year Rajiv Gandhi, her elder son will gradually take a more important part in helping his mother and there are some who believe his will be a contribution towards the improvement of Indian politics. Considering the enormity of her task, Mrs Gandhi, now 63 needs a reliable shoulder.



Mrs Gandhi: even when she was out of office for 33 months, many Indians still believed she was their leader . . .

Bernard Levin

A nice place, Afghanistan

The announcement that three left-wing Labour MPs—Mr Ronald Brown, member for Edinburgh Leith, Mr Robert Litherland (Manchester Central) and Mr Allan Roberts (Bootle)—are off to Afghanistan for a week as guests of the puppet government there has excited much comment. While other journalists are content to criticize without the facts, however, Jack ("Scoops") Levin, using that early training of his on the *Runstanton Courier* which has so often stood him in good stead when it is a matter of keeping ahead of the opposition, took swift action. By methods I am unable to disclose, I have obtained a copy of the Report the three MPs are to present to their colleagues on their return—a success which speaks for itself, for the document was in my hands before they had landed in Kabul, let alone before they had seen sufficient of the country to enable them to contemplate what they were going to say about it. I present the document in its entirety.

"We must first make clear the auspices under which we travelled to Afghanistan. We were invited by the cruelly beset government of that beautiful and mysterious country, a government whose fierce devotion to their country's independence is so great that when that independence recently came under threat from imperialist agents of the West, bent on neo-colonialist revanchism, they turned immediately to the friendly government of the peace-loving Soviet Union for help, which was readily forthcoming. In the circumstances, it must be obvious to any fairminded observer—Mr Brezhnev, say—that accepting the hospitality of such a government in no way compromises us, or makes our views in any way suspect.

Nor is it, incidentally, surprising that the Afghan government should have singled us out for such an invitation, and suggestions that we were chosen because of our political sympathies rather than for our profound and extensive knowledge of the country are baseless; the truth is that no fewer than two of us had heard of Afghanistan before the present troubles began, and the third learnt of its existence immediately afterwards. Moreover, one of us used to own an Afghan hound, a second has seen the film *Carry On Up the Khyber*, and the grandfather of the third used to wear a very formidable moustache.

On arriving in Kabul, we were granted an interview with the Prime Minister, a most impressive gentleman whose name is on the tip of our tongues. Unfortunately, he speaks no English, and before we could let him know that our own knowledge of the Afghan tongue is limited to "Oui oui, jig-a-jig, très bon" he had embarked on a most impassioned address. Despite our problem with the language, it was possible for us to gather the gist of his remarks without difficulty; he was assuring us that the Soviet troops were only in Afghanistan with the unanimous consent of the Afghan people, that contrary to the picture painted by reports in the capitalist press there was no resistance whatever either to the troops or to the government he led, and that he looked forward, as did all the people of the country, to an era of peace, prosperity and democratic socialism, in alliance with the peace-loving, prosperous, democratic - socialist Soviet Union.

This was a very useful exchange, we felt. We had long been quite sure that the capitalist press was indeed not telling the British people the truth, but to have our suspicions so decisively confirmed by so obviously authoritative a source put the matter beyond argument.

After seeing the Prime Minister, we were given a tour of Kabul; we were much impressed with the handsome and dignified buildings we saw, bearing names redolent of the long history of this fascinating country, including the Lenin Parliament House, the Stalin Courts of Justice, the Zhdanov Concert-Hall, the Gromyko Railway Station, the Honecker Library, the Fidel Castro University and the Georges Marchais Polytechnic.

After this, we were taken on a tour of the countryside, and were able to see for ourselves how baseless are the stories we read in the capitalist press about the oppression of the villagers. We did not see a single villager being oppressed; indeed, we saw hardly a single village, and when we expressed surprise at this fact, our guide explained that, in a fit of enthusiasm for the forthcoming era of peace, prosperity, democratic socialism, etc (see above) the Afghan villagers had pulled down their houses, as an earnest of their resolve to wipe out all traces of the hated capitalist-imperialist past.

At one point, the car in which we were travelling, which was escorted by four Soviet armoured divisions (our guide explained that this was because many CIA agents, cunningly disguised as Afghans, were roaming the countryside after being parachuted into Afghanistan and that traditional Afghan hospitality demanded that guests such as ourselves should receive ample protection at all times) took a wrong turning and we came abruptly upon a very strange scene. There was a large oblong trench in the ground, and as we watched, a procession of country people all dressed in black, approached; we noticed that they were mostly women. Peering into the trench, we saw to our astonishment that it was filled from end to end with wooden boxes, each some six or seven feet long; the crowd proceeded to shovel the earth over them and fill in the trench, most of them weeping and wailing as they did so. We enquired of our guide as to the meaning of this extraordinary scene, and he explained that the boxes contained footballs used by the local team, which had just been relegated to the Fourth Division; the ceremony was in effect a mock-funeral for the team's past glories. Much reassured, we got back in the car and were soon on the right road again.

At this point, it behoves us to make clear that we were allowed to speak freely to anyone at all. Whenever we saw someone whom we wished to question, we simply pointed him out to our guide, who at once summoned several Soviet military invitees to go and fetch him. Through our Soviet interpreter, who spoke fluent Afghan as well as perfect English, we were able to hold entirely confidential and unrestricted conversations, and many of them were most instructive. For instance, we asked one Afghan gentleman wearing a bloodstained bandage round his head how he had received his injuries, and he replied (we reproduce the Afghan phonetically) "Sovi etbom z", which meant, our interpreter explained "I was scratched by a cat". We asked another passer-by whether he now felt that he lived in a truly free and democratic country, to which he replied "Noace, ert'nleen oty iddi otz" meaning "Oh, my word yes, good gracious".

This seemed quite conclusive but mindful of the hostility and bias of the capitalist press, we asked a third Afghan citizen whether he did not think that three open-minded and independent British politicians we were in a very good position to correct the false picture given of our country of his. To this he replied with a rapid burst of Afghan which, by the strange properties of that curious language, sounded exactly like the English sentence "Do you not think that it is bad enough for us already, with our country invaded, our villages bombed, a million of our people compelled to flee abroad, our institutions destroyed, our land desecrated, our history falsified, without you coming here to lick the hand that is throttling us?"

Our interpreter—it was just as well he was so good a linguist, or we might have begun to think that it really was English that the man had been talking—explained that the words meant "Thank you for coming here to set the record straight, at last we are sure we shall have a fair hearing for our cause, and we are most happy to think that there are three members of the British House of Commons who take the correct view of international affairs". We asked the interpreter to assure the gentleman that there were many more than three, and that their numbers were likely to grow greater in the future, and he did so. We then returned to the airport and came home.

The new boys warm up in Brussels

Mr Gaston Thorn, who takes over from Mr Roy Jenkins as President of the European Commission today, retreats with his 13 fellow European commissioners into Papal conclave tonight to decide who is to do what over the next four years.

The well-advertised ambitions of national governments for their man will be one factor in the bargaining. Even more important is the fact that eight of Mr Thorn's future colleagues are incumbents keen to retain their existing portfolios.

No one wants to challenge the right of sitting tenants to stay put if they wish. The British would like Mr Christopher Tugendhat to keep control of the EEC budget, and the French want Mr Francois-Xavier Ortoli and M Claude Cheysson to retain economic affairs and aid to developing countries.

The two Italians, Signor Lorenzo Natali and Signor Antonio Giolitti, are unlikely to yield enlargement or regional policy. The dogged Dane, Mr Finn Olav Gundelach, is expected to stay in charge of agriculture. Herr Wilhelm Maferkamp, the long-serving German, will fight to retain external relations, and Viscount Etienne Davignon, the Belgian, greedily wants to add energy to his existing industrial responsibility.

This leaves the new boys to fight over what remains—mainly social affairs, competition, transport and possibly fisheries (presently part of the agricultural job). Here is a guide to the previous careers and interests of the new faces in Brussels.

Ivor Richard

A rotund and on occasion rumbustious Welshman, Mr Ivor Richard, former Labour MP for Barons Court and British Ambassador to the United Nations, takes the job of Britain's junior commissioner.

Each of the four big countries is entitled to provide two commissioners, and Mr Richard will fill the gap left by Mr Roy Jenkins, the outgoing President of the Commission. His senior partner will be Mr Christopher Tugendhat, presently in charge of the EEC budget, who is to be promoted to one of the Commission's five vice-presidencies.

In choosing Mr Richard, on the recommendation of Mr Callaghan, Mrs Thatcher confirmed the practice that Britain should be represented by one Tory and one Labour commissioner. At least two former Labour cabinet ministers, Mrs Shirley Williams and Mr Joel Barnett, turned down approaches from Mr Callaghan.

A 48-year-old, Oxford-educated Queen's Counsel, Mr Richard won Barons Court for the Labour Party in 1964 and held it until 1974 when the constituency was redistributed. Always a pro-marketeer, he was one of the 69 Labour MPs who defied the party whip by voting for the EEC membership terms negotiated by Mr Heath's Conservative Government in 1971.

It was Mr Callaghan, the Foreign Secretary, who in 1974 sent Mr Richard to the United Nations where he remained until 1979. Chosen by Mr Anthony Crosland, Mr Callaghan's successor at the Foreign Office, to chair the abortive Rhodesia conference in Geneva in 1976, Mr Richard then had two uncomfortable years under Dr David Owen, whom he cordially disliked.

Mr Richard got on well with Africans and other third world diplomats in New York and would have liked the commission's development aid portfolio. But the French have a sitting tenant in this job, in the shape of M Claude Cheysson, and since the British want Mr Tugendhat to retain control of the budget they are unlikely to challenge the right of incumbents to stay put.

So Mr Richard will have to look elsewhere, possibly at social affairs. The Government wanted him to go for competition, but he thinks that would be death for a Labour politician.

Michael O'Kennedy

Ireland is perhaps the one country in the EEC where a period of service in Brussels is widely looked upon as a stepping-stone to high domestic office rather than a comfortably appointed graveyard for burnt-out politicians.

Membership of the EEC is the major if not quite the sole concern of Ireland's foreign policy, and the Irish European Commissioner in Brussels is in some ways a more important figure than the country's Foreign Minister.

Mr Michael O'Kennedy, from Nenagh in Co Tipperary, who replaces Mr Richard Burke in the Brussels job, is certainly not without ambition. Still only 44 years old, he undoubtedly sees himself as a future contender for the Irish premiership.

Insiders say that he had hopes of emerging as a compromise candidate to succeed Mr Jack Lynch during the Irish leadership battle a year ago between Mr Charles Haughey and Mr George Colley. In the event Mr O'Kennedy gave his vote to the victorious Mr Haughey.

Suggestions in the Irish press that this secured his ticket to Brussels are vigorously denied by Mr O'Kennedy. He insists that The European job was never discussed between himself and Mr Haughey before the latter became Prime Minister.

Elected to the Dail for the Fianna Fail in 1969, Mr O'Kennedy was briefly Minister of Transport in 1973 before his party went into four years of opposition. As Foreign Minister from 1977 to 1979 he also spent six months in the chair of the EEC's Council of Ministers. From the end of 1979 until his new appointment he was Minister of Finance.

Few other commissioners can boast this range of ministerial experience. Mr O'Kennedy is much tougher than his fresh-faced appearance, which has earned him the nickname of "altar boy", might suggest. He will certainly fight hard for a worth-while portfolio, probably aiming for social affairs, energy or industry.

George Kontogeorgis

Greece became the tenth member of the EEC on January 1, and the first Greek commissioner appointed to Brussels is Mr George Kontogeorgis, a 68-year-old from the island of Tinos in the Aegean.

For the past three years Mr Kontogeorgis was the Greek minister responsible for relations with the EEC and as such was in overall charge of Greece's entry negotiations.

Aside from his EEC connexion, he also has extensive experience of internal trade negotiations, and has represented Greece at the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, the United Nations conference on trade and development elsewhere.

A technocrat rather than a politician, Mr Kontogeorgis spent most of his early career in the trade or economics ministries, and was director-general of the Trade Ministry at the time of the colonels' coup d'état in 1967. Dismissed from his job, he lay low until the Junta's collapse in 1974.

Appointed State Secretary for Economic Coordination and Planning in Mr Karamanlis's post-junta government, Mr Kontogeorgis was elected to the Greek Parliament in 1977 on the New Democracy Party list and assumed charge of relations with the EEC the same year.

The addition of a Greek commissioner, raising the total number of commissioners to 14, makes the task of sharing out the portfolios even harder since there are not enough worth-while jobs to go round as it is.

Mr Kontogeorgis is thought to have his eye on transport, at present held by the outgoing Irish commissioner, Mr Richard Burke. A cynical view is that Athens wants to ensure that any forays by the EEC into shipping policy should not cut across the laissez-faire interests of the world's biggest shipping nation.

Karl-Heinz Narjes

For a country of its importance and ostensible commitment to the EEC, West Germany has always had remarkable difficulty in finding public figures of note to fill its two places at the European Commission's table.

Against all the odds, Herr Wilhelm Haferkamp, the undistinguished former trade union official whose most notable achievement in 13 years in Brussels has been the size of his expense accounts, is staying on for an unheard of fourth term.

Herr Haferkamp will be joined by a little-known Christian Democrat Bundestag deputy, Herr Karl-Heinz Narjes, who becomes the junior German commissioner, replacing Herr Guido Brunner, the already departed commissioner for energy policy.

The search for a senior Christian Democrat willing to serve in Brussels began more than a year ago. Herr Rainer Barzel, the former CDU leader, and Herr Kurt Biedenkopf, leader of the CDU opposition in North Rhein-Westphalia, were among those approached in vain for the job.

By all accounts hard-working and knowledgeable about the EEC, the 56-year-old Herr Narjes, whose appointment was confirmed only two weeks before Christmas, will have to live down the impression that he was chosen only because no more attractive candidate could be found.

He is best known in Brussels for the four years he spent in the mid-60s as *chef de cabinet* of the formidable Herr Walter Hallstein, the first President of the European Commission. He also served a year as Director General of the Commission's Press and Information Department.

A U-boat officer during the war, Herr Narjes was taken prisoner by the Canadians and British. A lawyer by training, he is a former Minister of Economy and Transport in the Schleswig-Holstein Government, and since 1972 has been a member of the Bundestag. In the last Parliament he was opposition spokesman on energy and trade policy.

Frans Andriessen

The new Dutch Commissioner is Mr Frans Andriessen, a senior member and former floor leader of the Catholic People's Party, one of the three parties forming the Christian Democratic Alliance, which rules in coalition with the right-wing liberals.

He replaces a Dutch Socialist, Mr Henk Vredelin, the outgoing Commissioner for Social Affairs. Mr Vredeling came to Brussels with a reputation for dynamism, but returns home defeated by the apparently impossible task of getting the EEC to take collective action to combat the social ills of unemployment.

It remains to be seen whether his successor will find his time in Brussels any more rewarding. Born in Utrecht 51 years ago, and a lawyer by training, Mr Andriessen became Finance Minister in Mr Dries Van Agt's centre-right Government in December, 1977.

He resigned in February of last year after failing to get the rest of the Cabinet to approve the larger public spending cuts he considered necessary. He has been without ministerial office since then.

Mr Andriessen has made it known that he is interested in the competition portfolio, potentially one of the most controversial in the Commission.

Michael Hornsby

LONDON DIARY

It takes guts to save your lungs

As one of Britain's eighteen million smokers and an incorrigible devotee of the pipe with no desire to be reformed, I decided that I could not accept yesterday's invitation to the official opening in London of an advice and information centre run by the National Society of Non-Smokers, a body dedicated to turning the entire United Kingdom into a smokeless zone. So I sent a dedicated non-smoking colleague.

The Society was founded in 1926, when one of its main aims was to press for more non-smoking compartments on trains. Now the thrust of its campaign has broadened into an evangelical crusade to save us all from the noxious weed.

Members at yesterday's opening were full of helpful advice, but none was more forthright than Tom Hurst, the Society's ex-smoking chairman. "Just give it up", was his dictum. "No gimmicks. Be motivated". However, for the unmotivated among us the centre lists among its "cessation methods" such sophisticated procedures as "smoking" dummy cigarettes, having acupuncture, aversion therapy or hypnosis.

Hurst claimed that 80 per cent of those who had kicked the habit had done so through sheer willpower or, as he described it, "showing a bit of guts".

Another painless but unproven way to kick the habit is to play *Smokers Wild*, a board game first revealed to a waiting nation in this very space several weeks ago, the object of which is to smoke the least and stay alive, and the winner being the player who completes the circuit of the board last.

Among non-smoking luminaries at the opening were Clement Freud, the Liberal MP who claims never to have smoked, Sir George Young, under-secretary at the Department of Health, who gave it up only to become addicted to bicycles, and David Ennals, the former social services secretary, who is also a cured puffer.

The centre is said to be the first of its kind in the world. The Government is paying the first year's rent on the premises not, I trust, from tobacco duty—and the society is about to launch an appeal for funds to help pay staff. Addicts seeking salvation will find it at Latimer House, 40-48 Hanson Street, London W1, appropriately sited behind the Middlesex Hospital.

Rough cut

Still on the subject of putting a tube of smouldering leaves between the lips, I have to report that a Yorkshire company has been forced to abandon its incentive scheme to employees who do not smoke, because of the rapacity of the Inland Revenue.

For the past eight years Dale Electricity of Filey has given a New Year bonus to all its workers who managed to honour a pledge not to smoke during the previous year. But now the taxman has decided that the bonuses, which could be as much as £50 for a four-year non-smoker, are part of the employees' earnings, and he has taken his cut of them.

Leonard Dale, chairman of the company and originator of the scheme, said yesterday: "We have fought the tax authorities on this, but we have lost. It is crazy that we should be penalized for helping people to stay healthy and keep a burden off the health service." The scheme is being dropped but as a final gesture Dale is to pay all the back tax owed by his non-smoking workers.

Sound thrashing

Those who maintain that the BBC needs a Reithian headmaster to whack and ultimately to sack producers who misbehave have a champion in Paul Johnson, ex-*New Statesman* editor, who uses the august columns of the corporation's own publication *The Listener* to deliver a new year homily on the lack of discipline within the walls of both Broadcasting House and the Television Centre.

Johnson's aim is to enlist support for the new Broadcasting Complaints Commission, due to begin its deliberations in April; toothless it may turn out to be, he says, but—"free-for-all TV is no longer acceptable to viewers, and MPs who represent them are determined that this Leviathan which has invaded our homes must be civilized and tamed".

Internal discipline within the television authorities has been effectively destroyed, he claims; and when a programme or a producer is criticized by the public, they close ranks (the BBC being the worst offender) and conceive it as their first duty to defend the delinquent and justify his or her acts. Cupboards are locked, files sealed and a wall of silence erected.

Maybe, he says, some act of cruelty or dishonesty is privately rebuked. But he recalls no instance in the last decade when a producer has been sacked on the spot.

What both internal systems need is an element of salutary terror commensurate with the power of the medium to wound and destroy; thus, he says, can it be brought home to the young men and women who play the sorcerer's apprentice that mistaken decisions can sear themselves as well as their victims.

Not our forte

I am sorry to say that British prestige abroad has taken another knock. Until now the best hotel in America, and arguably in the world, was British-run. But with the turn of the year Trust House Forte have lost the management contract on the transatlantic feather in their cap, the Pierre, New York's pre-eminent hotel.

The Pierre, famous for its outstanding service, atmosphere of discreet elegance, and bedrooms in carefully matched pastel shades, is actually owned by the lucky nobs who have apartments there. It is a sort of condominium with 206 particularly well-appointed guest rooms.

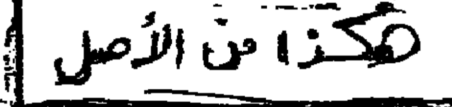
Regrettably the nobs have now ganged up to give Sir Charles Forte the sack, preferring in his stead the Four Seasons hotel group from Canada, known in London as operators of the Inn on the Park. Forte had run the Pierre, most successfully, since 1974, but Four Seasons have now been awarded a 21-year lease.

Yesterday THF would make no statement, hugging their private grief. Four Seasons, naturally, were more braggartly forthcoming. THF still own and run two of the best hotels in Paris, but in New York they are reduced to the Westbury, which despite their heavy investment programme, remains several rungs below the lost Pierre.

According to numerous shop window displays observed during the current sales, the garment I have always called a pullover is now known as a slipover, in spite of being just as difficult to slip over my large head. By the same euphemistic process, will its chunkier version now become a perspirer—or, for the female form, a glower?

Alan Hamilton





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Le Monde
LA STAMPA
THE TIMES
DIE WELT

Europa

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Balancing act needed if Ten to progress

It would be foolish to expect 1981 to be a good year for the construction of Europe. The Community, threatened with the exhaustion of its own resources, faces the prospect of lengthy negotiations on the overall problems of agro-budgetary affairs. It would come as a surprise if these internal negotiations, which will inevitably centre on reform of the Common Agricultural Policy (CAP), led to a general arrangement satisfactory to all parties which wiped the slate clean and laid the foundations for a resumption of Community activity on a sounder basis.

Given the difficulties to be surmounted, the most that can be hoped is that the Ten—for *we are now* 10 member states, which will make matters no easier—will manage by some stage in 1982 to establish some point of balance which will at least allow the Community to continue.

On May 30, 1980, after negotiations of serious effect for those who had most ground to give (West Germany and France), the Nine reached agreement on a substantial reduction in Britain's net contribution to the European budget. The terms of this agreement covered 1980 and 1981, with the possibility of an extension for 1982.

Aware that the normal workings of the EEC rules were most unlikely of themselves to produce any significant improvement in Britain's accounts in the European budget, even after three years, the *Nine* instructed the Commission to devise adjustments which would avoid any recurrence of "unacceptable situations" such as that which in 1979 gave rise to the British claim. (At the *time it was forecast that* Britain's net contribution to the European budget would be more than 1,500 ECUs in 1980.)

The task to be accomplished by the Commission by June 1981 is *twofold : to find the* money to fund new common policies which will produce significant effects in Britain ; in view of the first aim and the member states' refusal to increase the EEC's resources, to *make savings on existing* expenditure, mainly agricultural spending.

This task is quite impossible. There seems to be no way that the budget restructuring operation could attain the main *objective*, to solve the British problem ; no way the CAP reform set in train could *release sufficient funds to* adjust the balance to the extent which London wants.

The venture launched on May 30 will in all probability prove a disappointment. This gloomy affair could come to its worse pass—the point at which it becomes clear that the exercise initiated by the instructions given to the *Commission* can yield only limited results—by the end of 1981 or early in 1982.

Whatever the proposals put forward by the Commission in June 1981, it is most unlikely that the Nine will courageously set about establishing new common policies whose existence would be expected *to* help to restore the balance in the budget. There is no evi*dence in the member govern*ments' attitudes of a real desire to go much farther than at present.

The British, although in principle most directly concerned, are showing no great eagerness to hasten in new common policies. The West German Government, in a more vulnerable and uncertain position than in the past, and also disenchanted with a *Community* whose *net* advantages seen from Bonn are dwindling steadily, seems determined to greet with circumspection any new common initiative involving serious financial consequences. *Moreover, there are not* necessarily any budgetary implications in the new policies or measures which may be visualized or hoped to be implemented by 1981—for instance, organization of trade with *Japan, or action on industry*, energy or monetary affairs.

It is possible to imagine the Community carrying on without finding even the beginnings of a solution to the budget problem. In the *absence of any forward-looking* themes capable of lending momentum, therefore, the debate is going to concentrate on agriculture. The bargaining is due to start soon with the annual price fixing. The main factors involved are familiar. The Commission set them out clearly in the discussion paper which it sent to the member *states in December*.

It is no longer possible, it explained, to grant unlimited financial guarantees to farmers. Above a given volume of production (EEC requirements and a certain quantity *for export), the farmers them*selves should be responsible for absorbing surpluses. In exchange for such an extension of joint responsibility, the Commission recommends greater caution over exports (especially of substitution crops such as cassava or soya which compete with European cereals) and the introduction *of a deliberate export policy*.

So far, the member states' reactions have not progressed beyond the stage of general ideas, although none has expressed open hostility to the Commission's ideas. The *French have not rejected the* idea of a greater share of responsibility for farmers, but expect the external agricultural policy to be revised on just the lines suggested by the Commission. They are also *pressing for a reduction in the* positive monetary compensatory amounts (MCAs) applied by the countries with strong currencies—West Germany and now Britain. These positive MCAs have the effect of taxes on imports and subsidies on exports and, according to the French, distort competition. *Above all, Paris wants* a substantial increase in farm prices by April 1—a few days before the presidential elections.

What will happen if, for all the political good will of some member governments, the deadline cannot be met ? In Brussels the greatest fear is that the Elysée would rashly *grant further unilateral aid on* a massive scale to French agriculture ; this would be intolerable to the other member states, which have already been irritated by the 4,000m francs handed out in December.

There is a real risk that the situation could get out of hand *because the price negotiations* will be no simple matter. West Germany and other member states may agree to a significant increase in the common prices, but on the express condition that it is decided at the same time to increase the producers' share of responsibility so that the price increases do not push up support expenditure. But an agreement on the practical details of how joint responsibility can be developed (for example, how the necessary sacrifices are to be shared among the member *states) is* not going to fall out of the sky.

Another difficulty to be resolved is the likelihood that the West Germans, together with the Dutch, the Danes and the British, will not take too kindly to the prospect of an agricultural policy which would place more restrictions on imports and give greater encouragement to exports. Moreover, the West German *Minister of Agriculture is tra*ditionally hostile to any efforts to reduce the MCAs.

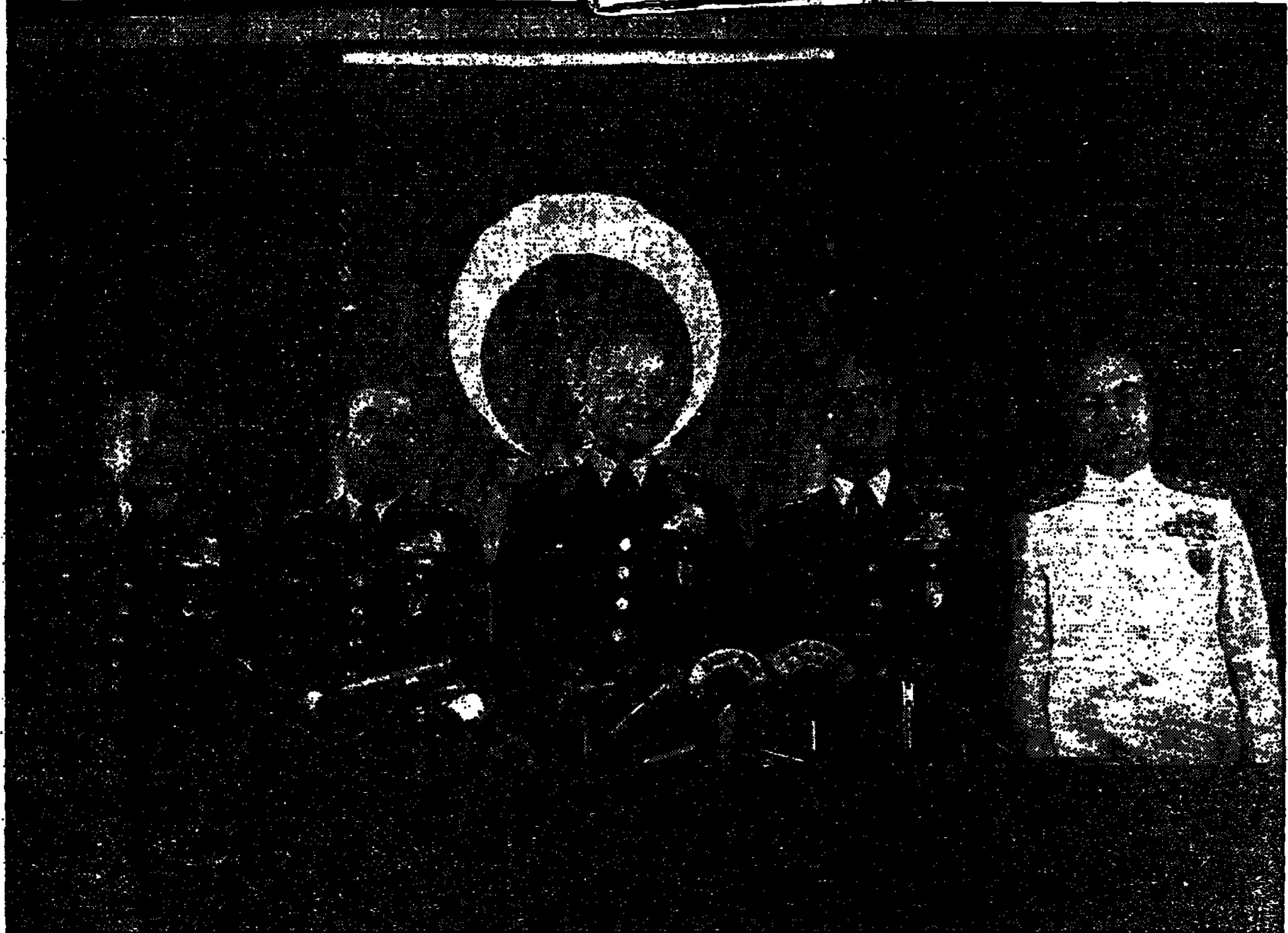
What attitude will the British take ? They are in the habit of complaining about the high level of Community prices, but they now find themselves in the paradoxical position, because of the pound's appre*ciation, of having the highest* agricultural prices in the EEC and, as a corollary, positive MCAs. Will they agree to increase their prices by less than the other member states in order to get a reduction in their *MCAs ? There is no way of* telling. Some people, quoting a recent speech by Mr Walker in which he spoke in favour of the CAP, think that the British attitude is changing. But to what extent ? In the same *speech the British Minister of* Agriculture also emphasized the need for a substantial cut in expenditure on supporting the milk market. What is to be made of that ?

If the Nine manage to avoid *all the pitfalls described above*, it may be that an arrangement will emerge under which it will be possible to stabilize European agricultural spending in real terms. But it will still be found that this will be far from enough to bring the British contribution to the European budget down to zero or thereabouts. It will also be *found* that most member states consider it impossible to take agricultural reform any farther.

This realization that an internal impasse has been reached will no doubt come on top of a generally bad situation. The economic crisis will continue to rage, making the main*tenance of free industrial and* agricultural markets among the Ten look practically like a miraculous achievement. Did not the Commission announce last December that its forecast for 1981 of average growth in the EEC of 0.6 per cent was probably too optimistic ?

In a world in which at least 30 countries are on the verge of bankruptcy, in which the banking system is looking in*creasingly shaky, the* Community may look beyond and rise above its internal ten*sions* and endeavour to safeguard the European Monetary System. The EMS is the last success of the Europe of Nine and it stands as an effective protection against disruption of the customs union and above *all the agricultural com*mon market. Defence of the EMS (to which the British are *not party) raises thoughts of* the dollar and relations with the United States, with the new Reagan Administration, which promise to be difficult and a further source of strain between Community countries.

Philippe Lemaître



The new regime in Turkey after the military coup. From left to right : Generals Sedat Celasum (Gendarmerie), Nuretin Ersin (Land Forces), Kenan Evren (Head of State), Tahsin Sahin Kaya (Air Force) and Admiral Nejat Tumer. Photograph: Abbas Gamma.

West's attitude to Turkey remains ambivalent

After the coup of September *12 the first two laws passed by* Turkey's generals in the National Security Council—meeting in its legislative capacity—were concerned with the centenary celebrations for Atatürk this year. The year is to be designated *Atatürk's* year, and an Atatürk cultural centre is to be set up to propagate the principles of Kemalism associated with the founder of the Turkish Republic.

One of Kemal's basic principles was that Turkey should shed its quasi-oriental past and associate itself fully with the West. *Thus it was no surprise* that the military regime of General Evren, along with its Atatürk laws, reaffirmed its attachment to Nato and its alliance with the United States as one of the foundations of Turkish *foreign policy*.

It is now four months since the coup, which was greeted with almost uncanny calm by a world community quick to criticize a lapse from democracy (although the vast majority of United Nations members have had no practical experience of democracy so are hardly in a *position to judge* what constitutes a lapse from it).

Most Turks expect the testing time to come this spring, when, even if the world community withholds disapproval of the Turkish junta's reten*tion of power, opinion within* that Western community to which Turkey aspires will become fretful at the evidence that Turkey's return to parliamentary democracy will not be early or easy.

Nothing will better illustrate the ambivalence in the Euro-Turkish relationship than the fact that it is from Turkey's *hoped-for friends* and colleagues in Europe's institutions that the generals most expect to come under fire. That ambivalence has characterized affairs ever since 1949 when Turkey became a member of *both the Council of Europe* and of Nato.

There was opposition to Turkish membership in both bodies, although less so in the EEC in 1963 when Turkey achieved associate membership. *That was supposed to be con*verted to full membership by 1982 but this has now been postponed for another 10 years, and it is clear that the strain of absorbing Greece, Spain and Portugal is enough *for the EEC to be going on* with.

The European ambivalence towards Turkey suggests that many members of the EEC in their hearts hope that the Turks will not press their case *to the point where some* brutal neo-Gaullist has to say "no", thus voicing in painful and un*diplomatic terms* what many people feel in private.

The question of Turkey within or without the context of Europe will not go away so easily. Turkey has been "in Europe" for 600 years—not *just attacking the gates of* Vienna but attending conferences there as well. "Sick man" it may have been for much of that time but, as David Hotham has pointed out, it was the sick man of Europe, *not of Asia*.

Why is it then that Turkey continues to be regarded by most Europeans as scarcely European ? The standard of living is low, but is it of a different order of lowness from, say that of *Portugal*, Greece or Sicily ? Industrialization is patchy but no more so than among Europe's other rather economically backward countries.

Many other conventional indices *suggest* that Turkey has a Third World status : a shortage of doctors per head of *population*, 40 *per cent* illiteracy, early school leaving age. Turkey has debts of $16,000m which have had to be rescheduled, and its tenuous capacity to pay has even provoked talk of rescheduling in*terest payments* as well. *And* now, to put a seal on this Third World ethos, Turkey seems to have joined the club of countries which find it easier to be ruled by generals, even if they only appear as *decennial punctuation marks* in the saga of Türkey's experiment with democracy.

Strategically speaking, Turkey is essential to Nato. The early misgivings of Western Europeans that Istanbul, let alone Ankara, was *nowhere* near the North Atlantic, have evaporated in the face of the Soviet Mediterranean fleet, the chronic instability of the Levant, the crumbling geopolitics of West Asia, not to mention *everybody's* Balkan nightmare of a Soviet absorption of Yugoslavia.

Relations with EEC

1963—The *Ankara* agreement provided Turkey with associate membership and foresaw eventual full membership. During the associate period arrangements were made to bring the economies of Turkey and the *EEC more into line*.

1971—Turkey applies to the EEC to freeze its relations for a five-year period to give the Turkish economy a chance to develop further.

1979—The New Turkish Gov*ernment withdraws the freeze* proposal and maintains that Turkey's relations can be deve*loped within the associate* membership. A 1982 target date set down for full membership is postponed for about 10 years.

1980—The EEC-Turkey Association's Council sets out a calendar for closer Turkish-*EEC relations in agriculture*, social services, technology and finance, catering for a progressive reduction in agricultural tariffs, some improvement in the status of Turkish workers in EEC countries (but no *cross-country mobility*), *grants* for technology, and $850m in grants and loans.

However, economically speaking Turkey's important contribution to the EEC seems likely to be only manpower and *it is not easy* to see how it would provide much of a market for EEC products with its largely peasant population. Indeed the danger is that Turkey would seem attractive only as a source of manpower and minerals—coal, iron, chrome, copper—and then lapse into an old-fashioned colonial status in relation to the expanding economies of the West.

Yet there must be something more to the EEC antipathy than that, since Greece and Portugal have had their colonels, Spain its authoritarian tradition, Italy and Spain their *terrorism, and yet they are all* acceptable to the club. If it is terrorism, poverty, indebtedness, or a large and expanding population which Europe wants, it is not necessary to look only to Turkey to provide it.

However, it is not in Europe so much as in Turkey itself, that the source of this mutual unease *can be found; and it* provides a key to the present crisis in Ankara as well as to its two predecessors. For the issue at the heart of Turkey's malaise is that very Kemalism which inspired the generals to *think* first about the Kemal Atatürk centenary.

When Mustapha Kemal won power in 1924 he wanted to make Turkey a country which was fit to join what he saw as the civilized world—the democ*racies of Western Europe*. He wanted to restore Turkey to a position in which it spoke as an equal to those countries, just as the Sultanate had done in the days before and after the fall of Constantinople in 1453.

However, where as it was then the Sultanate and the forging revolutionary power of *Islam which had propelled the* Ottomans to the widest reaches of their empire, by 1920 that self-same Islam—the religion of the Arabs—had effectively suffocated the Turks under the Caliphate. So Kemal, in his pursuit of modernity and "civilization" abolished the caliphate and subordinated Islam to the *dictates of the state*.

Kemalism since then has stood for secularism, modernism and *Europeanism. But it* sits uneasily on a deeply devout Islamic society. Even today there is an Anatolian undertow in Turkey dragging against the westernized Kemalist principles pursued by Atatürk's inheritors.

The rising power and identity of the Muslim world, even when in ferment, has reopened old wounds, which relate directly to Turkey's attitude to *Europe. There is a cultural* lack of conviction which is mutual and which, incidentally, characterized the Anglo-Euro*pean debate of the 1950s and* 1960s, for much the same reasons of culture and history.

Thus we have the Islamicists in Turkey standing out against Turkey's EEC membership because they believe that 40 million Turks should take their positon at the head of 1,000 million Muslims. They claim it *is a Zionist plot to melt Turkey* into a Christian community of 400 million souls. In the EEC, they say, Turkey would be a poor relation, constantly exploited and always at the periphery—culturally, economically, *strategically*.

The arguments work equally well both ways. On the one *hand, Christian Europe has to* deal with the Muslim world. It can be argued that the absorption of Turkey with all its obvious European associations as well as its Islamic tradition would be a catalyst to help Europe in its *dealings* with the Muslim *world*. Turkey would be the convenient bridge for Muslim nations to cross on their way to *Brussels*.

On the other hand, Kemal's contribution to Turkey's development was more spectacular to Muslim eyes than to European ones, because Turkey almost alone seems to have reached a position where Islam has been "privatized" rather than where society has been sec*ularized. Secularization would* have been too great a convulsion even for Atatürk, but Turkey is well on the way to proving that Islam is not just an atavistic Bedu religion ill-equipped for the twentieth *century*.

That there is still tension in Turkey—an undertow—shows how difficult that process is. The stresses in Islam are the equivalent of the eruptions of the Reformation in Europe—and at about the equivalent time historically.

Perhaps it would be better for Europe if the Muslim world was led by a country which in Islamic terms was obviously paving the way for the future. But if the Islamic world is not capable of such leadership—and it appears not to be—it must be better for Europe to have Turkey within its community than without.

Charles Douglas-Home
Foreign Editor, *The Times*

Trade with Japan put on practical footing

"We must stick to our strong points in negotiations with Japan", M François Missoffe, Minister in charge of France's *trade negotiations* with Tokyo, says in an interview with JACQUELINE GRAPIN



Minister, having been one of France's best-liked ambassadors in Tokyo, you must be saddened at having to take on the task of damping the enthusiasm of Japanese exporters. Are you not likely to lose a lot of friends?

If I had really been sad, I should not have accepted the job.

How would you define it exactly.

I have not read any official, or even precise definition. But the fact is that the French *Government has chosen* to take the matter of its trade relations with Japan into its own hands rather than deal through the institutions of the European Community in Brussels. I have been given responsibility for putting our bilateral relations on a practical footing.

Why such an un-European attitude?

Simply because the positions of the various European countries in regard to Japanese penetration are very different. One has to be realistic : in order to take joint action on this matter the member states of the Community need to make compromises, so much so that agreements negotiated are likely to prove ineffective, besides which the Japanese are *in a position to barter one deal* for another, to play off one country against another. France has decided to deal with them direct, but that does not prevent it from taking part in joint efforts. We shall see which is the more effective method.

You speak of realism, but one may ask what means you have at your disposal to bring pressure to bear on your Japanese counterparts.

Our only means is our power *of persuasion. Our argument is* primarily political. We have to tell them : do not overstep the limits beyond which you *will* trigger defensive reactions or indeed hostility which would be difficult for us as well as you to overcome. The most important consideration for the Japanese is access to our markets, and these markets are our main bargaining counter. We cannot put forward the *kind of military argument that* the Americans use to get Japan to buy mainly from them. But we could draw attention to our capabilities in the aeronautical field, for instance, suggesting that Japan could find it to its political advantage to buy more aircraft and aeronautical equipment from us. We might also get the Japanese to send missions to France to buy French motor components, as the Americans have done.

Would you not agree that the Japanese think : if we are the best, if we are able to produce better goods at lower cost, we have no reason to be ashamed of selling where we like as we like ? *Did the West worry* about trading in China and Japan in the past when the *Asian leaders wanted* to contain its activities? And moreover, is not free trade fundamental to the official economic and political philosophies of our countries?

Yes, the best is the best. But that still leaves room for debate on how one goes about being the best. We have to get across to our Japanese negotiating partners that what worries us is not their overall per*formance, but the concentra*tion on a limited range of industries such as radio and television set manufacture, cameras, shipbuilding and now the motor industry in a big way. This creates serious problems in our economies, worst of all unemployment.

It is here, by the way, that the reasons for the differences in the various European countries' attitudes are to be *found : the Japanese influence* on unemployment, for instance,

continued on next page

Facts and figures

Britain comes off worst in gloomy forecast

Governments enter the new year asking themselves some searching questions. Events during the 12 months ahead will be conditioned by several unknowns. First, there is the far from clear situation beginning of the year. In the four *Europa* countries production had still been falling sharply in September and October, as our graph shows.

During the more recent period, however, there have been signs in France and West Germany that the decline is being arrested. For instance, the French national institute for statistical and economic studies (INSEE) shows that consumption began to rise once again in October. In the same month, West German industry's orders, which had been falling for some time, showed a slight improvement. As yet these developments cannot be described as a true change in trend, since they may reflect no more than a temporary improvement.

In the United States the motor and housing construction industries are being weakened steadily and are severely under pressure of the policy of high interest rates pursued by the Federal Reserve Board (Fed) which Mr Taccoca, president of Chrysler, has described as "crazy". Consequently, the early part of 1981 will be a period of stagnation, if not further recession, for the American economy, confirming the forecast made a few months ago of a W-shaped pattern of business activity.

Even Japan, which has so far managed to maintain a higher level of activity than elsewhere, is experiencing a slowdown, with the bulk of its remaining economic growth coming from exports, since the sharp fall in consumption is barely being offset by increases in capital spending.

Considered overall, therefore, conditions at the outset of 1981 are not good. There is every reason to expect a downhill incline, or at best a trough. Such a poor start clearly means that even a mediocre growth rate, such as the widely advanced forecast of 1 per cent comparing 1980 with 1981, will require an appreciable recovery during 1981, and that no later than by the end of the first half, in order to make up the ground lost during the early months. Is such a recovery possible?

Several conditions will have to be fulfilled if it is to be achieved. The first of these is a levelling-off in oil prices. Unfortunately, the upward pressure is still continuing for the time being, although consumption and imports have fallen generally, under the threefold effect of high prices, structural change and the sharp fall in business activity.

Why is this? In their obsessive fear of a shortage, the consumer countries are still building up stocks already high. Hence the recent recommendations from the International Energy Agency (IEA) calling upon its members to curb their immoderate buying. The producer countries, for their part, made plans at their meeting in Bali for a further increase in the price per barrel with effect from January 1, 1981.

As oil has to be bought with dollars, it has been made even more costly by the increase in that currency in response to the abnormally high level of American interest rates, which represent a further danger to European economic activity. This brings us to the second condition for a recovery, which is a rapid return to more reasonable monetary conditions in the United States. Its fulfilment depends directly on Mr Volcker, chairman of the Fed, who recently declared: "We have the opportunity to make a decisive attack on the problem at the root of America's economic troubles, namely inflation", which suggests that he will keep up the pressure come what may.

Is this crazy? Mr Willard Butcher, president of Chase Manhattan Bank, considers that without other measures such as reduction of government spending or the ending of wage indexation, Mr Volcker's tight squeeze is merely making the situation worse. Will Mr Donald Regan, the future Secretary of the Treasury appointed by President-elect Reagan, be able to concert his efforts with Mr Volcker's and take action so that other means can be brought into play to relay the excessive monetary pressure?

A third condition which colours the outlook for the year is maintenance of international trade despite the difficulties. The worse the prospects on its domestic market, the greater a country's tendency to seek compensation abroad, confronted with the problem not only of upholding its trade balance, but also of maintaining employment and securing companies' futures. Here Japan comes under close scrutiny, since the bulk of its growth is achieved through exports. Will it be able to moderate its activity somewhat, since otherwise frontiers may be closed to its over-pervasive products?

It may not be long before this happens, in one form or another, in France, to judge by the warning recently received by the Japanese from the French Prime Minister. "The need to resort to protectionist measures will become irresistible", he stated, "unless Japan and France seek to establish machinery for ordered trade and make arrangements for the necessary transitions over a period". He added that "there will not be permanent protectionsim, but it is necessary to understand and acknowledge that it is unacceptable for entire sectors to be submitted to such pressure that they are unable to modernize and protect their futures".

Protectionism is not regarded as a possibility in West Germany. According to Herr Rolf Rodenstock, president of the BDI (the employers' organization), it would be wrong to take a short-term view of the current-account balance of payments deficit and make immediate efforts to eliminate it, since this could divert attention from the essential problem, which is the need to make structural changes. West German industry, therefore, thinks that it is in a position to absorb the shock, ride out a bad year in 1981 and hope to do better in 1982.

What, then, are the forecasts for 1981? Given the extent to which they are conditioned by the greater or lesser uncertainty of assumptions about developments in the world economy as outlined above, it is not surprising that they vary, particularly since it is also necessary to take account of the action which individual countries intend to take on their own behalf in order to extricate themselves from the trap of low growth, which may well make matters worse for other countries.

Japan is expected to fare best, with growth at almost 4 per cent. It has its strategy, especially its monetary strategy. Despite the surge in the United States, interest rates are falling in Japan, against the trend in other countries.

This has been made possible by the mass of petrodollars attracted by the record profits of Japanese companies in electronics, the motor industry and even steel, and by the country's prospects. Japan, therefore, has much greater room for manoeuvre, but its healthy position is still vulnerable because the risk that protectionism will flare up cannot be discounted.

At the other extreme, Britain seems to be settling for a recession, with Mrs Thatcher looking no farther ahead than the medium term beyond a drastic cure which some observers think could kill the patient. The Confederation of British Industry, after its most recent survey, is forecasting a 2.5 per cent fall in domestic production in 1981.

The other *Europa* countries' forecasts lie between these two extremes. The most ambitious, 2.2 per cent growth, has been made for France by President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing, but this figure has been greeted with scepticism by most forecasters, who are looking for no more than a modest 0.5 per cent.

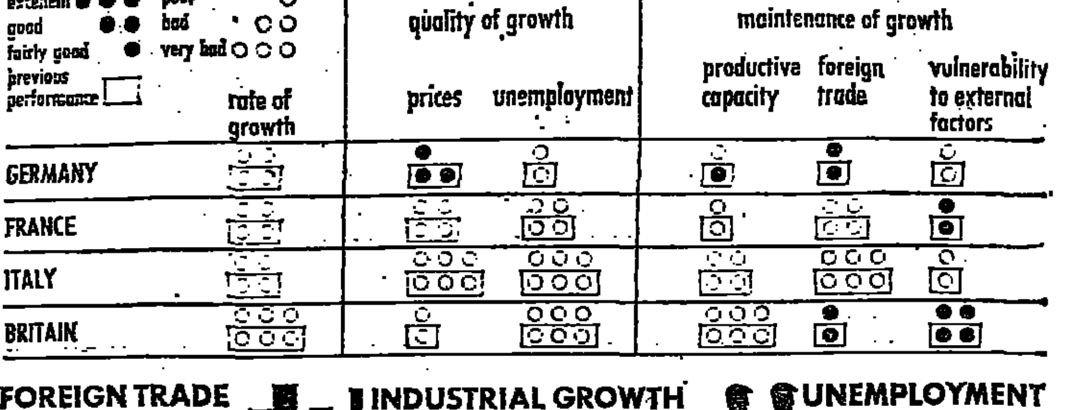
West Germany's official figure is 0.5 per cent at best, and that subject to certain favourable conditions, namely those set out above, together with wage moderation. There are other more pessimistic forecasts, however, such as that announced by the international institute in Kiel, which actually expects a recession, with production falling by 1.5 per cent. The outcome will depend in all cases on what happens in the United States, where stagnation is forecast.

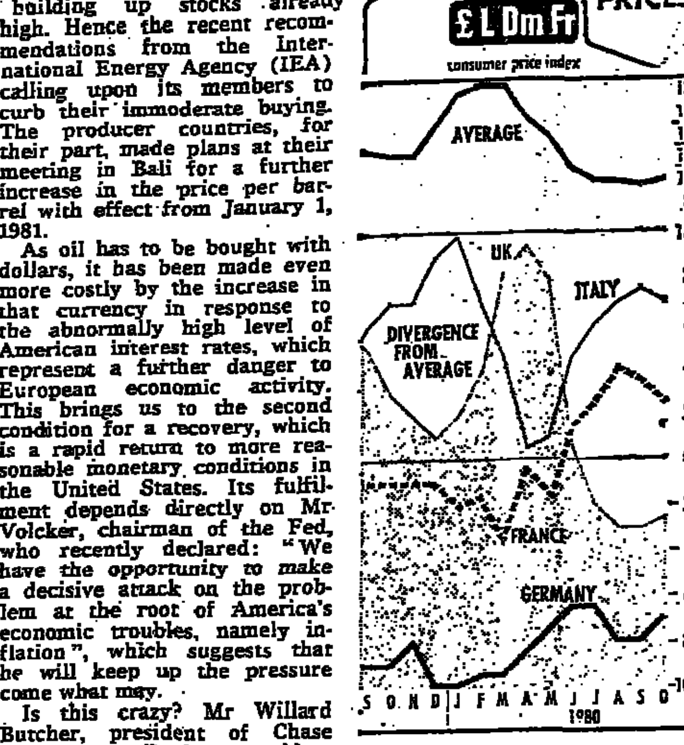
The forecasts are, therefore, generally bad and at best mediocre. Fortunately, the figures are not to be taken at their brutal face value since they do at least expect a reversal of the trend during 1981 which has been forecast by most analysts, and the differences between forecasts are accounted for largely by different views on when the improvement is likely to materialize.

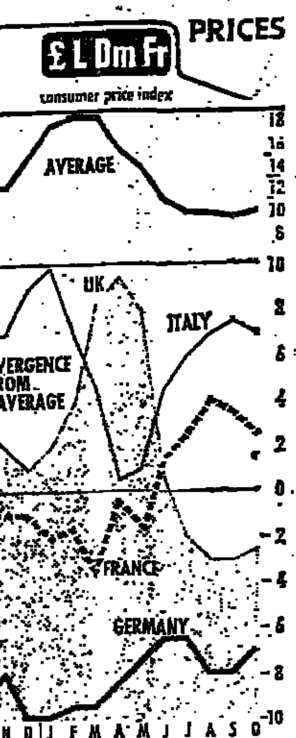
Hope should, therefore, return in the second half of 1981 and especially in 1982, a year in which, according to many observers, fundamental industrial changes will take place. At least the suffering in 1981 will not be for nothing.

Maurice Bommensath
economist with Legos, management consultants, Paris

The United States motor industry: under severe pressure from high interest rates.







Between October and November the average inflation rate for the four Europa countries rose slightly to 10 per cent. The West German rate showed an increase from 1 per cent to 3 per cent, while there was almost no change in France (12.5 per cent), Britain (7.5 per cent) or Italy (17 per cent). These are the rates calculated on the past three months. Those based on the year-on-year calculation are 5.3 per cent for West Germany, 13.8 per cent for France, 15 per cent for Britain and 21.5 per cent for Italy.

FOREIGN TRADE

From September to October, cover of imports by exports (calculated fob/cif and seasonally adjusted) continued to improve in West Germany (by one point to 10.3 per cent) and to deteriorate in Italy (from 71 per cent to 67 per cent). From October to November, the French rate fell further (from 87 per cent to 85 per cent) whilst the British remained at its high level (107 per cent).

INDUSTRIAL GROWTH
basis: seasonally adjusted index of industrial production excluding the building industry

On a calculation based on August, September and October compared with the previous three months, industrial output continued to fall in West Germany (—5 per cent), France (—6 per cent), Italy (—10 per cent) and Britain (—12 per cent).

UNEMPLOYMENT
estimated unemployment rate as a percentage of the working population (not comparable)

Between October and November the unemployment rate, expressed as a proportion of the working population and seasonally adjusted, continued to rise appreciably in West Germany (from 4.15 per cent to 4.3 per cent) and substantially in Britain (7.7 per cent to 8.3 per cent). The French rate has also begun to deteriorate (6.7 per cent to 6.85 per cent).

US recovery slows

Growth rate: the recovery continues in the United States, but is losing momentum, the clearest indications of which are to be seen in the slowdowns in housing starts (up only 1.6 per cent in October compared with 8 per cent in September) and orders taken by manufacturing industry (1.7 per cent and 4.9 per cent for the same months).

Prices: retail price inflation is accelerating once again. Based on a three-month calculation it is up from 8 per cent to 11 per cent.

Unemployment: the unemployment rate expressed as a proportion of the working population rose from 7.5 per cent in September to 7.8 per cent in October, only to return to 7.5 per cent in November.

Foreign trade: the trade deficit (fob/cif), having reached a low point of $1,000m in August, shot up again to $1,640m in September, and was actually slightly worse in October, at $1,840m.

Monetary and financial influence: recent weeks have seen an explosion in American interest rates, with the prime rate rising from 14.5 per cent at the beginning of November to 20.5 per cent by early this month and increases in the discount rate from 11 per cent to 12 per cent, and then 13 per cent (with a penalty rate of 16 per cent).

Japan's inflation eases

Growth rate: industrial output, having contracted by 2.3 per cent in the third quarter, improved slightly in October and is still 4 per cent higher than in the previous year.

Prices: inflation eased in October: calculated over three months, it fell from 6.5 per cent to 6.1 per cent, and over 12 months, from 8.9 per cent to 7.8 per cent.

Unemployment: the unemployment rate, calculated as a proportion of the working population and seasonally adjusted, rose slightly from 2.02 per cent in September to 2.16 per cent in October.

Foreign trade: the seasonally adjusted trade balance, having shown a surplus of $284m in September, returned to deficit in October ($538m shortfall).

Rising stars

Wine expert embraces ecology



The Kressmanns deserve a whole chapter in the history of fine French wines. One of them came from Gueswiller to settle in Bordeaux in the middle of the nineteenth century. *Members of the wealthy* Protestant bourgeoisie, they favour solid houses, support the arts and believe in strict moral standards.

At the age of 20 in the early 1930s, Edouard had been more interested in music than in the wine trade. But duty to the family came first and, by the time he was 35, during the war, he had become the youngest president of the wine traders' association. The industry was still going through a crisis, a depression. He took a hand in the reconciliation of the wine-makers and growers, traditional rivals, and revived exports of fine clarets to the United States and Europe.

With a friend, another former Boy Scout, but a Catholic, he set up the Conseil interprofessionnel du vin (wine trades joint council) and then the Maison du vin, one of the prides of Bordeaux.

An enthusiastic story-teller, he talks of wine in the manner of a troubadour talking of his lady love. He is the author of *The Wonder of Wine*, which was commissioned by American publishers and translated into French long after it first appeared in English.

His life so far had been wholly conventional. It was not until he grew older that he began to entertain extravagant ideas. He dreamt of retiring so that he could at last indulge his passion for music and compose. At 65 he took a breather but not for long.

Conversations with two friends, the lawyer Jacques Ellul and the historian Bernard Charbonneau, both Protestants who were deeply attached to the land and fierce critics of the technocratic society, left him disturbed. Reading Barry Commoner filled him with horror. There could be no question that he could stand idly by. He decided to take up the cudgels for his 18 grandchildren and their contemporaries. He became absorbed in ecology.

He was quickly struck by the paucity of ecological thinking, which he thought should range beyond the scope of the habitat. *He spoke and wrote about* it, making little impression. He carried on untiringly.

Four years later, Jean-Marie Pelt held a conference at his Institut d'études écologiques in Metz for some 50 well-known and less well-known Europeans who opted "for life, not death". Taking the view that operating on a worldwide scale would be too much, they decided to begin by working for and within Europe: not the Europe of Yalta, nor that of the nation-states of the EEC, but the Europe of the regions. With Denis de Rougemont, they set up the Ecoropa association*. As secretary-general, Edouard Kressman plunged himself into the work of organizing, coordinating activities and stimulating research.

Localized action is the routine, with campaigns against nuclear energy and in support of safe and decentralized energy generation. The association publishes newsletters in several languages describing the activities of the networks working for "an alternative life" in the various European countries. It also issues pamphlets and brochures.

Political action is mounted with the aim of securing the establishment of a "European senate of the regions" and the revision of the Treaty of Rome, which, being based on continuous expansion (Article 2) and market forces, is clearly not conducive to the pleasant life.

But there is more. The association aims to restore the right to a decent living to people stifled by centralization, gigantism and what it calls the technocratic phantasms that lead to the creation of "fictitious, parasitical or merely destructive jobs dedicated to producing waste, to combining *pollution and anti-pollution* or to manufacturing arms"†. To do this it needs to devise ways of managing the biosphere and producing other things in other ways.

A group of people from different backgrounds and with different outlooks — researchers, members of ecological movements and trade unionists—have set about the task. This curious melting-pot of skills and energies is now formulating an alternative scheme. They may reject heavy technology and its deadly consequences, but they certainly do not take refuge in the past. *On the contrary, they draw* upon extremely advanced disciplines: cybernetics, thermodynamics, ecological economics, biology and so on, sciences whose purpose is to serve mankind and life, not commercial productivism.

The spectacle is both fascinating and frustrating. David was better armed than these men fighting with their bare hands against the technocratic and commercial superstructures. Any project may be technically feasible. But politically?

* Ecoropa, 107 rue de la Course, 33000 Bordeaux

† From the association's manifesto entitled *Pour une Europe différente.*

Janine Delaunay

Trade with Japan on practical footing

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can differ widely according to the position occupied by a country's home industry before the arrival of Japanese competitors and according to the market penetration they achieve (this, too, varies widely from country to country). Then there are the differences in economic philosophy; West Germany is unreservedly committed to free trade, France claims to favour "organized liberalism", while Britain calls itself "pragmatic", so that it is allowing itself to be turned into the bridgehead to Europe for Japanese products. Each country has its motives.

Is not talk of "organized liberalism" a contradiction of the meaning of liberalism? Once you have companies that have become so large on an international scale that a small number can control supply and governments start trying to lay down quotas and restrictive rules to regulate trade?

I believe that if we are to avoid a resurgence of real protectionism, which would itself be dangerous, a measure of market organization is the only means available. In its policy towards Japan, France has two aims: to secure agreements on voluntary limitation of Japanese exports, of cars in particular, and to negotiate cooperation agreements on Japanese imports of French and European products. I will tell you frankly that I have little faith in voluntary agreements to limit their own exports, which some people want to force upon them.

Why is that?

Because their application cannot be monitored or enforced by sanctions, short of setting up a thoroughly protectionist *cordon sanitaire*. Most goods can be taken in and out of our countries more or less at will.

The Americans have nevertheless negotiated agreements, which are the envy of many other countries, whereby the *Japanese have agreed to voluntary* limitation of exports of certain products to the United States.

Yes, but experience shows that they have not resulted in real compliance with the targets set. Let me give you an example of what happens. A few weeks ago a big official meeting was held, with representatives of trade associations in the motor industry and government officials from Europe and Japan.

On the very day of that meeting the president of Nissan, on the eve of announcing his new agreement with Volkswagen, could hardly contain his mirth when confiding: "You see, in these meetings, They are not even aware of the most important events of the day in their own industry". This is true. In a nutshell, the European Commission wants to negotiate about appearances whereas I want to negotiate about realities.

If voluntary limitation agreements are unreliable and the Japanese are getting increasingly competitive, what can we do?

There is only one solution: to sign more cooperation agreements, organize dialogue, information and two-way exchange, and to grasp the point that we, too, have much to gain and much to learn from the Japanese. Our companies show no cohesion in facing the Japanese, only an inferiority complex. We need agreements between companies and between groups of companies.

The Japanese have too much contact with our public servants and not enough with our business leaders. They themselves complain that they are not in touch with enough business people, especially in France. How many French firms have made genuine efforts to conclude agreements with the Japanese? The number of French companies permanently represented in Japan must be doubled within the next year or two, so that it will be at least equal to the number of West German companies established there, which is 250. That depends on us.

Are not our industrialists afraid that Japanese firms will plagiarize them?

Yes, naturally. I could quote dozens of cases. A few years ago, when the head of a large Japanese group came to Paris, all the important people refused to see him and I was not even able to get him into the two or three factories he wanted to visit. Caution was the order of the day. The upshot was that he signed agreements with American and West German companies. He bought patent rights and now he is back on our market with products which are causing difficulties for our manufacturers. Today he is invited to our bilateral or multilateral meetings. I assure you he finds it all very amusing.

But is it not so that, in all these meetings, the Japanese are interested almost exclusively in agreements in fields which happen to be connected with aeronautical engineering, nuclear energy or chemical engineering for instance, in which Europe is strong? Are they not simply hoping for transfers of technology?

Of course, but it is an illusion to think that we can stop them making progress. They will make progress, with or without us. So we may as well be in on it. It is even only a matter of time before they start up their own arms industry, including conventional weapons for land forces, let alone space, in which they are already well advanced. Their defence budget is about to be increased, under combined pressure from home and the United States, with all the implications in terms of research and industrial spin-off.

Recently the Japanese army was in the market for tanks. The Europeans had little difficulty in demonstrating that it was not all advisable to buy from the United States.

There was a Franco-German tank which not only had the advantage of being European, but also met the performance specifications most fully and was the cheapest. The negotiations went forward. It was logical for the Japanese to buy. In the end, though, they decided to make their own tank, although it would be less effective and more expensive. Their decision becomes explicable only when one realizes that this is the first stage in a process which will gradually enable them to produce competitively in this field, too. Here is serious cause for concern for France, which earns a substantial proportion of its export revenue from defence sales.

Are not the Japanese open to criticism for keeping their market closed while selling their own products all over the world?

Yes, but such criticism would be to no avail for two reasons. The first is that their market is quite small and, even if it were thrown wide open, this would not be enough to offset the effects of competition by their companies against ours, not only in their country and ours, but throughout the world. The problem therefore comes down to overall competitiveness and dynamism on both sides.

The second reason is that certain priority rules must be observed in order to negotiate successfully with the Japanese, the first of which is: only put forward complaints based on irrefutable arguments. For instance, caution should be exercised in raising the matter of fluctuations in the exchange rate of the yen because their causes are not clearly identifiable. Similarly, it is difficult to argue on the basis of Japanese import barriers because the greatest barriers are often psychological and unofficial.

And the second rule?

Make requests only on specific points which the Japanese authorities can examine on a practical basis. Their approach to problems is ill-suited to general requests. We shall gain nothing by asking for the abolition of non-tariff barriers. We must follow the American example and work on breaking down one barrier after another. I would add that it is no good trying to make the Japanese feel sorry for us. It has taken them a century to lift their country into a position of strength and they have respect only for those who have done the same. We must stick to emphasizing our strong points.

Mr Reagan assumes office later this month. What effect will the change in administration have on the United States itself, and on the Middle East and Europe?

Both voters and abstainers are sceptical

While the future President of the United States has been *choosing* his colleagues, people both in that country and *abroad have been hoping* that the new team will be able to revive the damaged domestic economy and at the same time restore United States authority in the world. Such were the themes of the Reagan electoral campaign, but there is still uncertainty about various essential matters, and divisions and confusion can be expected.

Looking to the immediate past, what does the election result mean? Is it a significant turning-point marking the end of the Roosevelt style coalition, *the elimination of the* "liberals", a decisive surge by the conservatives, and a deeply felt longing for a return to traditional values? Or is it just another change of political fortunes, a massive repudiation of Mr Carter, rather than the emergence of a new majority?

Some *observers* point to the abandonment of the Democrats by a large proportion of *manual* workers, Roman Catholics and southerners, and the landslide victory of the right in the Senate. Others emphasize the very low poll in the *elections, the* narrow margin by which the conservatives were elected to the Senate, and, above all, the extraordinary manner in which the voting *pattern split* on economic lines with those earning less than $15,000 a year and those whose financial circumstances have improved or not deteriorated since a year ago voting for Mr Carter, and the rest voting for Mr Reagan. *This would tend to prove that* the electorate was disillusioned with Mr Carter's economic policy and merely chose to give his rival a chance, so that Mr Reagan will have to demonstrate his competence before he will be able to forge a lasting coalition.

But will he be able to prove himself? On the domestic front, he has promised to revive the economy by cutting taxes and to combat inflation by reducing the Budget. However, many people believe that the increase in incomes brought about by these means will bring a surge in the inflation rate rather than economic recovery, which is likely to be held back by the banks' policy *of high interest rates.*

The hopes of a reduction in the Budget deficit could prove to be no more than a pipe-dream, in view of the plans for a *substantial increase in* military spending and the difficulty of reducing civilian spending, many forms of which are incompressible, while others can be reduced only at the expense of the social strata that were attracted by Mr Reagan's promises not to touch financial transfers. Others still, such as aid to the states and towns or public works, can be cut only at the cost of higher unemployment.

Mr Reagan has also undertaken to reduce state intervention in American society and *to free the economy* from antitrust regulations, pro-ecological regulations and regulations imposed to combat racial discrimination. However, this policy, despite Mr Reagan's act of faith in the increase in American oil output which it will *make possible, could* well exacerbate the energy problem.

The solution requires a combination of an active energy conservation policy, which he *says he does not* want, and government encouragement for the development of new sources of *energy. If* accompanied by reductions in federal and local taxes, the policy of "deregulation" could also cause the public services to become still more shaky and inefficient, bringing a users' revolt in the wake of the taxpayers' revolt.

Come what may, the Government will have to devise an industrial policy in view of the threat hanging over very large sections of the economy, such as the motor, steel and textile industries. The Government will have either to encourage and perhaps *organize redeployment* or, if it succumbs to the very heavy pressure already in evidence, to rescue companies faced with bankruptcy by *providing loans or organizing* measures to protect them against foreign competition. These are contradictory courses, but both are out of keeping with Mr Reagan's liberal and easy ideology.

On foreign policy, Mr Reagan is above all keen to strengthen the military power *of the United States. An arms* build-up could, admittedly, help to reduce unemployment, but such a policy and an increase in the Armed Forces' maintenance expenditure could have serious inflationary consequences.

Moreover, three questions of strategy arise on which Mr Reagan's camp is divided. Should *resumption of serious* negotiations on arms limitation be delayed until the United States has regained what Mr Reagan calls a safety margin (in other words a measure of superiority) which would enable it to exert pressure on the *Soviet Union*, which is believed, in view of the state of its economy, to be unable to keep up in an arms race? Or would it be better, if only to *reassure its allies, to resume* the Salt talks while at the same time building up arms stocks?

The further question arises *of priorities in such a build-up.* Does the United States weakness lie in nuclear weapons and should mobile systems—invulnerable to a first Soviet strike and capable of destroying Soviet *missiles*—be given priority over new bombers able to penetrate the Russian defences so as to offset the inevitable advantages in terms of conventional forces on the Soviet side? Or does the real problem lie in the imbalance *between the two sides*, and if so, should not top priority be given to restoring the Army's strike capability and improving its mobility, creating a reserve *strength and perhaps—contrary* to election promises—reintroducing conscription?

Finally, should the Armed Forces be given the role of deterring attacks by the Soviet Union or its allies and resisting such attacks in vital areas such as *Europe and the Middle* East, or should their mission be extended to include intervening to eliminate internal troubles in countries in these regions or elsewhere, such as Central America?

Above all, should forces be *maintained in the United States* and Europe in readiness to go to other parts of the world as necessary, or *should feverish* efforts be made to find overseas bases, in exchange for which it would be necessary to give possibly imprudent political undertakings to countries prepared to exploit American willingness to protect them for *their own purposes?*

Will there not be a glaring contradiction between the intensely *pro-Israeli position* of part of the Reagan team and the intention to increase the American presence in the Middle East? And if priority is *given to the latter, will there* not be a clash between the pro-Israel tendency and the attitude of those Reagan supporters who are calling for a further attempt to settle the Palestinian problem, *even* if this goes farther than Camp David?

Just as the domestic policy is based on reliance on free enterprise, so the new foreign policy rests on confidence in the magical properties of power and on an analysis of the world in bipolar terms. *This represents a return to the* 1950s. If all these calculations prove wrong, the electorate will once again be thrown into confusion.

This brings us to a final question: does the cause of the crisis in the United States *lie primarily in its institutions* or in the problems confronting it? Many Americans today hope to find a remedy in the dream of institutional reform, the aim being to eliminate the *paralysing factors* inherent in the method by which the President is selected, the shortness of his term of office, the separation of powers and the fact that Congress no longer incarnates the parties or the nation's "elders", as in the *days of the system based on* seniority.

However, although the institutions undoubtedly exacerbate the difficulties, they are not the cause. The fundamental causes are to be found at a deeper level, in two series of problems. Externally, there is the development away from a world in which the United States had predominated towards a much more complex world where the *cold war still* prevails, but in which small and medium-sized states play *their own game, exploiting the* rivalries of the big powers, and in which the problems of the international economy confront the United States with constraints and threats that owe nothing to the Soviet Union.

Internal causes are the simultaneous presence of post-Keynesian ills (inflation and unemployment combined, obsolescence *of both conventional* liberalism and traditional conservatism, multiplicity of special interest groups), and the fundamentally ambivalent attitude of many Americans to moral and social changes. These changes—in the family, and associated with recognition of *minorities'* and women's rights—are undermining their values, *their sense of order*, their faith in advancement "through work and thrift", although they themselves have—sometimes unwittingly—already abandoned many of these values, in that they have come to expect all sorts of state *aid, to work less and still* to maintain as profligate a level of personal consumption as possible.

The United States is beset with contradictory tendencies and combinations of sphinx-like enigmas, and this is the true nature of what is wrong with the country. It explains not only the nation's regularly *renewed and regularly* disappointed search for a miracle leader, but also the profound scepticism evidenced by those who voted as well as those who abstained.

Stanley Hoffmann
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Fate of detente hangs on the Arab-Israeli conflict

At a meeting in Vienna a short *while ago*, I asked Chancellor Kreisky of Austria about the fate of the European initiative on the Middle East now that Mr Reagan would soon be President. His answer expressed Europe's overriding concern: "*It all now depends on* Mr Reagan's position on detente".

It may be too early to tell the precise position the Reagan Administration will take on detente, but the first indications of it are quite likely to appear not in Europe but in the Middle East. In the immediate future the Middle East may be the *testing ground for* East-West relations, and the fate of detente may well depend on the policy the new American Administration will pursue in the region.

United States Middle East policy under President Carter, despite its grave failure, at least addressed itself to the central problem of the Middle East. Mr Carter spoke of Palestinian rights and of a comprehensive *settlement and was consistent*, at least verbally, in opposing Israeli settlements and the annexation of Jerusalem. What course American policy will take with Mr Reagan at the helm is hard to predict.

The Iraq-Iran war has greatly *intensified* tension in the Gulf area, yet the danger of super-power confrontation has abated, as neither *side* showed itself willing actively to intervene in the conflict. Now a tacit understanding on a hands-off approach seems to have been reached. Most Western observers agree that a Soviet move to control The Gulf militarily is far-fetched. This is unlikely to happen because the Soviet Union knows that such a move would elicit a massive American response and perhaps trigger a third world war.

The context of super-power confrontation lies where it *has been for many years*—the Arab-Israeli conflict. Here the danger of confrontation has increased as a result of the recent signing of the Syrian-Soviet Treaty. If war breaks out between Syria and Israel the Soviet Union will probably be forced to come to the defence of Syria; it is unlikely that it would allow the destruction of the Syrian Army or the collapse of the Assad regime.

Soviet intervention in Afghanistan provides the precedent and the model of intervention *in Syria.* Any *sane person* can see that the Middle East crisis will be intensified by introducing cold-war tactics to the area.

Military bases, arms transfers, defence pacts (let alone stationing of ground troops), *will only increase the tension* and the risk of widening the conflict. The solution lies in the opposite direction: in arms control, in reduction of military presence, in elimination of military bases and, above all, in seeking peaceful settlements *of disputes.*

To be stable and secure, the Middle East must become neutral, outside the sphere of influence of either super-power. Unfortunately there is no general agreement on this point. Israel in particular wishes the United States to become directly involved in the "defence" of the Middle East.

Mr Begin, for example, has called for the stationing of *American troops* in the area, presumably in Sinai or Israel. This position has been elaborated in military and political terms by other Israeli spokesmen, including Mr Moshe Dayan and Mr Chaim Herzog. Evidently, Israel's main goal is to use Mr Reagan's tough attitude towards the Soviet Union to try to change Western thinking about the Middle East.

The Israeli position aims at establishing three points: that the threat to Western interest in the Middle East derives not from the Arab-Israeli conflict ("the Palestine problem") but from unrelated issues, as the Iraq-Iran war *demonstrates*; that, indeed, the Palestine problem has no direct bearing on Gulf security and should be relegated to the background of *political discussion*; that only Israel, militarily the most powerful and politically the most reliable ally the West has in the region, is the bulwark of Western defence.

But development may not take the direction the Israelis *wish. Despite Mr Reagan's* unqualified support for Israel and his sabre-rattling approach to the Middle East, it is difficult to imagine the President-elect sticking to extreme positions after assuming power.

There are those among Mr Reagan's advisers who do not regard this close connexion with Israel as an unqualified blessing. Some see it as something of a liability, particularly where the *new Administration's* relations with the oil-rich and "moderate" Arab states are concerned and, unlike Mr Begin and his colleagues, they regard the Palestine question as central to Arab-American relations.

They view any involvement of Israel in The Gulf as potentially disastrous, spreading rather than containing the conflict, and are inclined to believe that only by keeping Israel out of The *Gulf could Gulf security best be* protected.

Syria's decision to sign the Treaty of Friendship with the Soviet Union was directly the result of fear of an Israeli attack. Thus, far from keeping the Soviet Union out of the Middle East, Israel contributes to augmenting Soviet presence in the area.

The course *the* Reagan Administration will take in the Middle East in 1981 is bound to have considerable effect on what Mr Paul H. Nitze, a former Secretary of the Navy and a member of the United States Salt delegation from 1969 to *1974, defined as the two top* strategic priorities in the 1980s: the solidarity of the Nato alliance and Gulf security. In this view a tough American policy of confrontation in the Middle East would tend to weaken the political link of *Nato Europe to the United* States.

The European countries, as demonstrated by France and West Germany, the mainstays of the Nato Alliance, will take independent steps to protect their economic interests and to assure European *safety* in a situation of mounting super-power confrontation. On the other hand, an American policy pursuing accommodation and *comprehensive* settlement would greatly contribute to strengthening the Western alliance and to *improving* the chances of detente with the Soviet Union.

But first the new American President will have to make up *his mind whether to follow* a policy of total commitment to Israel, or one based on a balanced and more realistic approach, taking national interest, Western solidarity, international economic stability and fundamental human rights *as its objectives.*

It seems extremely unlikely that Mr Reagan will ignore the basic facts of the Middle East situation or fail to respond to the international agreement regarding it and, in particular, the Palestine problem. It will serve neither Western interests nor world peace to delay dealing frontally with this problem, *which the whole world agrees* to be at the heart of the Middle East crisis.

Failure to do this, and pursuing instead a cold war policy, *will probably result in turmoil* and instability in the region, leading to collapse of the status quo and a serious threat to the wellbeing and peace of the world. This apocalyptic development may be triggered by despair *within the Palestine* resistance movement, which includes *probably some 70,000 to 80,000* young men and women trained in modern weapons and lethal explosives. More likely, however, the collapse may result from internal disruptions within various countries, more or less similar to the Iranian pattern.

In considering these possibilities it should be kept in mind that the vast majority of people living in the main Arab cities, including those of the Arabian peninsula and *The* Gulf, have been experiencing increasing impoverishment as a result of inflation and unequal distribution of wealth. For the *typical member of the lower* middle class, which forms the core of the urban masses, the *material* and psychological effects of reduced social status and economic deprivation are less easy to bear when Arab wealth is increasing greatly but remains in the hands of a small group of fabulously rich people who continue to get richer.

The moral and economic forces thus combine to create a mood of anger, humiliation and frustration similar to the one that prevailed in Iran before the revolution. It goes without saying that increased foreign presence or military interven*tion in The Gulf is bound* further to poison the atmosphere.

Hisham Sharabi
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Election had a fortunate but risky result

Relations with the United States are once again becoming *one of the main issues* in European politics. This has not been so throughout the life*time of the European* Community, and especially since it has been seeking to assert its personality and pursue its own policies in certain spheres. The United States has been in a temporary position of weakness, but after January 20 *we shall no longer* be able to disregard it.

From a European view*point, the election of Mr* Reagan is a fortunate but risky result, a new "American challenge".

In a dangerous world, is it not in our best interests to have a strong and resolute America alongside us? Mr Reagan's victory may be interpreted as an awakening of the American people, a collective will for renewed strength. We are in the same boat. A weak United States would mean a weak Europe.

It will now be possible to open *a dialogue with a predict*able partner. It has been difficult to converse with a hesitant and inconsistent partner, which is how our American ally has looked only too often over recent months. Matters have been made worse by the failure to consult Europe when decisions have been taken.

Mr Reagan's exhortations to Europe to make a larger contribution to its own security may stimulate efforts to build the European pillar of the *Atlantic alliance.*

There is another side to the coin, however. What if Mr Reagan and his team reverted to the old concept of American *leadership, which* is no longer suited to Europe and the world? What if they brought excessive pressure to bear on Europe's economic, foreign and *defence policies* to bend them to American interests? Such an attitude would expose us to two risks. Assuming that the Community countries stood together against the pressure, Europe and the United States would enter a new period of tense relations, the consequences of which no one could predict. There could be an economic war which would be *damaging to all.*

If the Nine (or now the Ten) divided or allowed themselves to be divided, Europe's nascent solidarity would be shattered. Britain would be tempted to revive its "special relationship" with *Washington, although it would* remain to be seen whether this was a real possibility or a pipe dream. West Germany would perhaps be inclined to realign with the United States.

This would put pressure on the Franco-German entente, the driving force behind European unity. France would then be isolated and in such a situation would be bound to experience a resurgence of the anti-American and anti-European feelings which came to the surface a few years ago.

How can the opportunities be grasped and the risks overcome? What conditions are needed for fruitful dialogue with the United States?

The *first depends* on Europe alone: France must be rid of the received ideas, prejudices and dogma inherited from the past. A form of Gaullism—unfaithful to the realism characteristic of its inspirer—made out that American hegemony was the great threat to France's independence. This interpretation was wrong-headed from the outset and can now be seen to be absurd. The main threat, clearly identifiable as such, is Soviet over-arming and expansionism. It is based on a subtle combination of detente and military superiority which encourages dissociation between Europe and *the United States and dis*courages European defence efforts—a combination which could condemn us to defeat without a war.

No less absurd is the idea that Europe can and should unite in opposition to the United States. This would be going against the wishes of the majority of Europeans and against Europe's own interests. To embark upon such a venture would be to court certain fai*lure.*

A second error is the direct antithesis of the first: a form of Atlantism which recommended relying entirely on American protection, following American policy—whatever it was—under all circumstances, and doing nothing which had not received American approval.

In order to convince the Americans, we Europeans must speak to them at all levels, and with a single voice. This is the second condition needed for a fruitful dialogue. It is probably more difficult to meet, since it requires the cooperation of *both sides.*

It does not seem impossible to make them understand and accept that their best interests would be served by treating *Europe as an equal partner* and no longer as a vassal; by acknowledging that Europe has not only a regional role, but also its own distinctive part to *play in the world*—the Third World in particular; by accepting Europe's legitimate ambition which is, or ought to be, to end its self-effacement in *world politics, which President* Giscard d'Estaing has rightly described as abnormal. But how can Europe gain recognition unless it exists as an *entity and conceives a great* collective ambition?

What is needed in essence is agreement with the United States on a new division of *tasks within and beyond the* present boundaries of the North Atlantic Treaty. In Africa, for instance, are not the European countries better *placed than any others to sup*port the development and protect the independence of young, vulnerable nations? In the Middle East and on our *own continent, do we not have* special responsibilities in the promotion of peace and security? On events in the Straits *of Hormuz*, should not Europe be coordinating its action with that of the United States? This division of tasks calls for consultation.

The Atlantic alliance has been in existence for more than 30 years, and it would seem that the time has come to reexamine its concept and structures with a view to gradual progress towards a spirit and constitution making for joint responsibility.

The dialogue between Europe and America should be *opened without delay. It will* be difficult, since their political interests and aspirations do not always coincide and can even clash sometimes. It will be fruitful only in so far as the European nations are successful in defining a common *position in relation to their* powerful transatlantic ally. They should make ready to do this by firmly stating their intention to work together, to *develop their economic* unity and to make arrangements for their political union—a union which *will* include defence.

Without a soundly organized, *strong* and responsible Europe, there can be no balanced alliance, nor any lasting understanding between the two continents, which have to face the *same challenges.* It is not enough to have a good case; those who present it to Washington will need to be talking along the same lines, and with *conviction.*

Strengthening Europe's political and economic cohesion (one is impossible without the other), opening a European *dialogue on defence in* response to an initiative from France, and consolidating and redefining the Atlantic alliance: these three tasks are *inextricable and of* equal importance to the future of the free world.

Jacques Mallet
national secretary for foreign affairs (France) of the Centre des Démocrates Sociaux

Towns and villages recognize the benefits of joint promotion

The ski resort becomes the ski metropolis

In past centuries isolated towns and villages were first joined together by roads and then merged to become conurbations. Today ski resorts become joined together by interconnecting lifts and bus services to form ski regions. They then start to recognize the benefits of joint promotion and a common lift pass which allows a skier in one resort to use the lifts in all the other resorts in the area. At this point they can be said to become skiing metropolises.

These skiing metropolises attract skiers who are bored with going up and down the same mountain side and seek the variety of unfamiliar runs and fresh mountain tops. In the same way that large towns attract more visiting shoppers than small ones so resorts gain visitors if they join together to form ski regions or metropolises.

Some of these ski regions are international, not in the sense that they are smart, but because they lie across national boundaries. The mountains which used to form a country's natural frontier now provide the slopes which enable skiers to visit resorts across the border. In some cases the mountains are so high that the resorts on either side can hardly be described as forming a common ski region, even though they are connected by lifts.

For example, it is possible to take the Mont Blanc cable car from La Palud near Courmayeur in Italy and ski down through the Vallée Blanche to Chamonix in France. No doubt this is an exciting run but it means rising to a height of 3,500 metres so it will tend to be a special outing rather than an everyday trip. It is not surprising, therefore, that the two resorts do not share a common ski pass, so visitors from across the border have to buy tickets for the return cable car.

The Italian-Swiss frontier can also be crossed between Breuil-Cervinia and Zermatt, but this also means rising to cold heights better suited for spring or summer skiing, so the two resorts continue to operate separately, only offering a daily supplementary ticket for the international visitor. It is also possible to ski from Switzerland into Italy from Super St Bernard down to Etroubles. This does not mean climbing quite so high, only 2,800 metres, but there is no lift going in the opposite direction so the returning skier has to come back through the St Bernard tunnel.

Two truly international skiing centres, on the other hand, are the Portes du Soleil, which lies across the French-Swiss border and the Milky Way, which runs from Montgenevre in France through Claviere and Sansicario to Sestriere in Italy. In these regions the crossing heights are low so that skiers can make two country runs a part of their day to-day skiing.

Les Portes du Soleil was the earlier and, with a claimed total of more than 600km of pistes, is the larger of these two skiing centres. Avoriaz and Morzine on the French side are the largest, and probably the best known resorts in the region, but the whole area contains 10 other stations, six on the French and four on the Swiss side, so in total there are 170 lifts and more than 70,000 beds.

One way of measuring the lift capacity of a resort is to multiply the height of the lifts by the number of people per hour thay can carry, to give what the French call *le moment de puissance*. This can be divided by the number of bed spaces in the resort to estimate the average rate at which skiers could still climb upwards even if the resort was full and everyone wanted to use the lifts simultaneously. In the case of Les Portes du Soleil this works out at an average of six metres a minute.

It would be useful if other resorts published this statistic together with peak hour coefficients showing the time it would take for the lifts to clear a resort if, as always seems to be the case, on a sunny February morning, everyone wants to leave at once.

Besides these international ski areas based on mountain barriers, there are others which are based on hidden valleys lying between the natural geographical boundaries of two countries. In Germany for example, the Bavarian Allgäu contains Obertsdorf. This resort connects with the Kleinwalsertal, a valley which is politically in Austria but because it is separated from the rest of the country by mountains has had a customs union with Germany since 1891.

As a result, the inhabitants now use German marks to buy Austrian stamps. There is a common ski pass system for the whole area which contains 140 lifts and 25,000 beds and the crossing between Obertsdorf and Riezlern over the Kanzelwand only involves taking lifts to 2,000 metres. Besides this area, Germany also has a ski link with Austria through Reit im Winkl. There one can ski to Steinplatte, close to Waidring in the Austrian Tyrol, not far from Kitzbuhel.

Another international ski area based upon a hidden valley is the Swiss-Austrian one between the duty free zone of Samnaun in Switzerland, where in 1980 whisky cost about nine Swiss francs a bottle, and Ischgl in Austria.

Although by European standards Scotland's ski resorts are quite low, from 600 to 1,000 metres or so, they provide hardy North Britons with the pleasure of sliding downhill in their own backyards. Two such areas are the Cairngorms, where the skiing centres on Aviemore, and Glenshee. Lifts also operate at weekends and other peak periods at Glencoe.

Besides giving skiers the pleasure of crossing frontiers, international ski areas show the advantages and difficulties of cooperation between different lift systems in an area in their most acute form.

The cost of operating a ski lift is largely independent of the number of skiers using it. Admittedly, if more skiers use the lift it will need more energy to run but this cost is only a small proportion of the total. This is not too surprising when one considers that a skier who has been hauled up 500 metres has still only acquired enough potential energy to keep a 100 watt light bulb going for an hour.

The most important cost component in operating skiing facilities is labour, which typically accounts for between a quarter and a third of total income. Labour costs may vary slightly with intensity of use but the effect is small. Depreciation and interest charges, which may account for a fifth to a quarter of total income, are clearly fixed. Maintenance, rent, insurance, taxes and office costs account for the remainder of the cost budget.

As with any other transport system, therefore, this high percentage of fixed costs means that each additional ski pass or lift ticket sold largely represents additional profit. If more skiiers visit a resort, even if they do not stay there, they bring the prospect of extra income to the shopkeepers and restaurants in the neighbourhood.

Since a ski resort attracts more visitors the greater the number and variety of runs which can be reached from it, it can pay all resorts in an area to cooperate to provide interlinking lift services and a common ski pass. The snag is that they also have to be able to agree a basis for allocating the revenue from the sales of these passes.

Just as in the EEC, there tends to be more argument about the division of costs and benefits between nations than there is within them so resorts in international ski regions may find it harder to agree to a basis for sharing revenue and administrative and promotional costs than do national ones.

The two factors which should determine the division of revenue are the number of skiers who start from each resort and the number of people using each set of lifts. The first can usually be approximated from the number of ski passes sold by each resort, but the second is harder to estimate.

These days some resorts use electronic devices which read each pass as the skier goes through the lift control but these can have the disadvantage of slowing queues at peak hours. An alternative is simply to agree figures more arbitrarily using relative lift capacity, sample counts or numbers of tickets or coupons. Even when these two key factors have been determined, it is still necessary to decide how they should be used to allocate revenue between resorts.

In the case of international ski regions, the situation is even more complicated since exchange rates can vary during the season. Prices in the two currencies may be the same when they are set but if one currency depreciates relative to the other one gets the same types of problems as arise with EEC farm prices and with airline tickets as knowledgeable skiers start to cross the border to buy their passes in the lower-cost country.

The allocation system in Les Portes du Soleil is that each country keeps all the revenue from ski passes sold within it (within each country revenue is divided between resorts on the lines outlined earlier). This means that there can be a substantial effect on revenue if exchange rate fluctuations should produce a discrepancy between prices.

Last year, for example, it might have paid a skier staying in Morgins in Switzerland to take a 10-minute bus ride into Châtel to buy his lift pass. This year the price of a Portes du Soleil *abonnement* for one week is 141 Swiss francs or 400 French francs so in early December is was possible to save 10 per cent on the cost by buying the pass in Switzerland.

In Samnaun/Ischgl, on the other hand, ski passes were 10 per cent cheaper in Austria than they were in Switzerland. No doubt it is difficulties such as this which have caused the Milky Way resorts to restrict the availability of the regional pass and leave it to the last minute before setting its price.

All these complications mean that skiers, as they whisk from country to country faster than Dr Kissinger in the most frenetic of his negotiations, should spare a thought not only for the people who work so hard to run the lifts and maintain the *pistes* but also for the administrators who have to negotiate the agreements which make their international travels possible.

James Rothman





Austria: skiing begins at an early age for those who aspire to reach the heights. Scotland: hardy North Britons can slide downhill in their own backyards.

On the contrary

Ubu en Pologne

Père Ubu, Mère Ubu, Les Palotins, l'Armée Russe

Père Ubu : Merdre !
Mère Ubu : Qu'as-tu, Père Ubu ?
Père Ubu : De par ma chandelle verte, ces sagouins de Polonais veulent être maîtres chez eux.
Mère Ubu : Voilà qui est ignoble !
Père Ubu : Voilà qui est bourgeois. Et le Parti !
Les Palotins : C'est un Parti pris . . .
Père Ubu : Par nous, ventrebleu !
Les Palotins : Mais, Père Ubu, ne vous paraît-il pas que les droits de l'homme . . .
Père Ubu ! Des droits de l'homme je m'en fous et je m'en contrefous. D'ailleurs, de quel homme causez-vous, bouffresques ?
Les Palotins : De l'homme de la rue, pardi.
Père Ubu : Il y sera massacré.
Les Palotins : Devant une telle horreur nous ne pouvons rester indifférents.
Père Ubu : Vous voulez donc passer par la casserole ?
Les Palotins : Nous prendrons des mesures . . .
Père Ubu : Quais ?
Les Palotins : Euh . . . exceptionnelles.
Mère Ubu : Attention, Père Ubu, ils vont vous tuer !
Père Ubu : A d'autres, madame. C'est une bande de foireux vantards.
Les Palotins : Noble sire, ne condamnez-vous pas vous-même toute ingérence dans la politique d'une nation étrangère ?
Père Ubu : Merdre. Ils ne sont pas bêtes, ces bougres.
Les Palotins : Alors ?
Père Ubu : Silence ! La solution, je l'ai. Il faut foutre en l'air la Pologne.
Tous : Ah ! Comment ? Pourquoi ?
Père Ubu : S'il n'y avait plus de Pologne, il n'y aurait plus de Polonais.

FIN

Pangloss

Gossip

Crocodile leading out of blind alley

The name of the club is odd—the Crocodile Club—and so is its nature: it is something between a pressure group, a revolutionary cabal, and a British political club.

Yet its purpose is clear: to revitalize Europe, give fresh impetus to the EEC, and prevent the demise, by asphyxia or boredom, of the European Parliament, which, after the initial enthusiasm, feels frustrated that its flights of fancy should not be understood by the governments of the Ten.

The club started in Strasbourg through the initiative of Signor Altiero Spinelli, a member of the European Parliament and a determined (though often isloated and unheeded) partisan with a strong faith in Europe. It took the name of the most refined and exclusive restaurant in the Alsatian capital, the Crocodile. There, in this unusual setting (but history does not lack examples of revolutions planned in unorthodox places, as witness the precedent of the convent in which the Jacobites met in France), Signor Spinelli brought together for the first time some months ago a few dozen members of the European Parliament, who were convinced that it was no crime to combine politics with good cooking, and equally sure that a well-satisfied palate may well sharpen the intellect.

That first meeting saw the birth of the project for a multi-national, inter-party club which would be the driving force to awaken Europe from the torpid immobility in which it has been buried by selfish national interests and the paralysing logic of diplomacy. Now, after a few more convivial political meetings clothed in a certain secrecy, the Crocodile Club has come out into the open, publishing a list of about 100 members, and presenting a draft resolution (which may be discussed during the present parliamentary session at Strasbourg) for the formation of a working party to study the best means of imposing on the national governments a "European centre capable of governing".

In concrete terms, the Crocodile Club aims to bend and stretch the strict letter of the Community's treaties, generating, with help from within the European Parliament, a project for institutional reform.

Signor Spinelli (an EEC Commissioner, and one of the historical fathers of the European ideal, now a deputy of the independent left and a member of the Italian Communist Party group in Strasbourg) says: "The European Community is in a blind alley. With the present institutions and the present procedures and divisions of responsibility, the Community is condemned to go from one crisis to another, at increasing speed and with paralyzing effects, in a period in which not only the Community's economy, but also its foreign policy, needs to develop fully with continuity, counting on a broad base of popular consensus."

"Under these circumstances", Signor Spinelli continues, "the European Parliament cannot just complain about the inefficiency of the other Community institutions, but must start a courageous debate on the institutional crisis running throughout the EEC. It must therefore nominate a working party to prepare a plan of the institutional reforms that are needed, and must then discuss and vote upon this plan in the form of a draft treaty designed to modify and be incorporated with the treaty at present in force.

"Finally, as a last stage, the European assembly must formally propose its adoption, referring direct to the individual national parliaments in the Community. It is useless to look to the other Community institutions to advance this project, which would become bogged down. We must follow the example of the Philadelphia Convention during the American Revolution and look to the individual states and their citizens direct." With a flash of far-seeing inspiration, Signor Spinelli concludes: "The reform of the institutions is too serious a matter to be left in the hands of statesmen and diplomats."

Certainly, it is a revolutionary project, which would in practice make the Strasbourg Assembly a "European constituent Parliament". For this reason it will come up against the resistance of the national governments, jealous of their prerogatives, and will arouse the mistrust of the Eurocrats in Brussels. It will reawaken the hostility of the different political groups (from the Gaullists and French Communists, and certain fringes of the British Labour and Conservative parties, to Danish groups and other political forces) which smell trouble the minute they become aware of something approaching a supra-national ideal.

But Signor Spinelli, backed by a squad of Italian Euro-members of all political hues, is undaunted, and his motion has circulated among the members of Parliament of all countries gaining numerous supporters among the Germans, British, Belgians, French and Dutch.

Ranged behind them are the protective shadow of Herr Willy Brandt, and the friendly declarations of Mr Tindemans, the Belgian ex-premier, and Mr Notemboom, the Dutch Christian Democrat leader. And even Mme Simone Veil, President of the Assembly and, like almost all the French, lukewarm towards over-enthusiastic Europeans, has announced that if Signor Spinelli's resolution can gather a good number of signatures she will quickly put it on the agenda for Parliament.

Signor Spinelli is now going round knocking on doors to get supporters, but his crusade has hardly begun.

Paolo Patruno

The Finances of Europe
By P. D. Strasser

Six hundred pages on the finances of Erope! This subject is destined to be very much in the news, since the Communities' budgets are attracting more and more attention and controversy, so that Daniel Strasser's contribution is likely to become an essential work of reference.

As director-general for budgets at the Commission, the author has intimate first-hand knowledge of his subject. His treatise is divided into three parts. The first deals with the Communities' budgetary standards and explains in detail how the budgets are drawn up, put into effect and monitored. The second analyses the Communities' various sources of finance (own resources, borrowings). The third and longest part describes the Communities' financial operations (agricultural policy, regional, social and energy policies).

The Communities' non-recoverable expenditure has increased 190 times since 1953-54 (when the European Coal and Steel Community was established), 13 times since 1967 (when the Common Agricultural Policy was launched) and nearly three-and-a-half times since 1973 (when the membership was enlarged to nine).

"The Communities' public finances are one of the best mirrors on events in this little corner of the vast Eurasian land-mass which is the European Community", Mr Strasser writes.

Reading through this book, one certainly finds that discussion of technical matters often yields place to policy, and indeed the financial picture gives one of the most reliable reflections of policy.

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P.D.

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THE RETURN OF ROY JENKINS

The return of Mr Roy Jenkins from Brussels is an event of importance for British politics, if not of such great importance as seemed likely a little while ago. He can certainly be expected to play an active part once again, but the precise nature of that part is less easy to determine. It cannot be within the Labour Party. Mr Jenkins has moved his position too far for that, and clearly has no intention of rejecting the logic of his own position.

It might be logical if he were to become a Liberal. There is no major issue of policy that separates him now from the Liberal leadership—nothing so substantial indeed as separates the Liberal leadership from some of their own supporters. But it would not be practical politics to expect Mr Jenkins to throw in his hand with the Liberals at this stage, so long as there seems to be any chance of others joining him in a breakaway from the Labour Party.

Such a breakaway does now seem to be on the cards some time in the coming year. This may depend, and the timing will certainly be influenced, by the outcome of the special Labour conference on January 24. If this conference creates a new electoral college for choosing the party leader in which the parliamentary party is given only a minority vote, a number of right-wingers are much more likely to decide that Labour is no longer a party that can contain them and their principles. There would then be quite a strong chance of some Labour members defecting by the spring.

Some time ago it seemed that Mr Jenkins would be the leader around whom any defectors would rally. Indeed, his return was thought by some to be the event that would precipitate a defection. Neither assumption now looks convincing. It can by no means be taken for granted that if Mrs Shirley Williams, Dr David Owen and/or Mr William Rodgers break away from Labour they will then look to Mr Jenkins as their leader. He is thought to have been too long away from active British politics and to lack the public appeal that would be necessary to galvanize supporters for a new party, especially a new party that would have to attract many erstwhile Labour voters.

The very reasons that deter senior Labour right-wingers from regarding Mr Jenkins as their natural leader these days naturally prevent other right-wingers from looking upon him as the lost leader whose return will make all things possible. He is quite simply not seen as the man to whom the British public are about to turn to in a time of crisis. He may not be the King Arthur of this drama, but that is not to say he might not be one of the leading Knights of the Round Table—Perhaps Sir Gawain.

If the significance of Mr Jenkins' return has been exaggerated in the recent past, it may be too easily underestimated today. It may be of consequence in two very different respects. In the first place it may affect the timing of any breakaway from Labour. Mr Jenkins may no longer be seen as the natural leader of the defectors, but they will be reluctant to see him set up a new party of his own before they act. The possibility that he may do so might therefore propel some of them to jump before they might otherwise have done.

Secondly, even if he does not lead a new party, whether of social democrats or of the centre, Mr Jenkins still has much to contribute to any party or group of which he is a member. There is a tendency in much political comment to assume that it is only party leaders who really matter. This is a facile confusion of prominence with influence—a mistake that may be expected in the television age, but a mistake nonetheless. Mr Jenkins is a politician of experience, intellect and accomplishment in foreign affairs, in economics—he was the best Chancellor of the past twenty-five years—and in those broad areas of social policy where he has for long been a notable exponent of liberal principles.

In all three areas—but especially in economics, where otherwise a weakness is all too evident—Mr Jenkins would bring weight to any political party between the Conservatives and Labour. That applies with equal force whether one is thinking of the Liberals, of social democrats, or even of some new comprehensive centre party. Mr Jenkins is not the ideal leader of a party in this middle ground, but a party is more likely to flourish there if he is playing a leading part in it.

THE RED BRIGADES TERROR IN ITALY

The decision of the Italian government to reject the demands made by the terrorists of the Red Brigades was, regrettably, the only possible one. In announcing that they had sentenced Signor Giovanni d'Urso, the kidnapped judge, to death, but that they might suspend the sentence if the government allowed members of the Red Brigades now in prison to have their views broadcast, the terrorists were making a blatant challenge to the authority of the state.

It was not, of course, their first one. An earlier demand, accompanied by the same threat, for the closing of the high-security prison on the island of Asinara, had been acquiesced in by the government — and was understandably criticized by the Communists and some of the government's supporters. This time, in spite of the possibility that the Red Brigades will carry out their threat to kill Signor d'Urso, the government had to stand firm; and its decision has been supported by the three largest parties, the Christian Democrats, the Socialists and the Communists.

It is clear, in fact, that in spite of hopes last year that terrorism was being brought under control, the Red Brigades, at least, are still alive and active. The anti-terrorist drive has hit the other leftist movements hard, and has caused some setbacks to the Red Brigades themselves, particularly in the big northern cities. But they still have a base in Rome, and appear now to be mounting a counter-offensive to show that they are far from finished. There has been the kidnapping of Signor d'Urso, the prison revolt at Trani, apparently involving some connivance between Red Brigades members inside and outside the prison, and most spectacular of all, the assassination on New Year's Eve of General Enrico Galvaligi, the man in charge of prison security.

There has also been a coup of sorts in the publication by *L'Espresso* of an interview with the Red Brigades—pages and pages in which an account is given of the interrogation of Signor d'Urso and the leaders of the movement outline their views. The interview adds little to what is known of the Red Brigades, and its cold-blooded justification of its tactics, including the murder in 1978 of Aldo Moro, exposes the sterility of its thinking. But it does serve to give the Red Brigades a certain respectability, and has been widely criticized in the rest of the Italian press.

In spite of their half-baked talk of "proletarian" principles and of "people's courts", the Red Brigades are looking more and more like a purely criminal enterprise. They apparently have their roots in the disturbed state of Italian society—the gap between rich and poor, the rapid changes since the Second World War, and the suffocating effect of an archaic administration. But their objectives are essentially destructive and they have not been above recruiting convicted criminals to their ranks. The threat to Italian society is plain. So far, it has been met with some success, even if the progress made last year was exaggerated; the advance of terrorism was at least dented. In the face of this new upsurge, the government has to stand firm against the outrageous demands being made.

PRESS OWNERSHIP IN ZIMBABWE

It was almost inevitable that the Zimbabwe government should buy out the South African minority equity in the Argus group newspapers which have nearly a monopoly in their field. Africans would not have understood how a newly liberated African nation could have permitted South African influence to linger on. The provision of the necessary finance by Nigeria is another example of that rich and ambitious country's determination to assert itself as an upholder of black nationalism everywhere, and of black opposition to South African influence in particular. The fact that the Argus group runs newspapers in South Africa itself which are as critical of apartheid as the draconian press laws there permit would not affect Zimbabwean thinking. But it is quite clear that the way in which the take-over has been organized has not met with wholehearted approval even among black Zimbabweans.

Mr Ian Smith's protest is pretty cool, considering the way in which he treated and censored the Rhodesian press. He speaks however as an authority when he points out how completely the government controls radio and television, for he arranged that they should be the government's slavish mouthpiece when he was in power himself—it was not so under his predecessors. He is right, therefore, when he deduces that if the Government now controls the press as it controls broadcasting, it will virtually have abolished criticism.

Dr. Nathan Shamuyarira, the minister of information, retorts that the Government remains committed to the freedom of the press. If so, it is open to the white community to start their own independent organ of opinion, if in a small way, to serve their minority interests, and to criticize the government in reason. It was Mr Smith's government that closed the black newspapers down — and the Nigerian government is taking a lot of flak from its own opposition press in Nigeria with commendable composure.

The significant criticism of the take-over comes from Mr Joshua Nkomo, a member of the government. He calls it a "tragedy", and he obviously agrees with Mr Smith's view that it is a step towards one-party rule. Mr Nkomo has found that government control has meant that radio and television are now the mouthpieces of Mr Mugabe's Zanu (PF) party, and that his own Patriotic Front is deprived of access to it. He deduces that behind Dr Shamuyarira's white-wash the same is going to happen to the newspapers—for example that the *Bulawayo Chronicle*, the leading daily of Matabeleland, will be a Mugabe not an Nkomo paper. If he cannot prevent that happening by dealing with Dr Shamuyarira's editors inside cabinet, then he too will only be able to test Dr Shamuyarira's pledge by starting up a Ndebele paper of his own in opposition.

Yet within the ambit of the stated policy of reorienting the Argus papers towards black interests, needs and aspirations, Dr Shamuyarira could leave the new black editors free to criticize government policies and personalities. If he does they will probably seize that freedom as they have in brief liberal interludes in other black states. That would test the Mugabe government's commitment to freedom of the press. Few African governments have long tolerated press freedom after taking control of newspapers or media inherited from the colonial past.

Early unions in Russia

From Professor Leonard Schapiro, FBA

Sir, Your leading article of December 27, headed "Downing tools under Communism", gives an inaccurate picture of trade unionism in Soviet Russia in 1920. It is not pedantry which prompts me to correct your account, but the moral duty to do justice to the memory of some long forgotten very brave and honest men.

In 1920, there were still in existence in Russia two kinds of trade unions. There were the official unions, dominated by small cliques of communists, which in no way represented the workers (Lenin's pious hypocrisy at the Moscow State Opera House notwithstanding) for whom they purported to act—having effectively silenced the rest. But there also struggled for survival against the efforts of the Cheka a few free trade unions, with genuinely elected committees, mostly Menshevik in composition.

The last such free union committee, the Moscow Central Committee of the Printers' Union, survived until June, 1920, in rivalry with the official communist union committee. Its largely Menshevik members were arrested and imprisoned while a delegation of the British Labour Party was visiting Moscow. Their offence was the one for which the Mensheviks (or Social Democrats, as they now called themselves) were virtually eliminated by the Cheka at the end of 1920—criticizing the communists for suppressing all the normal liberties of workers for which Social Democracy purports to stand.

This policy of criticism was fearlessly and resolutely pursued by the Mensheviks for so long as it remained physically possible for them to do so. They did so at great risk to their own liberty—but their determined stand won them increasing support among the workers. They were, for so long as they survived at liberty, the real conscience of the Russian Revolution. The Labour Party delegation, though in general rather reticent about the suppression of liberty in Russia (being mainly concerned to urge an end to Allied intervention) did publish an account of the fate of the Moscow Printers' Union.

These, then, were the "anti-socialist elements" to which *Pravda* was referring in the quotation in your leading article. "Anti-Socialist" is, of course, communist double-speak for socialists of all kinds (including the Poles) who defend elementary liberty against communist repression.

The "Workers' Opposition" was an opposition movement *within* the Communist Party. It grew up among the trade union communists in 1920. These communists demanded greater freedom for themselves from central discipline and control. They were not remotely concerned with "direct democracy", as you suggest, which, had it existed in Soviet Russia, would have swept them from power. Direct democracy for workers and peasants was the demand of the Kronstadt sailors and garrison when they rose against communist monopoly of power in March, 1921. They were mown down in their hundreds (perhaps thousands), by a solidly united Communist Party—including the "Workers' Opposition".

Yours faithfully,
LEONARD SCHAPIRO,
11 Lampard House,
Maida Avenue, W2.
December 28.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Humane rationale of civil defence

From Mr J. C. Harding and Mr A. B. Stinchcombe

Sir, What a mess the media, as a whole, have made of the "great debate" about home defence for which they called at the beginning of 1980. Perhaps the title is too broad and inviting. At all events little attention has been paid to the preparations being made, or proposed, to mitigate the effects of future war on our society and nation. This is what we professionals know as home defence and is the issue we hoped would be brought before the public in all its humanitarian aspects in 1980.

Instead the CND, together with an extraordinary collection of bedfellows, have been encouraged to conduct another well orchestrated campaign which, to date, has successfully concealed from the bulk of the public the humane *raison d'être* for home defence.

One can only conclude that intellectual arrogance has prompted many well known people to imply that unless one subscribes to the doctrine of unilateral disarmament, one is no humanist. Our members, together with the millions who support them, unheard and unsung, will argue that we are the true adherents of humanism, most of whom would subscribe to verifiable universal disarmament. However, we believe that until weapons of mass death and destruction no longer exist it would be a crass neglect of all humanistic principles not to prepare to help survivors of the holocaust to go on surviving.

No one pretends any longer that total nuclear war will not destroy society as we know it, but Hiroshima and Nagasaki are today living proof that people can and will survive the horror of nuclear attack, although Jonathan Dimbleby did not choose to make this point in his recent television programme. There is ample scientific evidence that, even though millions of people would die in a large-scale nuclear war, millions would also survive and the number of survivors would be significantly greater if proper preparations are made.

This does not constitute an apology for nuclear war, which all sane people must abhor, but it does recognize the human will to survive and the duty of all human beings to help others to survive, as they have in the past, the follies of war. It is surely significant that the two neutral nations, Sweden and Switzerland, recognize this need for high quality home defence preparations.

What right has anyone to deny to others the opportunity to choose between life and death after a nuclear holocaust, because this in effect is what will happen if no adequate home defence preparations are made.

Though proper home defence preparations would pay their biggest dividends in terms of lives saved in a large-scale nuclear war, they would also reduce, as they did in World War II, the number of casualties in any conventional war. Everyone must surely hope and pray that no war will occur, but perhaps conventional war is more likely than the ultimate disaster of nuclear war and we must be prepared to protect as many people as is practicable whatever emergency arises.

Let politicians, strategists, the military and those with more obscure motives argue about deterrence and the philosophy of war. We appeal to the media to address themselves responsibly and logically to home defence in 1981 so that the people of Britain can have the benefit of a balanced debate on this vitally important subject.

Yours faithfully,
J. C. HARDING, Chairman,
Association of Civil Defence and Emergency Planning Officers,
A. B. STINCHCOMBE, President,
County Emergency Planning Officers' Society,
as from: 16 Compass Rise,
Compass Court,
Taunton, Somerset.

Giving industry a chance

From the Chairman of the Nationalised Industries' Chairmen's Group

Sir, I would like to support what Mr Kenneth Lewis, MP, has written (December 31) about giving industry a chance, and to emphasize his reference to the role that can be played by public-sector capital projects and purchasing programmes.

This is of particular significance in the case of the publicly owned enterprises, whose capital investment programmes and purchasing requirements are very substantial. In present circumstances, due to poor trading conditions and the need to keep within external borrowing limits, both are having to be cut back. This is bound to have a serious impact on the rest of British industry, especially in the hard-pressed engineering and construction sectors.

Let me illustrate this by reference to purchasing. The aggregate purchasing bill of 12 of the leading nationalized industries in 1979 was approximately £6,000m. Due to the policy pursued by these enterprises of positively stimulating British suppliers to quote competitively for this business, more than 95 per cent of it is placed in this country, providing massive opportunities for industrial development and employment. But the very success of the policy of concentrating purchases in Britain means that in periods of severe cut-back, as at present, the bulk of the contraction must inevitably fall here.

There are also important export implications. Through the positive purchasing policy (with public purchasers and private suppliers working closely together in research and development), new export possibilities have been opened up. In the case of coal, for example, mining machinery sold abroad brings in nearly £200m annually, and growth prospects are good as the world turns more and more to coal as a basic fuel to replace oil. But this export effort depends on a firm and continuing home market. A major contraction at home is bound to weaken the export capability.

Similar arguments apply in the case of capital expenditure. The vast bulk of the projects put in hand by the public enterprises are placed with construction and engineering firms located here. In this instance also the regular flow of business at home enables the contractors to compete with increased experience for major projects abroad, often in conjunction with particular public enterprises.

What emerges from this is the major part that purchasing and capital expenditure programmes in the public enterprise sector can play in determining the level of operations of a very wide range of private sector concerns. The interdependence of the two has become increasingly marked in recent years through the application of positive purchasing policies.

I believe that one of the most effective ways of reactivating British industry in 1981 would be to enable the public enterprises to increase their levels of purchasing and investment wherever these can be shown to be justified for longer term growth.

Yours faithfully,
DEREK EZRA,
Nationalised Industries' Chairmen's Group,
PO Box 403,
33 Grosvenor Place, SW1.
January 5.

Counting the cost

From Bishop J. A. Ramsbotham

Sir, *The Times* today (December 18) reports that Mrs Thatcher's US monetarist adviser, Professor Alan Walters, was surprised and indignant at being asked about his income, and according to Mr Frank Vogl (Washington) he considers that there should be no fuss about what is proposed as his salary of £50,000 pa.

Writing as I do from Northumbria, where in an earlier period of history there was a close association between the royal government and those who had the cure of souls, I would venture to say that what Mrs Thatcher really needs is a (preferably) British adviser on human relationships. The recent letter expressing concern about unemployment, which was addressed to the Prime Minister by the clergy and ministers of Consett, may have made some impact, and it could suggest that a bishop, Anglican or Roman, or a Moderator of one of the Free Churches, could be taken on as such an adviser at a rather cheaper rate than the professor.

Those of us who have known this part of the country since before the 1914-18 War, and in my case the West Riding of Yorkshire for eight years in the sixties as well, are not likely to be surprised if some indignation is shown by some of the less fortunate members of the so-called work force up in these parts over this latest appointment.

Yours faithfully,
✝JOHN A. RAMSBOTHAM,
13 Hextol Terrace,
Hexham, Northumberland.

Way ahead in Ireland

From Mr W. S. Moore

Sir, David Morrison's article (December 29), "Why devolution cannot work in Ulster", is a long-overdue breath of fresh air in the debate on the present political situation facing the people of this part of the United Kingdom. His thesis, that this province with its special political difficulties does not need devolution and in fact is not suitable for it, is eminently sensible. As he points out, the vast majority of the people of Northern Ireland are content to see direct rule from Westminster continue, not as an expediency but as a permanent institution.

The major problem remaining is how the long-suffering people of Northern Ireland are to convince their political leaders and the Government in Westminster of the undoubted advantages of integration in the uphill struggle to normalize life here.

In any attempt to convince Northern Ireland's politicians and the Westminster Government of this, two problems must be resolved: the petty self-interest of politicians here, most of whom saw in the fall of Stormont not a possible means of ending community strife but rather an inglorious end to their cosy and lucrative political careers, feeding off the fat of the divisions in our society, divisions which it was in their interest to encourage; and secondly the continuing lack of political and moral will on the part of the Westminster Government.

Yours sincerely,
STEWART MOORE,
5 Mark Street,
Portrush,
County Antrim, Northern Ireland.

Historical heirlooms

From Sir John Lawrence

Sir, Lady Elton (letter, December 9) has drawn attention to private collections of historical papers which are "handsomely organized and maintained". This is admirable, but it was beyond my resources when I inherited a rich collection of manuscripts concerning Indian history before 1857. I did place them on permanent deposit at the India Office Library and I have now established a charitable trust which secures their future.

So far, so good, but like many others I also inherited pictures and heirlooms of historical interest which ought to be kept together and in this country. They are now in my house and anyone who is interested has always been welcome to see them.

I would like these heirlooms also to have the protection of a charitable trust, because they are part of the national heritage, but under the present law (or at least under its present interpretation) they could not then remain in any private dwelling. Most of them are not really suitable for a museum and, in any case, I think they are better placed in the setting of a continuing family life.

Many of us are in this position. What ought we to do?

Yours sincerely,
JOHN LAWRENCE,
The Athenaeum, SW1.

Breakfast television and truancy

From Mr Maurice Smith

Sir, I should like, from the standpoint of the youth service, to reinforce the anxieties about breakfast television expressed on January 3 by Mr Philip Payne. He wrote of those attending school. Not all do.

The 1980 secondary school attendance survey in Lambeth yielded an overall non-attendance figure (all causes) of 15.8 per cent. The same survey recorded a marked decline in attendance in the fourth and fifth years. Lambeth youth workers regard these figures as at least conservative. They encounter by day on the streets and in the housing estates many young people who should be at school.

At the same time social workers, youth workers, careers office staff, and a clutch of training agencies largely funded by the MSC (Manpower Services Commission) are struggling in a variety of situations to encourage the growing army of young unemployed, many of whom have attended nowhere regularly since perhaps they were 14, to take up remedial education, some form of elementary skill training or a (rarely available) work experience scheme.

As the employment situation worsens there is growing discontent among youth workers about the gap between school experience and workplace demand. Employers need staff who are regular and punctual. These basic qualities are not inherent in many young people, especially from broken or single-parent homes. The post-school struggle is to build these young people up bit by bit to the stage where they can make their own self-reliant decisions. It is hard going.

A good many truants and young unemployed take refuge in fantasy worlds such as continuous viewing and/or the exclusive company of their own age group where frustrated energy may lead to anti-social practices. Now to all the weaknesses of the flesh that weigh against prompt or any departure for school, training or work we choose to add the attractions of innovative breakfast television.

No doubt the whole community should not be denied its entertainment for the sake of a disadvantaged minority. But we greatly need to restore among ourselves as a society some confidence in our capacity to move forward, to cope with our problems; to heal our self-inflicted wounds; and there is little recent evidence from both economic and social indicators of our capacity to achieve this. A further extension of easy entertainment, and this at a key period of the day, may well, for many hesitant young people, prove another facile diversion from the tasks that society needs them to be competent and willing to shoulder.

The Government has concluded that we cannot maintain the present level of our educational and social services. So we offer young people another attractive bypath meadow from the apparent tedium of application to learning and work, while reducing the resources that help them to grow to maturity.

Commercial breakfast television may cost the public nothing. But can we afford it?

Yours faithfully,
MAURICE SMITH, Chairman,
Knights' Association of Christian Youth Clubs,
52 Woodfield Road, SW19.
January 3.

From Mr Simon Logie

Sir, In answer to Mr Harry Mitchell (December 31) I would think that breakfast television is extremely relevant to the needs of a nation containing over two million people who, as a result of an economic policy which I find difficult to understand, have no work to go to after breakfast.

Yours faithfully,
SIMON LOGIE,
Winson Mill,
Winson,
Cirencester,
Gloucestershire.
December 31.

From Mrs J. H. Leigh

Sir, In today's letters (January 2) Mr Patrick Stobart has totally failed to realize that in the United States, the home of breakfast television, everyone, executives included, starts work at either 7.30 or 8 am.

Yours faithfully,
MARGARET R. LEIGH,
The Old Rectory,
Tixall,
Stafford.
January 2.

Regional v national

From Mr Anthony Morris

Sir, Lady Plowden's departure from the IBA (Independent Broadcasting Authority) should not pass without some comment on the anomalistic system which she and her IBA administration have bestowed upon British television audiences.

During an era when de-regulation in the United States, allied to technology, will inevitably lead to diversity and new opportunities for heavy production, we in Britain are stuck with a mainstream independent television channel committed to the expenditure of vast sums in an expanded commitment to regionalism.

Channel 4, our new national channel, will, it would appear, be primarily concerned with the transmission of programmes on a national basis which are designed for significant minority audiences.

To what extent, one must ask, will the diversion of huge sums of money in search of regionalism and special-interest programmes affect the regular flow of large-scale productions which are arguably of first importance to British audiences and which have earned for British television a reputation which is envied throughout the world?

I know that many people in the television industry feel as I do that some reassurance should be given by the IBA on this issue.

Yours faithfully,
ANTHONY MORRIS,
6 Goodwin's Court,
St Martin's Lane, WC2.

Police press passes

From Mr Jacob Ecclestone

Sir, Having been assigned by *The Times* on Sunday to cover a demonstration protesting against the Russian occupation of Afghanistan, I spent several hours listening to speeches, following the march from Hyde Park to Holland Park and talking with the organizers.

When they delivered a letter to the Russian Embassy, other reporters, photographers and I were prevented by the police from entering, and thus witnessing events in Kensington Palace Gardens. We were asked to produce press cards, which we did, showing our NUJ (National Union of Journalists) membership cards which have been standard identification for almost three-quarters of a century. The card is recognized by the Association of Chief Police Officers of England and Wales. We were then told that since we did not have Metropolitan Police press cards—issued by the police themselves—we would not be admitted.

When journalists in South Africa and eastern Europe are harassed and prevented from doing their job by the police we protest because we believe, or say we believe, in press freedom.

Now, we have the police in London and other metropolitan centres (for the practice is growing) deciding who is and who is not a *bona fide* journalist and who shall and who shall not be allowed to report certain events.

As far as I am aware Parliament has not sanctioned such discrimination which, I am sure you will agree, is a dangerously short step away from determining who can publish at all.

If journalists in Britain are to be licensed—and a pass issued by the authorities to those they consider trustworthy clearly is a licence—then we should be circumspect when protesting about the behaviour of others. Parliament, too, should have the courage to say openly whether or not it approves of this ominous extension of state power.

Yours, etc,
JACOB ECCLESTONE,
The Times,
Gray's Inn Road, WC1.
January 5.

D'Oyly Carte crisis

From Mr Peter Riley

Sir, Your leader article ("They've got a little list", January 2) echoes precisely the views of the D'Oyly Carte management.

I would respectfully point out, however, that although the D'Oyly Carte company's recent tour of Scotland was underwritten by the Scottish Arts Council, the company has never received a grant from the Arts Council of Great Britain.

It is not therefore a case of our grant being withdrawn, but one of our application for such being refused.

Yours faithfully,
PETER RILEY,
Deputy General Manager,
D'Oyly Carte Opera Company,
Bridget D'Oyly Carte Ltd,
Savoy Hotel,
Strand, WC2.
January 2.

An experiment with time

From Professor Lord Kaldor, FBA

Sir, I was interested to learn that the main thing which Professor Friedman (January 3) found objectionable in my memorandum to the du Cann committee was that I (implicitly) attributed his views on the connexion between inflation and the public sector borrowing requirement to his 1974 lecture to the Royal Institution (which I attended), whereas he had in fact already emphasized 11 years earlier that "governments are the chief culprits in inflation, because, wishing to avoid unpopularity, they spend too much and tax too little".

The above quotation from a footnote to my memorandum omits, however, the next and final sentence which alone is relevant to the present debate:

"Subsequent history has shown, however, that I was wrong (and so, of course, was Friedman)—while there was a correlation between the PSBR and the growth of M3 for the period 1954-68, it disappeared completely afterwards as the regression equations in appendix C show."

Professor Friedman should tell us whether he agrees with this final sentence.

Yours faithfully,
NICHOLAS KALDOR,
King's College, Cambridge.

Nature of the party

From Mr P. F. Burrows

Sir, Although neither a socialist nor a Christian, I could not help reflecting that the precedents for being "defenceless, friendless and penniless" are perhaps rather more inspiring than Mr J. D. P. Bolton (letter, January 2) would have us believe.

Yours faithfully,
P. F. BURROWS,
32 High Green,
Great Shelford, Cambridgeshire.

Catchphrase

From Miss Brigid Brophy

Sir, "A peaceful start to the new year for anglers", says the caption to today's front page picture (January 3). But the anglers are waiting in ambush and their intention is to kill.

Yours truly,
BRIGID BROPHY,
Flat 3,
185 Old Brompton Road, SW5.

Sticky business

From Mr Denis Moriarty

Sir, One of the irritations of the commercial Christmas is the ubiquitous sticky label which disfigures many a gift you might wish to present without telling the recipient how much it cost. Not only does it take an inordinate amount of time and cause a great deal of frustration trying to remove it, but it also invariably leaves an indelible tacky residue.

Is there really no solution?

Yours faithfully,
DENIS MORIARTY
74 Addison Gardens, W14.
January 2



COURT CIRCULAR

KENSINGTON PALACE
January 5: The Princess Margaret Countess of Snowdon, Colonel-in-Chief XVth/XIXth The King's Royal Hussars, today received Lieutenant-Colonel C. A. G. Wells on relinquishing his appointment as Commanding Officer of the Regiment.

Her Royal Highness also received Lieutenant-Colonel J. S. Knox on assuming this appointment.

Nadine, Countess of Shrewsbury wishes in future to be known and styled as the Dowager Countess of Shrewsbury.

Birthdays today

Major-General Sir Hamish Campbell, 76; Sir Robert Clark, 57; Sir Thomas Lund, 75; Lord Plowden, 74; Lieutenant-General Sir Geoffrey Thompson, 76; Sir Andrew Urquhart, 63; Sir Ernest Woodroofe, 69.

Today's engagements

Lectures: Christmas quiz in galleries of Victoria and Albert Museum, 2; followed by Twelfth Night entertainment in lecture theatre, 3.30; Politics of portraiture in ancient Egypt, George Hart, National Portrait Gallery, 1; Relationship between holography and the artist, Harriet Casdin-Silver, Photographers' Gallery, 5 and 8 Great Newport Street, 7.30; John Nash, by Sir John Summerson, National Gallery, 1; Streatham old and new, Keith Holdaway, Southwark and Lambeth Archaeological Society, Cuming Museum, 155 Walworth Road, 8.15; Bacon, Pat Turner, Tate Gallery, 1.

Exhibitions: Photo works by Michael Peel and Vaughan Grylls, Air Gallery, 6 and 8 Rosebery Avenue, EC1, 11-6; Drawings by Ron Haselden and Hannah Collins, ICA, The Mall; 12-8; Paintings by Sheila Girling and drawings by Anne Dowker, House Gallery, 62 Regent's Park Road, 12-7; Collection, curation and research, British Museum (Natural History), 10-6.

Lunchtime music: Margaret Phillips, organ, St Lawrence Jewry, 1; Ronald Smith, piano, City Music Society, Bishopsgate Hall, 1.05.

Luncheons

Lady Mayoress
The Lord Mayor and the Lady Mayoress entertained the following guests at luncheon at the Mansion House yesterday: General Sir Robert and Lady Ford, Mr Deputy and Mrs F. E. Dyer, Rear-Admiral and Mrs S. E. Ellis, [illegible] Mrs [illegible], Major-General and Mrs H. [illegible], Mr and Mrs G. A. Peacock, and Mr and Mrs Tim O'Donovan.

Gold and Silver Wyre Drawers' Company
The Gold and Silver Wyre Drawers' Company held its installation luncheon at Innholders' Hall yesterday, after the installation of Mr M. W. Garrett as Master. The Wardens for the ensuing year are Mr R. W. Nichols, Mr Norman Harding, Mr Bryan Toye and Mr R. W. E. Payne. Guests at luncheon included the Master of the Musicians' Company and Mr George Tremlett.

Latest wills

Residue to help young people

Mrs Dorothy Margaret Brown, of Macclesfield, Cheshire, left estate valued at £95,520 net. She left £4,900 and effects to personal legatees, £50,000 to the Anchor Housing Association, Oxford, and the residue to be used for a young persons' centre in or near Macclesfield.

Mr Douglas Edwards Shaw, of Bournemouth, Dorset, left estate valued at £99,251 net. He left £11,750 to personal legatees, half the residue to Prowde's Educational Foundation, and a tenth each to the Abbeyfield Society, London Association for the Blind, Sunfield Children's Home, RUKBA and Poor Clergy Relief Corporation.

Other estates include (net, before tax paid):

Ashby, Mr Maurice William, of Barton-le-Clay, Bedfordshire £230,928

Chamen, Mrs Joyce Frances, of Bury St Edmunds, Suffolk £740,459

Chrispin, Mr Donald, of Buxton, Derbyshire £187,601

Finnemore, Mrs Madge Esme, of Sutton Coldfield, West Midlands £133,594

Forthcoming marriages

Captain J. R. Harrop and Miss R. A. Gough
The engagement is announced between John Redfern Harrop, 2nd KEO Goorkhas (Sirmoor Rifles), eldest son of Mr and Mrs J. R. G. Harrop, of Church End, Finchley, and Rosaleen Anne, daughter of Mr John and Lady Hyacinth Gough, of Mourne Park, Kilkeel, co Down, Northern Ireland.

Mr J. D. Sells and Mrs S. J. W. Scott
The engagement is announced between James David, youngest son of Sir David and Lady Sells, of Tadlow House, Royston, Hertfordshire, and Susan Judith Wilshaw, daughter of Mr C. R. Driver, of 30 Clarges Street, London, W1, and Mrs A. F. Driver, of Field House, Park Road, Haslemere, Surrey.

Mr T. J. Barson and Miss R. J. Lusher
The engagement is announced between Timothy John, son of Mrs Maya Barson and the late Mr Derek Barson, of Woldingham, Surrey, and Ruth Jane, daughter of Mr and Mrs W. I. Lusher, of Old Costessey, Norwich.

Mr C. H. D. Butler and Miss A. R. Vlasto
The engagement is announced between Charles, elder son of Major-General and Mrs Hew Butler, of Bury Lodge, Hambledon, Hampshire, and Ann, younger daughter of Mr and Mrs R. A. Vlasto, of Bramdean Manor, Bramdean, Hampshire.

Mr J. S. M. Coombs and Miss A. J. Graham
The engagement is announced between James Swithun Michael, elder son of Mr and Mrs J. Michael Coombs, of Bournemouth, Dorset, and Alyson Jane, only daughter, of Mr and Mrs John K. Graham, of Currie, Midlothian.

Capt J. J. Hignett, RE, and Miss N. R. Haighton.
The engagement is announced between John James, eldest son of Mr and Mrs J. J. Hignett, Astmoor Bridge, Runcorn, Cheshire, and Nicola Ruth, younger daughter of Mr and Mrs F. L. Haighton, Colthurst, Waddington, Clitheroe, Lancashire.

Mr T. J. Mousley and Miss D. K. Strasser
The engagement is announced between Timothy, son of Mr and Mrs J. S. Mousley, of the Manor House, Headbourne Worthy, Winchester, and Dianne, daughter of Mr and Mrs C. G. Strasser, of The Cottage, Anneport, Jersey.

Mr R. D. J. Rixson and Miss M. C. Galbraith
The engagement is announced between Denis, son of Air Commodore and Mrs Denis Rixson, of Crofton, West Lane, East Grinstead, and Marlene, only daughter of Mr and Mrs Colin Galbraith, of Craigmore, Carradale, Argyll.

Mr B. Stringer and Miss P. J. Norman
The engagement *is* announced between Bryan, only son of Mr and Mrs R. Stringer, of Gosport, and Penny, second daughter of Mr and Mrs P. A. G. Norman, of Fetcham, Surrey and lately of Malaysia and Thailand.

Mr G. D. A. Sharpley and Miss E. S. Phillips
The engagement is announced between George, eldest son of Mr and Mrs R. F. A. Sharpley, of Lydes Farm, Toddington, Cheltenham, and Eira Sarah, second daughter of the late Mr T. Talfryn Phillips and of Mrs T. Talfryn Phillips, of County House, Brecon, Powys.

Mr T. B. Cabbell Manners and Miss D. D. E. Gurney
The engagement is announced between Benjamin, youngest son of the Hon Richard and Mrs Cabbell Manners, of Cromer Hall, Norfolk, and Diana, younger daughter of Major and Mrs Anthony Gurney, of Manor Farm, Northrepps, Cromer, Norfolk.

Mr J. A. C. McKenzie and Miss J. W. B. Curran
The engagement is announced between John Arthur Charles, son of the late Rev C. G. McKenzie, OBE, and of Mrs J. R. Wakelin, of Boston, Lincolnshire, and Jane Walcot Blair, younger daughter of the late Gerald Curran and of Lady (Lancelot) Curran, of Rushlake Green, East Sussex.

Mr S. M. W. Bishop and Miss C. A. Scott
The engagement is announced between Steven, eldest son of Mrs A. V. Bishop, of Kettlewell, North Yorkshire and the late Mr R. N. W. Bishop, and Cecilia Anne, daughter of Dr and Mrs J. Ralston Scott, of Kippen, Stirlingshire.

Mr L. F. Campbell and Miss L. B. Lock
The engagement is announced between Lorne, elder son of Lieutenant-Colonel and Mrs Duncan Campbell, of Shroton, Dorset, and Lucy, daughter of Dr Christine Lock, of Blandford Forum, Dorset, and the late Norman F. Lock, FRCS.

Mr S. B. Fryer and Miss A. J. Fryers
The engagement *is* announced between Simon Barr, son of Mr and Mrs John Fryer, of Stable House, Peppard Common, Henley-on-Thames, Oxfordshire, and Amanda Juliet, youngest daughter of Mr and Mrs Rae Clayton Fryers, of Prospect House, Burton Leonard, North Yorkshire.

Mr J. F. McCleary and Miss D. M. J. DeVal
The engagement is announced between John Fergus, younger son of Mrs B. M. McCleary, of London, NW11, and the late Mr F. H. McCleary, of Vienna, Austria, and Dorothy May Jean, elder daughter of Mr and Mrs R. J. DeVal, of Toronto, Canada.

Mr C. D. Probert and Miss M. J. Trousdale
The engagement is announced between Christopher, son of Air Commodore and Mrs H. A. Probert, of Henley-on-Thames, Oxfordshire, and Margaret, daughter of Mrs J. L. Trousdale and the late Mr M. E. Trousdale, of Durdar, Carlisle, Cumbria.

Mr G. Triggs and Miss B. Ellis
The engagement is announced between Geoffrey, elder son of Mr and Mrs J. Triggs, of Barnstaple, Devon and Barbara, only daughter of Mr and Mrs B. Ellis, of Braunton, Devon.

Marriages

Mr N. P. Coote and Miss M. R. Bedelian
The marriage took place in London on December 27, 1980 between Mr Nicholas Coote, son of Sir Christopher and Lady Coote, and Miss Mona Bedelian, daughter of the late Mr Moushegh Bedelian and Mrs Annig Bedelian.

Mr T. K. Hammond and Mrs G. M. Wade
The marriage took place in Basingstoke, Hampshire, on December 30, 1980, between Mr Thomas Kemp Hammond, son of the late Professor Jacques R. Hammond, and of Mrs Louise K. Hammond, of Annapolis, Maryland, United States, and Mrs Georgina Margery Wade, daughter of Dr and Mrs H. R. Hulme, of Ramsdell, Hampshire.

Lyric theatre that has changed Britain's artistic life

Half a century of Sadler's Wells

By Martin Huckerby
Music Reporter

Fifty years ago today that indomitable lady Lilian Baylis opened a refurbished theatre near the Angel in north London and paved the way for developments in lyric theatre that have changed Britain's artistic life.

The country's performing arts would be almost unthinkable without the central strength of the Royal Ballet or opera in the English language presented by the English National Opera, but both companies owe their existence to the Sadler's Wells Theatre.

Before the building of the existing theatre, the site in Rosebery Avenue had a chequered but lively history: it started in the seventeenth century as Mr Sadler's Musick House, and after the discovery of mineral water wells, the pleasure gardens became a popular resort and eventually a byword for bawdy entertainment and lascivious delights.

In the nineteenth century the theatre was variously a playhouse, the New Spa Skating Rink and Water Garden and a music hall. Early this century it became a cinema but after the 1914-18 War the building was left derelict.

Lilian Baylis, who was running the Old Vic on the south of the river, determined to provide a similar theatre for north London and launched a campaign to rebuild the Wells.

By the start of 1931 her efforts had borne fruit and on January 6 the theatre opened with Shakespeare's *Twelth Night*; among the cast were Sir Ralph Richardson and Sir John Gielgud.

The theatre began with the avowed policy that "admission to the performances shall be at such prices as will make them available for artisans and labourers". (Later years have shown that, whatever the prices, it is the middle class that has found a home at the Wells.)

When it opened, the theatre planned a mixture of drama, opera and ballet, but the acoustics proved difficult for actors, and the subsequent history of the Wells lies in the development of the lyric stage.

Lilian Baylis founded Sadler's Well's Opera, which opened on January 20 with a performance of *Carmen*; then in May, working with Ninette de Valois, she launched the Sadler's Wells Ballet. Both companies swiftly grew into indispensable features of the artistic scene: Peter Pears, Joan Cross, Alicia Markova, Robert Helpmann, Frederick Ashton and Margot Fonteyn are among the artists who are part of the theatre's proud history.

Since the last war the opera company has been transmuted into the English National Opera, moving to the London Coliseum, while the ballet company has become the Royal Ballet, housed at Covent Garden.

The Wells has paid the penalties of success: now that its progeny has growth up and left for new homes, the theatre has to survive without a real resident company, although the Sadler's Wells Royal Ballet makes the theatre its London base.

The Wells stands away from the main entertainment centres of the West End and the South Bank and has had to work hard to draw audiences for a variety of dance and opera companies. It acts as a showcase for foreign and regional companies, with performers ranging from D'Oyly Carte (now in residence) to the Dance Theatre of Harlem.

It is also suffering from increasingly outdated facilities: ballet companies are growing in size and find that the relatively narrow proscenium arch makes the stage too cramped. Thus the start of the Wells's second *half-century* is likely to see the launching of a big campaign to raise sufficient funds to widen the proscenium and improve other facilities.

But before then the *Wells* will celebrate its past: tonight a host of performers associated with the theatre, including Dame Ninette de Valois and Dame Alicia Markova, will mark the fiftieth anniversary with a *Twelfth Night Revue*.

Lilian Baylis: Founded opera and ballet companies.

25 years ago

From The Times of Thursday, January 5, 1956

It was announced from 10 Downing Street last night that the Queen has been pleased to approve that the Right Rev Arthur Michael Ramsey, DD, Lord Bishop of Durham, be nominated for election by the Dean and Chapter of York as Archbishop of York in place of the late Right Hon and Most Rev Cyril Forster Garbett, GCVO, DD. Dr Ramsey is 51. As Bishop of Durham since 1952 he has been one of the three bishops—in addition to the two archbishops—who are entitled to sit in the House of Lords by virtue of their office. He was also one of the two bishops who supported the Queen at the Coronation—a traditional privilege of the Bishop of Durham.

Church news

The Rev A. M. Handley, Vicar of Hellesdon and Rural Dean of Norwich (North), diocese of Norwich, has been appointed Archdeacon of Norwich from May 1. Other appointments:

The Rev J. D. Anderson, curate of Bitterne, diocese of Winchester: to be team vicar of Wexcombe team ministry, diocese of Salisbury.

The Rev W. G. Annesley, Team Vicar of Fincham in the Priory Cross group, diocese of Ely: to be team Vicar in the Lowestoft group, diocese of Norwich.

The Rev N. E. L. Baker, priest-in-charge of Clearwell, diocese of Gloucester: to be Rector of Eastington and Frocester, same diocese.

The Rev P. Beck, co-ordinator city centre group ministry, Lincoln, diocese of Lincoln: to be Vicar of the Glenfield co-operating parish, Auckland, New Zealand.

The Rev D. C. Bickersteth, curate of Farnborough, diocese of Guildford: to be priest-in-charge of Dearham, Cumbria, diocese of Carlisle.

The Rev R. J. S. Burn, priest-in-charge of Dorrington, Stapleton, Leebotwood with Longnor, diocese of Hereford: to be also priest-in-charge of Smethcote and Woolstaston, same diocese.

The Rev A. J. Cave, Rector of Ribchester, diocese of Blackburn: to be honorary Canon of Blackburn Cathedral.

The Rev Dr B. Chalmers, chaplain at the Cranfield Institute of Technology, Bedford, diocese of St Albans: to be chaplain to the University of Kent, Canterbury, diocese of Canterbury.

Canon J. H. Chicken, Vicar-designate of Alnwick with Edlingham and Bolton Chapel, diocese of Newcastle: to be also Rural Dean of Alnwick, same diocese.

The Rev J. Cooke, Vicar of St Thomas, Eccleston, diocese of Liverpool: to be Rector of Caston with Griston, Merton and Thompson, diocese of Norwich.

The Rev S. Crawley, Vicar of Holy Trinity with Christ Church, Folkestone, diocese of Canterbury: to be Vicar of Patterdale, Cumbria, diocese of Carlisle.

The Rev E. J. C. Davis, incumbent of the Pontesbury group ministry, diocese of Hereford: to be Vicar of St John's, City of Oxford, diocese of Oxford.

Prebendary R. Dore, Rector of Chetton with Glazeley and Deuxhill and Billingsley with Sidbury and Middleton Scriven, diocese of Hereford: to be also priest-in-charge of Chelmarsh, same diocese.

The Rev C. R. Dormer, Rector of the Stamford Bridge group of parishes and acting Rural Dean of Pocklington, diocese of York, to be Rural Dean of the same deanery, same diocese.

The Rev A. Duce, chaplain of HM Prison, The Verne, Portland, diocese of Salisbury: to be chaplain of HM Prison, Lincoln, diocese of Lincoln.

The Rev R. N. Everett, Vicar of Castle Donington, diocese of Leicester: to be also priest-in-charge of Lockington and Hemington, same diocese.

The Rev M. Felt, curate of North Hykeham, diocese of Lincoln: to be Rector of the Leasingham group, same diocese.

The Rev D. L. Goodacre, priest-in-charge of Ryhope, diocese of Durham: to be Vicar of Ovingham, diocese of Newcastle.

The Rev D. N. Green, priest-in-charge of St Mark, city and diocese of Nairobi: to be priest-in-charge of Brimscombe, diocese of Gloucester.

The Rev M. S. Hart, Vicar of St Mary Magdalen, Accrington, and chaplain of Accrington Victoria Hospital, diocese of Blackburn: to be also honorary Canon of Blackburn Cathedral.

The Rev R. P. Heaps, Vicar of St Clement, Nechells, diocese of Birmingham: to be Vicar of St Leonard, Marston Green, same diocese.

The Rev R. H. Hones, Vicar of Fownhope with Fawley and Brockhampton, diocese of Hereford: to be also Prebendary of Hereford Cathedral.

The Rev M. Hooper, Vicar of Minsterley and Habberley, diocese of Hereford: to be also Prebendary of Hereford Cathedral.

The Rev C. Hurford, Rector of Longden and Annscroft, diocese of Hereford: to be priest-in-charge of Pulverbatch, same diocese.

The Rev V. Irwin, Vicar of Quarry Bank, diocese of Lichfield: to be incumbent of Lydbury North and priest-in-charge of Hopesay with Edgton, diocese of Hereford.

The Rev D. J. Kettle, curate of St John, Fishponds with special responsibility for All Saints, Fishponds, diocese of Bristol: to be priest-in-charge of All Saints, Fishponds, same diocese.

The Rev D. C. King, curate of Saltburn, diocese of York: to be priest-in-charge of Crathorne and diocesan youth officer, same diocese.

The Rev P. J. Larkin, Vicar of St Johns, Bromsgrove, diocese of Worcester: to be Rector of the united benefice of St Matthias, St Mark and Holy Trinity, Torquay, diocese of Exeter.

The Rev A. Linzey, chaplain of North East Surrey College of Technology, diocese of Guildford: to be chaplain of the University of Essex, diocese of Chelmsford.

The Rev J. W. Lee, Vicar of Little Marsden, Nelson, diocese of Blackburn: to be also honorary Canon of Blackburn Cathedral.

Science report

Geophysics: Volcanoes and tides

By the Staff of *Nature*

An examination of the records of eruptions of the Hawaiian volcano Kilanea during the past 150 years has suggested that they may have been triggered by regular and predictables tides within the earth. The stresses within the earth's crust, caused by the same forces that produce the ocean tides, could not be universally responsible for volcanic eruptions. But the work of Dr D. Dzurisin of the United States Geological Survey's Hawaiian Volcano Observatory suggests that monitoring programmes should include a cautious watch on the dates of high tides.

Tides are produced by the attraction exerted on the earth by the moon, and to a lesser extent the sun, both acting in conjunction with forces due to the rotation of the earth. The combination of forces causes the earth to bulge both towards and away from the moon, and the effect of those two bulges is manifest in the tides. Although most noticeable in the case of the oceans, the tides also affect the earth's crust, producing stresses within the solid rocks.

Those stresses in the earth's crust can be expected to increase every fortnight at the times of high tides, which arise when the sun and moon are on the same or opposite sides of the earth, at new and full moon, respectively, and their combined forces reinforce each other.

With that in mind, Dr Dzurisin examined the records of Kilanea volcano dating from 1832. Knowing the day on which an explosion occurred, he was able to calculate what the tidal forces would have been at the time of the eruption. He found out that out of 52 eruptions, 34 occurred near the fortnightly tidal maximum. He concludes that although the tidal forces do not drive the volcanic eruptions, they seem to affect their occurrence significantly.

His explanation can be visualized in the following way. A volcano is the result of an outpouring of the molten rock from the earth's crust. Beneath the volcano, the crust contains channels along which the molten rock, or magma travel; sometimes the pressure of the magma breaks through areas of weakness in the crust to form new channels. Dr Dzurisin suggests that the tidal forces may put extra stress on the rocks, enhancing the channelling of magma, and triggering eruptions.

But tidal influences will not be the same on all volcanoes, which differ substantially in their structure beneath the surface. Sometimes there will be no detectable effect, as Dr Dzurisin found when he examined the records of another Hawaiin volcano, Mauna Kea, and found no influence from earth tides.

He suggests that the subterranean supply of magma for Mauna Kea originates much deeper within the crust than is the case for Kilanea, so that the magma takes longer to reach the vent of the volcano, and thus the tidal influence would be "smeared out". At Kilanea, on the other hand, the magma comes from just beneath the surface.

But in any case generalizations cannot be made. The question of whether tides influence volcanos is controversial. No relationship has been found for Mount St Helens, which erupted in the north-western United States last year. But some scientists believe that Mount Stromboli in the Mediterranean, for example, tends to erupt near the fortnightly tidal minimum. The new results can suggest only that tides may be significant in the timing of eruptions of some volcanos. They give researchers one more clue in the search for ways of predicting eruptions.

Source: *Geophysical Research Letters* (Vol 7, p 925), 1980.

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Welsh bridge team win

By Our Bridge Correspondent

More than 300 players took part in the Midland counties bridge contest at Droitwich over the weekend. The teams championship produced a close finish when the Welsh team, captained by Miss J. Smith, had the same score as the favourites from the Midlands, captained by K. E. Stanley.

As the young Welsh side had beaten the Stanley team in their individual encounter the tie was broken in their favour.

Results:
Hayward cup: 1. Miss J. Smith, T. Casey, P. Shields, P. Denning (Wales); 2. K. E. Stanley (Warwickshire), W. Townsend (Yorkshire), Mr and Mrs B. P. Tonley (Staffordshire).
Littleford-Healey cup: 1. Mr and Mrs G. Morris (Warwickshire), Mrs K. I. J. Parr, P. G. Hobbs (Gloucestershire).
Foster cup: 1. A. W. Bayley, Dr J. Robbins (Warwickshire); 2. H. J. Brown, Mrs M. Starr (Warwickshire).
Cooke-Porter cup: 1. W. P. Crook, N. J. Stevens (Nottinghamshire); 2. M. E. Smyth, Dr F. P. Hiron (Gloucestershire).
Women's pairs: Mrs S. A. Green (Staffordshire), Mrs B. Stanley (Worcestershire).
Men's pairs: A. C. Vincent (Staffordshire), B. Standish (Worcestershire).
Mixed teams: Mr and Mrs O. J. Bailey, Mr and Mrs C. J. Hall.

OBITUARY

SIR JAMES MARTIN

Designer of the Martin-Baker ejector seat

Sir James Martin, CBE, CEng, FIMechE, who was Managing Director and Chief Designer of the Martin-Baker Aircraft Co Ltd, died yesterday at the age of 87.

Though his long career as a designer brought to birth many outstanding innovations in equipment and armaments for military aircraft, Martin's name will be preeminently associated with the Martin-Baker ejection seat which revolutionized the concept of safety for military aircrew, in the event of combat damage or accident. Widely used by air forces all over the world the Martin-Baker seat has to date saved the lives of over 4,700 aircrew throughout the world.

Martin was born in 1893, in Co Down the son of Thomas Martin. He learned his early engineering skills in the workshops of Belfast. His career as an inventor took off seriously in 1929 when he founded the Martin Aircraft company, which in 1934 was to become the Martin-Baker Aircraft Co Ltd of Denham, Bucks.

This company was to produce during the Second World War a series of ingenious inventions which sprang from the brain of James Martin. Principal among these were the barrage balloon cable cutter, an explosive device which was fitted to the leading edges of the wings of bomber aircraft to enable them to sever the cables of protective balloons over enemy targets. He also designed the flat feed system for the 20mm Hispano cannon, a widely used fighter armament during the war. His interest in offensive armament also led him to the twelve gun pack for the nose of the Havoc night fighter.

His preoccupation with the safety of aircrew had already produced the jettison hood for the Spitfire fighter when, later in the war, he began working seriously on the idea of explosive ejection for the pilots of fighter planes. This was to lead to the celebrated Martin-Baker seat which has done so much to enhance the chances of survival for the crews of damaged aircraft.

Designed in 1944 the seat was first installed in a Meteor jet aircraft. The first live test ejection was on July 24, 1946, when Mr Bernard Lynch, an experimental fitter at Denham, was the first to put Martin's theories to the test when he ejected at a speed of 320 mph at an altitude of 8,000 ft. He landed uninjured to report his findings to his chief.

The first emergency use of the Martin-Baker seat was on May 30, 1949, when Mr Joe Lancaster escaped from his doomed Armstrong Whitworth AW52, and ground level ejection was first demonstrated to be feasible when Squadron Leader J. S. Fifield ejected on September 3, 1955.

Martin himself never ceased working on the seat and its many potentialities. In particular, as the speed of aircraft increased the problems of avoiding severe damage to the body of an ejected pilot became more severe. However the triumphant demonstration of the seat's ability to function in the supersonic age came in October, 1959, when Mr John Squier, English Electric's Chief Test Pilot, got out of his English Electric Lightning fighter when travelling at a speed of 1,250 mph at 40,000 feet. By this time Martin, appreciating the perils of high speed ejection, had devised a system for drawing and pinioning the legs together to save them from being forced apart and broken. A face blind, developed with the Institute of Aviation Medicine, prevented the pilot's facial skin being seared off in the low temperatures. Free fall for the first 10,000 feet had also enabled to pilot to gain a breathable atmosphere before his parachute opened; data which were all improved with the subsequent increases in the speed and ceiling of aircraft.

For this invention Martin received numerous awards, including the 1964 Royal Aero Club Gold Medal—which had first been presented to the Wright Brothers in 1908. He was appointed OBE in 1950, CBE in 1957 and was knighted in 1965.

He married, in 1942, Muriel May, daughter of R. S. Haines. They had two sons and two daughters.

PROFESSOR C. H. DOBINSON

Professor C. H. Dobinson, C.M.G., Emeritus Professor of Education in the University of Reading, died on December 26. He was Professor of Education at Reading from 1951 to 1968.

Born on October 7, 1903, Charles Henry Dobinson went from Brockley County Grammar School, London, to Wadham College, Oxford, taking Moderations in Mathematics, a first class honours degree in Natural Science (Geology), and the Diploma in Education. After teaching at Mill Hill School he became, in 1933, Headmaster of King Edward VI Grammar School, Camp Hill, Birmingham. During the early war years the school was evacuated to Monmouthshire, where the headmaster's considerable powers of organisation, cajolery and improvisation appear to have been fully developed, though his health and that of his wife suffered from the strain of those times.

In 1945 he was appointed Reader in Education in the University of Oxford, and he moved to Reading as Professor of Education in 1951, becoming Head of the Department of Education (responsible for post-graduate teacher training and research) as well as Director of the Institute of Education (responsible for college liaison and in-service courses). He retired in 1968, shortly before the point at which the Department and Institute were merged into the present School of Education.

He had extremely wide interests in education; they were indeed world-wide. He acted as adviser to the United Kingdom's first delegation to Unesco in 1946, and was a governor of that organization's International Institute of Education in Hamburg. In 1960-61 he was a member of the Banjo Commission on education in the Western Region of Nigeria. Each year over a long period he spent some time in the United States as Visiting Professor and he was in particular involved in linking Reading with the University of Missouri at Columbia. He had seen and knew schools and other institutions in many other countries. He delighted above all in friendly personal relationships with all those people he met.

Partly as a result of such activities there has been a regular flow of personnel from the developing countries into courses at Reading; and the Agricultural Extension and Rural Development Centre established in 1965 is the largest instance of this kind. He was made a CMG in 1969 for his services to education overseas.

Besides some text-books and numerous articles, Professor Dobinson wrote *Technical Education for Adolescents* (1951), edited *Education in a Changing World* (1950) and in 1971 produced an excellent monograph on *Rousseau*. He was always very critical of the *laisser-faire* attitude in Britain towards technical education, especially that below degree level. Latterly he was severely critical of successive governments' attitudes to overseas students. In both cases he made devastatingly unfavourable comparisons with other European countries. On topics such as these, and indeed on all topics, he inspired colleagues and students alike with the breadth of his vision and his experience. His concern was always for the future.

He and his wife Dorothy celebrated their fiftieth wedding anniversary last year; she survives him, with a son and a daughter. An adherent of the Society of Friends, Professor Dobinson will be remembered with gratitude and affection by students all over the world who have known his friendship and guidance.

MR KAREL STEPANEK

Mr Karel Stepanek, the actor, has died, aged 81.

Czech-born, he had half his life and 20 years of his acting career behind him when he came to London soon after the beginning of the war. Though he played relatively seldom in the West End, he was conspicuous for his vigorous intelligence and his refusal to let any scene falter. He is remembered particularly for his work with Michael Redgrave in *Jacobowsky and the Colonel*.

Born at Brno in Czechoslovakia on October 29, 1899, and educated in Prague and Vienna, he made a stage début in his birthplace during 1920. Later he was engaged at Vienna, in various German towns, and finally in Berlin where between 1927 and 1939 he acted in several successes, including *Kasimir und Karoline* at the Komodienhaus.

Reaching England early in 1940, he was engaged as a political commentator in the BBC Foreign Service. Then (July, 1941) he entered the London theatre as Gustav in a revival of the two-character play, *Close Quarters*. Afterwards he had a series of such foreign parts as the Colonel in *The Moon is Down* (1943) and in 1944 the vain Frenchman with whom Madeleine Smith had a liaison, in a dramatization of the trial, *The Rest is Silence*. His best chance (Piccadilly, 1945) was in a version of Franz Werfel's *Jacobowsky and the Colonel*, as the stateless refugee of Polish birth who could stand for the enduring soul of Jewry, a fighter with his mind: Stepanek easily conveyed the man's alacrity of spirit.

Further roles were the defending counsel in *The Burning Bush* (1948), Noel Langley's adaptation of a Hungarian drama about the trial of six jews on a contrived charge of ritual murder; the Stepfather in Pirandello's *Six Characters in Search of an Author* (1950) where, though he lacked vocal variety, he found the pith of the man; and Shaw's Napoleon in *The Man of Destiny* during a triple bill resolutely called *Shavings* (1951). He appeared (1964) in a gentle musical play, *She Loves Me*, set in the Budapest of the 1930s.

Among his English films—he had done much on the Continent—were *Operation Crossbow*, *Heroes of Telemark*, and *Licensed to Kill*.

His marriage to the actress, Wanda Rotha, was dissolved.

Lady Edelsten, widow of Admiral Sir John Edelsten, GCB, GCVO, CBE, died on December 27. She was Frances, daughter of H. V. Masefield, and she was married in 1926. Her husband died in 1966.

Mrs Olive Rosina Robbins, widow of Alan Pitt Robbins, CBE, who was Parliamentary Correspondent and Home News Editor of *The Times*, died on December 28. She was 92. Her husband died in 1967.

Entrance awards made at University of Cambridge for 1981

The following entrance awards have been made at Cambridge University.

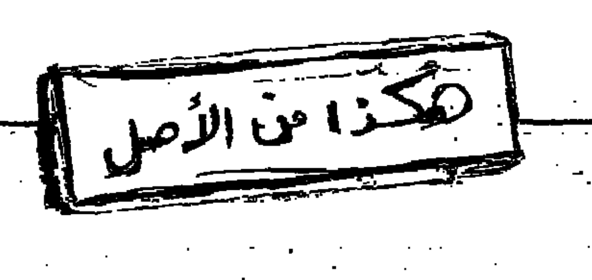
PEMBROKE COLLEGE
Scholarships: engineering: S. R. David, Wellington; J. W. R. Watson, Shrewsbury; mathematics with physics: J. M. Salthouse, Manchester GS: natural sciences: R. W. Bowtell, Culford; G. H. Hill, British S in the Netherlands.
Exhibitions: classics for law: D. M. Holland, Campbell C: economics: D. H. Singer, Highgate S; K. S. Tan, Raffles Inst, Singapore: engineering: T. J. Farrell, Haileybury; J. S. Forbes, Charterhouse; R. D. Marshall, Eton; J. J. Matheson, Tonbridge: English: P. N. Bradshaw, Haberdashers' Aske's; T. P. Underhill, Westcliff HS; A. S. McK. Went, Christ's Hosp (1982); geography: S. E. L. Milner, Univ Coll S: history for archaeology and anthropology: C. A. G. Bennell, Cheltenham C: mathematics: C. Domb, Hasmonean S (1982); mathematics with physics: C. J. B. Ford, Eastbourne SFC; G. P. H. Newton, Sherborne S: modern languages for law: G. L. Crooker, King's C, Taunton: modern languages: D. R. Oxland, Bristol GS: natural sciences for medicine: A. J. Bishop, Collyers SFC; A. F. A. Cecchetini, King's Coll S, Wimbledon: natural sciences for law: D. J. L. Crichton-Miller, St Paul's S: natural sciences: J. M. Crowther, Loughborough S; S. P. Griffin, Sherborne S.

PETERHOUSE
Scholarships: engineering: D. I. Adelson, Lancaster RGS: history: A. [illegible]

[illegible] S. M. C. Dean, Haberdashers' Aske's, Elstree; D. N. Higgins, Whitgift S; E. A. M. Pilkington, Latymer Upper S: mathematics: P. M. Bruce, Sir Th Rich's S; S. P. Smith, Newcastle-upon-Tyne RGS; N. J. Wyke, Eton (Munro): English to read philosophy: S. M. Bryant, St Olave's GS: natural sciences to read medical sciences: J. M. Corne, Latymer Upper S (Melsome); R. J. Wilkinson, Hulme GS, Oldham (Lees and Chadwick); engineering: D. J. Cummings, Aylesbury GS; A. D. Hoffman, W. Hulme's GS; L. Peel, St Albans S; A. G. Roberts, Huddersfield New C: music: M. D. Drinkwater, Haberdashers' Aske's S, Hatcham (Paterson): modern languages: Miss C. E. Harro, Blyth Jex S (Colenutt): natural sciences to read law: A. J. Hobson, Nottingham HS (Melsome).

Exhibitions: theology and religious studies: T. P. Arnheim, Sherborne S (Bolton): English to read law: T. E. Bergin, Aylesbury GS: history: S. A. Bryan, Bancroft's S; S. P. C. Files, Wyggeston and Qu Eliz 1 C; D. L. Ruffley, Bolton S: natural sciences for medical sciences: Miss M. F. C. Callan (Paterson); A. G. Jennings, Liverpool C (Frodsham); D. P. G. Jones, Bedford Mod S (War Memorial); J. Khan, Mill Hill (Melsome); A. R. Thomson, St Albans S (Melsome): English: J. R. F. Collins, Ampleforth; D. R. Evans, Latymer Upper S (Paterson); J. D. Goudie, Aylesbury GS, N. H. Moberly, Winchester; Miss J. K. Whitwell, Qu Anne GS, York: history to read law: J. H. Davey, Nottingham HS; M. C. Van Der [illegible]

[illegible]



THE TIMES
BUSINESS NEWS

- **Stock markets**
  FT Ind 472.9, down 2.4
  FT Gilts 68.83, up 0.06
- **Sterling**
  $ 2.4115, up 3 cents
  Index 78.8, up 0.2
- **Dollar**
  Index 85.3, down 1.2
  DM 1,9375, down 385 pts
- **Gold**
  $599½, up $10
- **Money**
  3-mth sterling 14⅛-14¼
  3-mth Euro $ 16⅝-17
  6-mth Euro $ 15⅞-15⅞

IN BRIEF

Changes in structure at Samuel Montagu

Samuel Montagu, the merchant bank controlled by Midland Bank, is being reorganized to reflect its hopes for a more active role in international markets.

Mr David Potter is being brought in from Credit Suisse First Boston to head up a new international capital markets division.

Mr Staffan Gadd, the chief executive appointed two months ago, said that the new structure would enable the bank "to *compete even more successfully* both domestically and internationally and was an essential element in the planned growth of *Samuel Montagu*".

Financial Editor, page 17

Grattan warning

Grattan Warehouses, the mail order group which has about a tenth of the market, has warned shareholders of a big final dividend cut after poor autumn and winter sales. The group will follow Empire Stores in changing the way it accounts for VAT after an instruction from the Accounting Standards Committee.

Financial Editor, page 17

Engineering group

Four engineering companies have formed a consortium to supply plant and machinery to the wire and cable industry. They are Babcock Wire Equipment, Francis Shaw, McCorquodale Engineering and Northampton Machinery.

Beer output slumps

Beer production in November plunged by 12.6 per cent on an annual comparison, reflecting the retail trade's conservative stocking for the Christmas period.

Chemicals peace move

Chemical industry employers and unions will meet on January 15 in an attempt to resolve a dispute over working hours, which has brought the threat of industrial action. The unions have accused the companies of failing to honour a 1980 agreement under which hours were to have been cut this year,

Shares suspended

Shares were suspended yesterday at 3p in CIC Investment Holdings after the announcement that discussions were taking place which may lead to an offer. The NEB holds 93 per cent of the equity in CIC.

Small businesses plea

Sweeping taxation changes to encourage investment in small companies and a government-backed guaranteed loan scheme are recommended in a letter from Mr Richard Wilkes, chairman of the Consultative Committee of Accountancy Bodies, to the Department of Industry.

Record shipping loss

Shipping losses as a result of accidents in 1979 were the highest in peacetime and last year appears to have been no better and possibly worse, according to Lloyd's of London. However, Lloyd's has not completed tabulating last year's losses. The maritime insurance organization reported that 2.21 million gross registered tons were lost in 1979, 500,000 tons more than in 1978

Ministers heading for clash with industrialists on energy pricing

By Peter Hill
Industrial Editor

Ministers and senior industrialists are set for a clash over energy costs at tomorrow's meeting of the National Economic Development Council.

At the centre of the dispute will be a memorandum submitted by the Department of Energy. Copies of the restricted document being circulated last night have angered industries which have been campaigning for the Government to take action to reduce industry's fuel bill, and put British prices *more in line with* those being paid by European competitors.

Chemicals, iron and steel, paper and board, potteries and other industries have all made detailed representations to the Government over the past 12 months.

Energy ministers including Mr David Howell, Secretary of State and Mr Norman Lamont, his ministerial colleague, have *consistently fended off the* allegations, and the claims that industry is paying disproportionately high prices for heavy fuel oil, gas and electricity.

The Confederation of British Industry sought to reconcile the difficulties and comparisons in its own study, but this received scathing criticism from the Commons select committee on energy last month. MPs claimed that it was confused, contradictory and avoided the problem.

Studies undertaken by the National Economic Development Office, which will be revealed to tomorrow's NEDC meeting, will show that large industrial consumers are paying higher prices than their European counterparts. The council will be asked to recommend an urgent review of pricing policies.

Although the NEDO paper will be seen as influential backing for the claims made by the *CBI* and individual industries, the dismissive tenor of the energy department's document is bound to fuel still further *the controversy among those* large industries which believe that the Government's present pricing policies are placing them at a *considerable competitive* disadvantage.

The energy department's document says that three broad conclusions have emerged from the work done so far.

"Most parts of British industry are not generally disadvantaged on fuel prices compared with their European competitors; there needs to be greater progress towards economic energy pricing in North America; and certain of our more energy intensive industries face particular problems which go wider than energy costs," the document says.

The document suggests that to price indigenous energy resources at below the long-run replacement cost would only provide temporary relief and suggests that the United Kingdom *cannot be insulated from* the wider developments in world energy. Such action would also encourage wasteful use of *energy and lead to* unsustainable patterns of consumption.

In its paper to the NEDC, the energy department criticizes the presentation of facts collated by industry over price



Mr Norman Lamont, Under-Secretary of State at the Department of Energy, fending off claims that industry is paying disproportionately high prices for heavy fuel oil, gas and electricity.

differences and said that several difficulties made in the various studies had still not properly been resolved.

Among the criticisms which the paper made were the difficulty of comparing like with like; the range of prices in *force in different countries* and different periods; and the care needed in dealing with exchange rates in price comparisons at a time of rapid fluctuations.

Although the energy department is willing to pursue firm *evidence of distortions*, the document emphasizes it is not satisfied *that* sufficient firm evidence has so far been produced.

"Industry and Government must work closely to identify difficulties and to assess whether they do really turn on energy prices or on some deeper cause", the department says.

It continues: "Energy-intensive industries which believe that they can identify clear cases of price distortions in the EEC should work with the fuel supply industries to produce hard evidence so that the Government can act swiftly."

The department's response will clearly anger heavily energy-intensive industries like chemical and iron and steel which have each made detailed representations.

Last month the iron and steel industry sector working party of NEDO published the results of an independent study into comparative energy costs between Britain's steel industry and its major European competitors.

That study concluded that the British industry was being placed at a "significant disadvantage" and in a letter to Mr *Howell, the private sector steel*makers called for a clear statement of the reasons for the refusal to act if the Government was still unwilling to make changes.

Dollar falls steeply as interest rates ease

By Frances Williams

A further easing in short term dollar interest rates led to a steep fall in the dollar on active foreign exchange markets yesterday, but gave a sharp boost to United States share and bond prices.

The pound's exchange rate against the dollar climbed three cents to $2.4115, its highest level since mid-November, despite Bank of England intervention during the day.

Even larger gains against the dollar were shown by the yen and Continental currencies, including the Deutschemark, French franc and Dutch guilder.

Morgan Guaranty led the latest drop in United States prime rates—the rates at which the banks are prepared to lend to their best corporate customers—by cutting its rate from 21.5 per cent to 20 per cent.

This is lower than the 20.5 per cent to which several large American banks reduced prime rates last week,

The Dow Jones industrial average *closed 19.88 points* higher at 992.66 in a market strongly influenced by the cuts in prime rates and *reduction in money supply*.

News that the United States *money supply fell sharply in the* latest week encouraged speculation that interest rates will continue to decline. But analysts *do not expect rates to fall as* far or as fast as they did last spring when prime rates plummeted from 20 to below 11 per cent during the second quarter of 1980.

They expect that rates will remain volatile, in view of the Federal Reserve Board's continuing commitment to a tight money policy and uncertainty about the economic strategy to be pursued by the incoming Reagan administration.

The narrow definition of the American money supply—M1-A—fell $2,500m (£1,046m) in the week ended December 24, on a seasonally adjusted *basis, while the broader definition*, M1-B, fell by $2,800m.

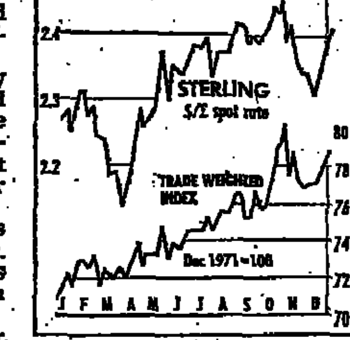
The good money supply figures were largely discounted by the foreign exchange markets in advance of publication, and the fall in interest rates was the main factor *behind the dollar's fall.*

Eurodollar deposit rates weakened throughout the day. Three-month Eurodollars *closed at $16.75, down from* $17.875 on Friday.

The weaker dollar and lower United States interest rates *gave a boost to gold* in quiet trading yesterday. It closed at $599½, up $10 from Friday's close.

Figures published by the Treasury yesterday suggest that the Bank of England refrained from significant intervention in the foreign exchange markets last month.

The United Kingdom's gold and foreign currency reserves fell by $713m in December, to



stand at $27,476m (£11,487m) at the end of the month.

But after allowing for net overseas borrowing by nationalized industries under *the exchange cover scheme* and repayment of official debt, there was a modest underlying increase in the reserves of $38m.

The official debt repayments comprised $124m on long term loans from the United States and Canada, and the final instalment of $250m of the *$1,500m Euroloan raised* by Britain in 1977. This loan has been repaid ahead of schedule.

Additional public sector borrowing *under the* exchange cover scheme totalled $70m, but this was heavily outweighed by repayments of $447m.

The *underlying* change in United Kingdom reserves has been positive in every month of 1980, with an accumulated inflow of $2,673m over the year.

But it seems clear that the Bank of England has maintained its policy of intervening in foreign exchange markets simply to smooth currency fluctuations.

The inflow of funds into the reserves has been used very largely to pay foreign debts ahead of schedule.

In 1980, repayments totalled $4,300m, of which $2,400m were *made ahead of schedule*. Repayments net of new borrowing amounted to $3,000m in the year.

EEC asks Belgium to justify steel aid

From Peter Norman
Brussels, Jan 5

The European Commission has given the Belgian Government until January 19 to justify certain state aids it is granting to the country's steel industry, *particularly in the depressed* southern part of Belgium.

A spokesman for the Commission has confirmed that it wrote to Mr Willy Claes, the Belgian economics minister, last month in an attempt to obtain clarification of a number of aids *that* it thinks might contravene the free competition rules of the Treaty of Rome.

Although the Commission said earlier today that it had not yet heard from the Belgian Government, Mr Claes was reported in an evening edition of the Brussels newspaper *Le Soir* as saying that he would meet Viscount Etienne Davignon, the Industry Commissioner, to discuss the issue later today.

The Commission's action, which became known through a leak to a Brussels newspaper over the weekend, is of more than local interest.

Although Mr Claes has described the issue as a "storm in a teacup", the EEC authorities have been gearing up for a campaign against state aids for some time, and in the case of the steel industry have been standing on firm legal ground since December, 1979, when the industry ministers of the EEC agreed on a Community-wide code for controlling state aids to the steel industry.

It appears that the Commission suspects that the Belgian aid measures could lead to an increase in productive capacity rather than a reduction through rationalization. It also fears that present plans could require further subsidies in the future without restoring competitiveness.

However, Commission officials were today anxious to *dispel any impression that their* letter to the Brussels Government was anything out of the ordinary.

A *spokesman* said that the Commission sent around 150 such letters every year, and it was certainly not cutting off state aids to the Belgian steel industry at this point.

Dalgety pays £13m for rest of Spillers

By Michael Prest

Dalgety, the international food and agricultural products *and services group, which in* 1979 took control of Spillers, is to pay £13.1m for the remaining 24.9 per cent of Spillers French, owned by The Co-operative Wholesale Society and J. Lyons.

The deal, agreed by all parties, marks a decisive step in the amalgamation of Dalgety's and Spillers' operations since the hard-fought takeover in the autumn of 1979.

Lyons and CWS control the Spillers minority, of which Dalgety had an option to buy more than half, jointly through J. W. French, whose only assets are the Spillers French shares and loans to shareholders. The CWS holds 15.2 per cent of the shares and Lyons 9.69 per cent.

As the first step in financing the purchase, Dalgety yesterday raised £9.94m by placing 3.75 million shares in the market. The placing, handled by stockbrokers Rowe & Pitman and Cazenove at just over 265p a share, was with a wide range of institutions.

The rest of the purchase price of the J. W. French holding will be made up of £400,000 cash, making £10.3m for the shares, and a further £2.8m for loans from J. W. French to CWS and Lyons, which will now be repaid.

Spillers French is involved in animal feedstuffs, agricultural mechanting operations, milling, and feed cake. Mr David Donne, chairman of Dalgety, said that control of these areas was important to the rationalization of Dalgety's and Spillers' business.

Sir Alex Alexander, chairman of Lyons, said that it was not Lyons's policy to hold a minority interest of that kind. He added that consideration had been given to selling the stake before Dalgety took Spillers over, and that the initiative for the sale to Dalgety had come from J. W. French.



Mr David Donne: important part of rationalization.

Poland's risk rating may be downgraded

By Michael Prest

International worries over the deteriorating Polish economy and concern that delays in payment to British exporters to Poland are increasing have forced the Export Credits Guarantee Department (ECGD) to consider downgrading Poland's economic and political risk status.

The result would be higher insurance premiums for some classes of business. But department officials stress that no decision has yet been taken and that if it is the extra cost to exporters woud be small.

The problem is particularly embarrassing because the Government has recently committed itself to a European initiative to sell subsidized food to the Poles and to contribute perhaps £100m to an international aid agreement for Poland. The country's foreign debts are conservatively put at £10,000m.

While admitting that there is "some concern over delays in payment", an ECGD spokesman would not confirm that consideration was being given to reducing Poland's risk status to grade D, the bottom of the department's *country risk scale* running from A to D.

The department is reluctant, partly for diplomatic reasons, *to reveal a country's risk status*, but it is believed that last year Poland's position was reconsidered.

Any change would only affect new business taken on by the department, and only goods *sold on credit terms of two years or* more. Each step in the rating scale adds or subtracts about 50p to or from premiums, with a grade D rating costing about £2.80 to £3 per £100 of mer*chandise insured*.

But a department spokesman said: "It is not our experience that, were there to be a down*grading, it would be seen by* exporters as a major deterrent to trade."

Officials are emphasizing that it is normal for the department to keep countries under review. "Hardly a month goes by without a market being upgraded or downgraded", a spokesman said.

Nevertheless, Poland is obviously a much riskier market from the department's *point of view than* many others, and while the increase in delays to payments is not yet serious, it is clear that officials do not want to *repeat their* recent experiences in Iran and Turkey.

In its trading year to the end of last March, the department saw claims paid soar to £264m, of which £179m were political claim s mainly on Iran and Turkey. The consequent fall in the ratio of reserves to risks on the commercial account forced a general increase in premiums at the end of last *month*.

Pledge by Chancellor on training policy

By Bill Johnstone

The Government has confirmed that it still plans to transfer the cost of running the industrial training boards to industry by the end of the financial year 1981/82, but is prepared to give careful consideration to the timing of these changes.

This confirmation came in a *letter from Sir Geoffrey Howe*, the Chancellor, to Mr Anthony Frodsham, director-general of the Engineering Employers Federation.

In his letter Mr Frodsham had criticized the Government's intention of transferring the cost of administering the industrial training boards to industry

He had said: "During this painful recession it is simply not possible for employers to take on this burden. Nor can they sustain the cost of training enough apprentices to provide adequately for skilled *needs when recovery comes*".

The Chancellor, however, in his reply had conceded that the Government was keen "to ensure that the burden of adjustment does not fall too heavily on industry".

Sir Geoffrey continued: "I agree that improvements in the field of industrial training are long overdue. In recent years a shortage of skilled labour has been a recurring constraint on expansion and new employment whenever the economy has begun to expand.

"Changes in technology and the pattern of world trade continue to alter the mix of skills that our economy requires, so that the need for appropriate training and retraining has, if *anything, increased*."

The Chancellor and Mr Frodsham agreed that it would be a tragedy if recovery and any *long term growth were* impaired by shortages of skilled labour.

Mr Frodsham said: "This Government entered office pledged to create a climate in which manufacturing industry could thrive. Significant steps were taken, notwithstanding the pressures the recession is now imposing. But it is, I think, timely to urge you to keep this pledge."

He was in no doubt that "there may never be a more favourable moment for a radical shift in traditional attitudes on training".

Mr Frodsham said it could pass unless more public funds —for the first year off the job apprenticeship training—can be provided to stimulate employers

Ward White rules out bid for K Shoes

By Margereta Pagano

Shoemaker Ward White said *yesterday it would* not challenge the privately-owned C. & J. Clark group which has made an agreed £22.4m cash bid for K Shoes.

Ward White acquired its 15 per cent stake in a "dawn raid" in October and opened talks about the possibility of making a full bid. Mr Simeon Iliffe, deputy managing director, of Ward White, would not comment on whether his company would accept K Shoes' offer in respect of the shares it owns in K Shoes.

Last month Clark made its bid of 95p cash a share for K Shoes in response to Ward's "dawn raid". Clark, which has a long-standing 3.43 per cent stake, moved in swiftly with an offer which valued the company at £22.4m. Mr Spencer Crookenden, K Shoes's chairman, *said at the time that the* board was fully behind accepting Clark's offer, but Ward said it was considering a bid of its own.

If Ward now accept, it stands to make more than a £1m profit from shares it bought at about 60p a share.

Shares in K Shoes, which rose to 103p on the takeover news in December, dropped 3p to 93p on the announcement.

If Clark's offer goes through it will finance the takeover with bank borrowings. With net assets of £84m, sales last year of £289m and profits of £18m, Clark claims about 7 per cent of the United Kingdom retail shoe market through its *550 shops* compared with K Shoes' 2 per cent. Together they would rank second to the British Shoe Corporation, the *Sears Holdings' subsidiary*.

British companies take joint control of Aston Martin

By Edward Townsend

Two British companies, C. H. Industrials and Pace Petroleum, have taken over joint control of the Aston Martin luxury sports car company in a deal which has taken seven months to negotiate.

The new owners of Aston Martin, who previously held 20.9 per cent and 11.6 per cent respectively, have increased their joint shareholding to almost 96 per cent by acquiring the shares of three men including Aston's previous co-chairmen, Mr Alan Curtis and Mr Peter Sprague.

Mr Victor Gauntlett, chairman of Pace Petroleum, an independent company based at Farnham, Surrey, is to become executive joint chairman of Aston Martin Lagonda. Mr Tim Hearley, chairman of CHI, a public company whose manufacturing interests include car trim and building products, is to be non-executive joint chairman.

CHI said in a *statement* yesterday that the net cost to itself of the deal was about £186,000. Payments would be *made on a deferred basis over* five years beginning in January 1982.

Aston, which is based at *Newport Pagnell in Buckingham*shire, employs about 360 workers and currently is producing about four cars a week. Six months ago the work force was cut by about 100.

Mr Gauntlett said yesterday that the company was at present not making a profit, and during the next three months he and Mr Hearley would be "taking a long hard look at the business".

He added: "While we are fully aware of the continuing problems facing specialist car *builders, both Mr Hearley* and myself believe in the future of Aston Martin. We recognize that the company presents an *exciting challenge and opportunity*."

CHI and Pace had a combined turnover in excess of £60m, were "not unaware" of the financial scene and were prepared to arrange the "right finance" for Aston through the 1980s.

Mr Curtis and Mr Sprague rescued Aston Martin from financial collapse in 1975, and *earlier this year began to look* for new investors to enable the company to develop.

Mr Curtis said yesterday that he was "delighted" with the new deal and was "totally confident that Aston Martin will survive.

"*We are not rich men and we* ran the company on a shoestring, But to stay in business through the 1980s and 1990s required a much more professional approach." Under the new owners, he believed Aston Martin would enter an era as exciting as any in its past.

The company has experienced a major drop in sales in the last year of its V8 model, which *costs £34,500, but the market* for the new £50,000 Legonda has remained buoyant.

The company said that, of the *60 Lagondas sold, 55* had gone to the home market and it was hoped to begin exporting to the United States early next year.

Fascination of luxury cars, page 17

PRICE CHANGES

Rises

Avon Rubber	8p to 89p	Kwik Save Disc	6p to 172p
Elliott B.	10p to 180p	M&G Group	10p to 278p
Husky Oil	65p to 790p	Mercantile Hse	10p to 545p
Initial Services	8p to 214p	Sainsbury J.	17p to 388p
Jardine M'son	6p to 215p	Wholesale Fits	8pt to 250p

Falls

BP	6p to 412p	Lasmo	12p to 727p
Caffyns	6p to 126p	ML Meyer	6p to 79p
De La Rue	10p to 785p	Royal	7½p to 343p
Gieves (1980)	5p to 59p	Shell Trans	10p to 458p
Grattan W'hse	4p to 60p	Sun Alliance	10p to 699p

THE POUND

	Bank buys	Bank sells		Bank buys	Bank sells
Australia $	2.09	2.01	Norway Kr	12.78	12.23
Austria Sch	34.70	32.70	Portugal Esc	132.50	126.00
Belgium Fr	78.00	74.50	South Africa Rd	2.08	1.95
Canada $	2.90	2.82	Spain Pta	194.00	185.50
Denmark Kr	14.94	14.25	Sweden Kr	10.86	10.36
Finland Mkk	9.60	9.15	Switzerland Fr	4.39	4.18
France Fr	11.17	10.72	USA $	2.45	2.38
Germany DM	4.85	4.63	Yugoslavia Dnr	82.50	77.50
Greece Dr	132.00	125.00			
Hongkong $	12.60	12.00			
Ireland Pd	1.30	1.25			
Italy Lir	2310.00	2200.00			
Japan Yn	506.00	480.00			
Netherlands Gld	5.25	5.02			

Rates for small denomination bank notes only, as supplied yesterday by Barclays Bank International Ltd. Different rates apply to travellers' cheques and other foreign currency business.

Bad harvests and poor weather point to shortages and 10pc price rise

Why the sparkle is going out of champagne

Champagne prices are expected to rise by at least 10 per cent in the next few weeks *despite* a decline in sales last year.

Shippers of nearly 10 million bottles a year of champagne being drunk in the United Kingdom—under about 100 different brand names—fear that with *stocks hit* by two bad harvests, poor spring weather could prompt further price rises in France. The likely inflation increases could add further pressures which all points to another round of price rises during the summer.

Several factors are helping to take away the sparkle from the champagne trade. Although the trade believes champagne sales are better than in the rest of the wine and spirits market, the recession is taking its toll even of champagne drinkers' pockets.

Imports last year to Britain, champagne's best export market, were down probably more than 8 per cent, according to the Comité Interprofessionnel du Vin de Champagne, the industry's governing body.

But there is also a growing shortage of champagne. Although 1979 was a record harvest it came after a poor 1978 crop which had severely depleted stocks. Last year's harvest—the equivalent of 106.6 million bottles—was only 50 per cent of a normal year's harvest and only 60 per cent of cham*pagne sales worldwide in 1979.*

Thanks to rain which swelled the poor crop of grapes at the last moment—a harvest a third the usual size had been feared —it was of good quality and possibly a vintage crop. But it has left total world stocks at the year end at rather less than 550 million bottles or under three years' supply. The industry normally has three-and-a half years' supply in stock.

If the champagne producers are to keep their profit margins on lower volumes, price rises are inevitable and other increases, particularly in labour costs, are affecting the producers. So far price increases at the French production end are largely between 10 per cent and 20 per cent but there are reports of some going higher than this.

A more favourable currency rate in sterling's favour compared with last year may help the British end of the trade to absorb a little of the French price rises. Keener competition for sales could also be another factor as brands dash for a greater market share in a *sector dominated in Britain* by the Moët & Chandon label of Moët Hennessey which with its other brands has well over 30 *per cent of the market*.

Matthew Clark, importers of Taittinger, said yesterday its prices would be rising at the beginning of next month

Derek Harris



Gatt accord on reduction of non-tariff barriers

Twenty-six industrial nations and 19 developing countries have accepted one or more of the international agreements worked out *in the* "Tokyo Round" talks in Geneva to reduce non-tariff barriers to world trade.

This was announced yesterday by the Secretariat of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (Gatt), which sponsored the 90-nation talks, originally launched in Tokyo.

The agreements cover customs *valuation, government procurement*, subsidies and countervailing duties, technical barriers to trade, import licensing, and anti-dumping measures.

Gatt said that all the Tokyo Round agreements on non-tariff trade barriers were now in force. A customs valuation code and an agreement increasing international competition for government contracts came into effect on January 1.

Gatt added that on January 1 the Tokyo Round nations also *made the second of* the *annual* tariff cuts agreed in the negotiations. Yearly reductions are to continue for another six years to reduce industrial nations' import tariffs by an average of one-third on manufactured goods.

Euroloans up 25 pc

The value of public Euroloans launched in 1980 increased 25 per cent from the previous year to $18,200m *(£7,680m). The dollar accounted* for 67.74 per cent of the total, up from 63.99 per cent, while the Deutsche mark took 18.75 per cent, down from 22.35 per cent. The pound took up a 5.05 per cent share, the French franc 4.33 per cent, the Canadian dollar 1.51 per cent, the yen 1.39 per cent and other currencies, including the European unit of account and the SDR, just 1.23 per cent.

Hongkong loan

Citicorp International Group and Wardley have been appointed to arrange a HK$1,500m *(£125m) syndicated* loan to finance a proposed residential scheme in Hongkong. The loan offering is the largest syndicated Hongkong dollar loan.

Swiss orders down

Swiss manufacturers registered a 7.8 per cent drop in new orders in the third quarter of 1980 from the second quarter, but a 9.8 per cent gain from the same quarter of 1979.

Italstat capital boost

Italstat, the Italian state holding company for construction *and civil engineering, has* increased the capital of Italstat International, its Luxembourg-based unit, to $10m (£4.1m) from $1.5m.

Taiwan rates change

Taiwan is lifting the ceiling of interest rates on deposits from 12.5 per cent to 15 per cent to help to increase the lending capital of the country's banks.

Oil output cut

Dr Mana Said al-Otaiba, United Arab Emirates oil *minister, announced* yesterday that UAE oil production was cut by 80,000 barrels a day from January 1. Most of the reduction *will* come from onshore fields and will reduce total Abu Dhabi output to under 1.2 million barrels a day.

Polish oil find

Experts have determined that crude oil discovered in the Karlino region of northern Poland is of high quality and contains no sulphur. Samples were taken from 9,171 feet.

Alaska offshore study

The United States Interior Department is to study 3.4 million acres of the salmon-rich Bristol Bay area of Alaska for a possible oil and natural gas lease sale in 1983. The study is to cover 605 blocks of nine square miles each *west of* Unimax Island, in water ranging from 82 to 383 feet deep.

Fewer cars planned

Detroit manufacturers' scheduled car production of 1,790,000 units for the first quarter is at the lowest level since 1975, according to *Automotive News*. Only Ford and Volkswagen of America plan to increase output over last year.

New Singapore bank

The Monetary Authority of Singapore has given Midland Bank and Samuel Montagu, its wholly owned subsidiary, approval in principle to form a joint merchant bank in Singapore for bullion, Eurocurrency and other finance dealings. The new bank is to be called Midland Montagu Asia.

Portuguese loan

Empresa de Celulose e Papel de Portugal, the Portuguese state-owned pulp and paper products manufacturer, has asked a group of banks, including National Westminster Bank, to raise a $30m (£12.6m), seven-year Eurocredit. The International Westminster Bank will act as agent.

US-Japan deal puts in doubt British plan for reciprocal supply pact

Pressure on for open telecom market

An agreement between the United States and Japan which will allow foreign manufacturers to compete for *contracts in the* Japanese telecommunications market will put pressure on EEC governments to relax *their* public procurement policies in telecommunications.

The agreement was signed last month after almost three years of negotiation. *The Japanese concessions were part of* an overall package for public procurement.

The terms of the agreement are complex but it is expected that 2,500 tenders a year will be able to be competed for by any foreign supplier. The contracts are worth about $3,200m *(£1,350m)* a year, although only $1,700m (£717m) is expected to be placed on open tender.

For the Japanese, it is a major departure from previous policy and will seriously *question the British Government's idea* of having reciprocal agreements with foreign suppliers of telecommunications equipment.

The new Telecommunications Bill at present being steered through Parliament will allow Sir Keith Joseph, Secretary of State *for Industry*, to award licences to the suppliers of telecommunications equipment.

In July, when the Government announced that the private sector could compete with British Telecom in the supply of equipment, Sir Keith emphasized the importance of reciprocal agreements.

British telecommunications manufacturers, in the form of the Telecommunication Engineering and Manufacturing Association (TEMA), have been pressing the Government to allow a period of relief before foreign manufacturers could compete in the market, to give the indigenous industry a head start.

The TEMA view has been endorsed by the Electrical, Electronic, Telecommuni*cations and Plumbing* Union (EETPU), which is concerned about the jobs which could be lost in the manufacturing sector if a flood of imports was allowed. TEMA *represents GEC, Plessey, STC, TMC*, Telephone Rentals, Siemens UK and Thorn Ericsson.

The Japanese decision will not only put pressure on the British Government to allow the Japanese to compete openly, but also highlights the sensitivity of public procurement policies in Europe.

Some of these policies have been contradictory. The EEC demands that all public contracts be competed for on open tender, but has in the past allowed computers and telecommunications to be exempt.

From the beginning of this year, those contracts involving the purchase of computers were no longer exempt but the telecommunications market is still being protected by each country's post, telephone and telegraph companies which control the networks.

There have been moves within the Commission to relax the telecommunications market. Viscount Etienne Davignon, the Industry Commissioner, last year called on all member states to consider placing 10 per cent of their public contracts in telecommunications on open tender.

The Japanese agreement will give more *ammunition to the supporters of* a free telecommunications market. The Japanese market involves the supply of off-line equipment valued at about $1,500m a year, and telecommunication *equipment and* switching gear valued at $1,700m.

Bill Johnstone

Tyneside ship repair yard reopens next month

Peter Hill
Industrial Editor

Employment prospects on Tyneside brightened yesterday with the news that a ship repair company which closed 10 months ago with losses of £500,000 is to reopen under new ownership early in February.

Less than a month ago negotiations by Mr Rab Butler, for *Tyne Dock Engineering, were* aborted after the Department of Industry refused to provide grant aid needed to secure the purchase of the yard.

But Lloyds Bank, which appointed a receiver to the company originally, has now offered to make the necessary finance available and yesterday control of TDE was assigned to Mr Butler and his company, Zenta Engineering Holdings of South Shields.

Mr Butler, who set up Clyde *Dock Engineering at Govan on* Clydeside three years ago and which has operated profitably ever since, said that no formal agreement had been negotiated with the Confederation of Shipbuilding and Engineering Unions over employment conditions at TDE—the reason why the DoI refused to advance finance—but stated that *assurances had been given by* individual unions that they would do nothing to impede the business of the company.

Mr Butler, who for two years was a shipbuilding production consultant to state-owned Govan Shipbuilders, explained that almost all the former employees of the company had indicated their willingness to accept *conditions laid down for* the reopening of TDE.

They include a two-year strike-free period, competitive prices, guaranteed delivery dates, full flexibility, interchangeability between trades at the yard and full crew working for vessels undergoing repair at TDE.

"We commend the efforts of *the action committee who have* steadfastly insisted on the right of some 300 people that they represent to work in the yard under the new terms and conditions", Mr Butler said.

American electronics award for British defence scientist

An American award for outstanding achievement in electronics has been won by Dr Cyril Hilsum, a Ministry of *Defence scientist working at the* Royal Signals and Radar Establishment at Malvern, Worcestershire.

The 1981 David Sarnoff Award, sponsored by the RCA Corporation and administered by the Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers, goes to Dr Hilsum for his work on compound semiconductors, *solid state microwave and display* devices.

Dr Hilsum is a member of the physics group at Malvern, and a visiting professor in the applied physics and electronics department at Durham University. For the past 10 years he has coordinated the United Kingdom programme on flat-panel electronic displays, a *programme which has given this* country a leading market position in liquid-crystal materials.

This programme has been a combined effort by Malvern, Hull University and BDH Chemicals of Poole, Dorset. Though the United States and Japan were first in the field with the development of liquid crystals for electro-optical dis*plays, joint research by the* RSRE and Hull produced a completely new family of liquid crystals with superior properties.

In particular, they work well in sunlight, use little power, *and are very stable in use.* The research combined the chemical expertise of Professor George Gray and his team at Hull University with physical measurements and device insight provided by Dr Hilsum and his group at Malvern.

Over the past few years the new liquid crystals have been made and marketed by the BDH company for end-products such as digital watches, calculators and alphanumeric displays for a variety of information technology uses. They provide a classic example of the successful "spin-off" of technology from defence applications (displays for a range of military equipment) to civil markets.

Backed by both the Ministry of Defence and the Department *of Industry, the development of* the new materials has reached the stage where they hold more than half the world market, mainly for watch displays. In 1979 the three centres—Malvern, Hull and Poole—each received the Queen's Award for Technological Achievement for their joint work.

New types of liquid crystal are being developed in the continuing programme of research and development. They are expected to provide even higher performance for the systems and products of the future, in particular for large, flat-screen *displays* for both defence and civilian uses.

An 80kW generator which will convert *sunlight into* electricity by means of photovoltaic cells is to be built by Lucas Energy Systems at the Central *Electricity Generating* Board laboratories at Marchwood, near Southampton. Later the plant will be installed on a Scottish island to provide power for the national grid.

Technology News

Dr Cyril Hilsum: winner of the 1981 Sarnoff Award.

This is one of 18 photovoltaic pilot plants which have been approved by the European Commission as part of the Community's solar energy research and development programme.

Two further plants are still under consideration. *Total cost* of the projects is estimated at about 30m European units of account, or about £16.5m, of which about one-third will come from the Commission's budget.

Power ratings of the pilot *plants will* range from 30kW to one of 300kW which is to be built on the German island of Pellworm in the North Sea off the coast of Schleswig-Holstein. This will be the largest flat-plate silicon installation in the *world, according to* the Commission, and will be used to provide power for a vacation centre.

Other uses of the pilot plants will include rural and island electrification, water pumping, *water disinfection and desalination* on islands, ice-making for an agricultural cold store, power supply to a television and radio transmitter, power management and control at Nice airport, and hydrogen production for a factory manufacturing semiconductors.

In some cases the photovoltaic plants will be combined with other energy generators, such as a run-of-river hydroelectric generator, wind *generators, and solar thermal* collectors heating a swimming pool with the pumps being powered by a photovoltaic generator. In many cases, the new generators will feed surplus electricity into the public electricity grids.

A 40kW plant will be installed at Adrano, in Italy, next to the Community's one-megawatt thermodynamic solar power plant, Eurelios. This latter plant, now practically complete, uses mirrors which focus the sun's rays on to a boiler so that electricity is produced by a steam generator. A direct comparison between the photovoltaic and thermodynamic systems should be possible.

Kenneth Owen

New rate for N Sea crude likely soon

By Nicholas Hirst
Energy Correspondent

A new price for North Sea oil backdated to January 1 is likely to be set by the end of the week.

North Sea prices have recently followed the price of similar quality North African crudes, the highest priced oil produced by members of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries.

After the December price fixing meeting of Opec in Bali, Libya has raised its prices by *$4 to the new ceiling of $41*. Nigeria and Algeria, however, have settled on $3 increases to $40.

The actual price charged includes additional premiums. Algeria last year was charging an "exploration" premium of $3 a barrel which was to be set against exploration costs incurred in Algeria by buyers of its oil.

Nigeria has been charging premiums since the market tightened as a result of the *Iran/Iraq war and Libya has* charged extra for deliveries above agreed contract volumes.

As a result the real top price of Opec crude may be nearer $43 than $40 although similar qualities in the spot market are *reaching only $40 to $41* a barrel.

A price of just under $40 raised from the present level of $36.25 for Forties crude, the largest single variety produced in the North Sea, looks likely.

Before deciding the price, the BNOC would prefer to know what the Gulf producers are going to charge for their crudes.

Industry gets back to normal working

By Bill Johnstone and William Shakespeare

Principal sectors of British industry yesterday reported "business as usual" after the two-week Christmas break.

Ford, the National Coal Board and British Steel reported no unusual level of absenteeism.

British Rail, which resumed normal working on Saturday, had its first weekday services after the holidays *disrupted on* Southern Region because of a staff dispute.

Most of the North-west's *922,000* employees *in* manufacturing industries returned to work. But for some "the holiday break" still goes on because of widespread short-time working in the region, particularly in textiles and engineering.

Many companies have been working a two or three-day week for some months and for their workforces the shutdown will not end until tomorrow or Thursday.

A spokesman for the North-west regional headquarters of the Confederation of *British* Industry said yesterday that "the vast majority of firms have been closed over the *whole period*. Some groups of workers now have agreements covering this and in any event most firms found it economical to give the staff extra time off rather than open for just a couple of days between Christmas and new year."

There was still a considerable amount of short-time working throughout the region and because of this some factories would still be closed or would have part of their labour force laid off. It depended upon which days of the week they decided to work, he said.

Business appointments

Sir Anthony Royle is Wilkinson Match chief

Sir Anthony Royle has been elected chairman of Wilkinson Match, succeeding Sir Richard Powell who has resigned as a director and has become honorary president. Mr R. Christopherson, Mr J. Slaven, Mr T. Vogel and Mr G. Williams have also resigned from the board. Mr Christopherson retains his executive responsibilities for J. John Masters.

Mr John Worlidge has been appointed a deputy chairman of the Wiggins Teape Group.

Mr R. Harkness has been appointed a director of Harland and Wolff, with responsibility for the newly formed engineering division. Mr K. W. J. Ruddock has also joined the board.

Mr S. J. Titcomb and Mr S. Stevenson Jnr have been appointed directors of Allifund.

Dr Alexander Waldstein has been appointed senior manager, non-recourse finance, of the London branch of Creditanstalt-Bankverein.

Mr David Jones has joined Grattan Warehouses as deputy chairman and chief executive. Mr Michael Place becomes deputy *chief* executive. Mr John Whitmarsh has joined the company as management services and computer director.

Mr Raymond T. Whitfield has been appointed a non-executive director of Stone-Platt Industries.

Mr Dennis Wall has accepted the appointment of managing director of Leyland Paint and Wallpaper and will join the board on February 6.

Mr J. H. Irani has become group financial controller of Manson Finance Trust.

Mr Christopher Hammond has been appointed controller of cor*porate development at Midland* Bank International, with overall responsibility for international marketing strategy, advertising and public relations.

Mr A. H. Marshall has been elected chairman of Rightwise.

Mr L. D. De Kock has been appointed London manager of the *French Bank of Southern Africa*.

Lord Holderness has been appointed a regional director of the Yorkshire and Humberside regional board of Lloyds Bank.

Mr John Dandy is appointed chairman of Gibbs and Dandy.

Mr Tony Hardy has been promoted to sales director of Kuehne *& Nagel Air Cargo*.

Mr Peter L. Whiting has been elected chairman of the Association of Board Makers.

Mr H. D. Hart has been appointed to the board of Thermal Syndicate.

Mr J. Jackson, managing direc*tor, has been appointed chairman* and Mr J. G. Ritchie, secretary, has been appointed joint managing director of Thomas Witter and Company.

Mr L. I. Jebson has joined the board of Centreway.

Mr Jeremy R. Caterham has been appointed financial controller and director of American International Underwriters (London).

Mr John McLeod has been appointed chairman of Harrisons Malaysian Estates in succession to Mr *F. W. Harper* who remains a director. Mr P. T. Gunton has been appointed chairman of Malayalam Plantations (Holdings) in place of Mr Harper who has retired. Mr B. T. Joyce becomes a director and chairman of the Sabah Timber Company in place of Mr McLeod, who has resigned to take on greater responsibilities in *the* group's plantation division. Mr P. C. Thornton has been appointed secretary of Harrisons & Crosfield in succession to Mr L. Gladwish, who has retired.

The reconstituted board of Furness-Houlder (London) Ltd is now: Mr R. W. Pulford (chairman), Mr R. B. Hutton (deputy chairman and managing director), and Mr B. K. Winstone (managing director). Other directors are: *Miss J. Chipping, Mr M. T.* Blazek, Mr G. E. H. Burr, Mr N. B. Caplin, Mr R. Chellew, Mr G. N. Coles, Mr A. Davis, Mr N. H. Duff, Mr J. L. H. Evans, Mr J. K. V. Hardacre, Mr F. G. Hornbrook, Mr G. D. Patterson, Mr M. R. Pummell, Mr E. J. M. Sandison, Mr R. S. Stringer, Mr D. E. *Tennant and Mr A. C. W. Webb.*

Mr J. D. Walkden has been appointed by Alexander Howden Group as chief executive officer of its newly formed life and *pensions division*, and Mr A. Brown (pensions) and Mr J. B. Hills (life and administration) have been appointed managing directors *of the company. The directors of* the new division will include Mr J. D. Clarke, Mr D. Fairhurst and Mr N. K. Ward who together with Mr Walkden, Mr Brown and Mr Hills will constitute the executive committee of the division.

Mr A. J. Barrett has resigned as a director of Equity Capital for Industry.

Mr R. Bushell has been appointed a director of Alexander Howden Group.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Improving telex communication

From Mr A. J. Booth

Sir, After extolling the virtues of telex, which I naturally endorse, Mr Richard Cox (*Business News, December 31*) goes on to complain about delays in the provision of telex in London. Today's picture is not as gloomy as he paints. By outstanding effort during 1980 we improved the provision time from 18 months to nine months. Throughout this month we shall generally be quoting seven months and we are all set to reach three months as a maximum by September 1981. I shall not be content until my customers are satisfied and this means achieving our target of an on-demand service.

There is no validity in Mr Cox's suggestion that increased telex rentals have been introduced in order to stem demand. The service was running at a loss because rentals for exchange lines, teleprinters and associated terminal equipment were too low; and those customers who make heavy use of telex, *particularly for overseas calls*, were subsidizing infrequent telex users. One reason why we altered rentals was the need to correct the balance.

I am sorry Mr Cox holds the view that I am not available to talk to customers about their problems. With a region covering 1,125 square miles and with *about three million customers* I am obviously not always at my desk. It would be physically impossible for every complainant to speak to me personally, but when a customer particularly wishes to do so I take the call if I possibly can.

I know London is a major wealth-creating centre of the nation and that we are a vital link in its prosperity. London *wants the best in communications* and technology—and it wants it fast. I and those working with me are deter*mined to see that London gets* it.

Yours sincerely,
A. J. BOOTH,
The Director, London Region,
British Telecom,
Camelford House,
87 Albert Embankment,
London, SE1 7TS.
January 2.

Stock taxation proposals

From Mr M. R. Weale

Sir, Having now had the opportunity to study the proposals for taxation of stock appreciation, about which the finance director of Allied Breweries wrote in your columns on *December 1, perhaps you* will allow me to raise the following observations.

1. Certainly the new system will result *in* less tax being paid when stocks are being run down but over the period 1974-1977 as a whole more tax would have been due than under the existing system had the new proposals been in operation.

2. It is quite true that a company can take advantage of the existing system by borrowing to hold extra stocks. Tax *relief is obtained on stock* appreciation and the interest due on the loan. However, the reduction *in* relief for companies which have borrowed heavily will also affect companies in financial difficulties and may well bankrupt companies which would survive under the existing system.

Moreover, a system which encourages the holding of stocks may be a valuable asset during a depression. Reduction in the level of stock has been a major cause of the reduction in demand over the last 18 months. Thus to change now may well further depress the economy both by bankrupting companies and reducing aggregate demand. *Since stocks are*, in the next year, not likely to appreciate at the rates of the 1970s, it may be more sensible to maintain the existing system, having already eased the provision for "clawback" of previous relief, until the corporation tax system is completely overhauled. Adopting piecemeal changes will give a *further twist to* depression and possibly have severe consequences in individual cases.

Yours faithfully,
M. R. WEALE,
Department of Applied Economics,
University of Cambridge,
Sidgwick Avenue,
Cambridge CB3 9DE.

Widening the right to vote

From Mrs Edwina Coven

Sir, It was good to read that Mr Parsons (*The Times*, December 30) had exercised his privilege to vote in his City Ward Mote this year. Through lack of interest this right is mostly sadly neglected.

However, he is incorrect in believing (if *I do not* misunderstand him) that the City of London in general adheres to the principle of "no taxation without representation". The greatest amount of tax is paid without representation, this being denied to all but 14,187 electors such as residents and professional people.

It is just this widening of the franchise, to include the vast majority of City of London ratepayers, that many reformers within the Court of Common Council seek to achieve.

Yours faithfully,
EDWINA COVEN,
Members' Room,
Guildhall,
London, EC2P 2EJ.
January 2.

Emergency repairs list

From Mr David Stern

Sir, We are constantly exhorted by the Post Office to let our fingers do the walking, through the yellow pages. As the result of unwelcome attention by intruders on Saturday I needed urgent attention of a *glazier to replace a smashed* window.

"We specialize in emergency situations" boldly proclaims one sulphur-yellow advertiser. "24 hour emergency service" says another. "For immediate attention . . .", "Emergency 24 hour replacement service . . .", "Emergency glazing, 24 hour service".

Patient phoning on Sunday to every firm in the 1978 edition offering the service urgently needed resulted in not a single response—unless you include: "Sorry, my husband's not doing it any more". There was not even one with a phone answering service! As a result, apart from amateur barricading internally, an office building had to be left open for a weekend.

Granted that the Metropolitan Police have more than enough on their hands already, *would it* be impossible for the police to operate—on a profit making basis—an emergency glazing and lock repair service as a branch of their crime prevention activities?

Or alternatively for each police station to keep a list of firms in their area which genuinely undertake *emergency* repairs. Presumably the *Post Office is not responsible* for the false claims contained in its directory.

DAVID STERN,
David Stern & Partners,
Opera Omnia Design Centre,
69 Caversham Road,
London NW5 2DR.

In praise of British Leyland

From Mr W. W. Low

Sir, Your correspondent (December 22) complaining *about his Jaguar* has clearly been unfortunate with one car and takes the opportunity to damn all BL products. I have had four new BL models since 1972 viz: two Wolseleys, a Maxi and a Rover 2,300. *In addition my firm* has bought two Princess 2000s. Apart from trifling defects all these motor cars have been first rate and *I do not suppose that my* experience has been much different from anyone else. It is in the nature of things that we complain when things go wrong rather more often than we give praise where it is due, but I for one *have no* complaints about quality and reliability.

Yours faithfully,
W. W. LOW,
7 Regent Place,
Rugby,
December 29.

Controlling inflation through rents

From Mr H. Shear

Sir, Viscount Cross is correct in saying "Oil prices are one of the greatest causes of inflation". The other is continuously rising commercial rents, which affect *all* goods and services.

The difference, of course, is that oil is finite and prices are beyond our control; rents are infinite and could be controlled.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
H. SHEAR,
Burwood,
Church Lane,
Pinner,
Middlesex HA5 3AB.

Stabilization of commodities

From Mr P. Q. Collins

Sir, In his letter (December 24) Dr Waligorski described some of the reasons why successive attempts to stabilize primary commodity prices through *international* agreements have been unsuccessful over many decades. By doing so he greatly *strengthens the case for the* reconsideration of Mr Grondona's proposal which deliberately does *not* depend on international agreement and is thus fundamentally different from any international scheme. Mr Grondona's system is in fact more akin to the gold standard (as comprising a mechanism for the conditional monetization of particular commodities) *than to* any international commodity agreement. To appreciate this it is necessary to read Mr Gron*dona's own descriptions of his* system, the most recent of which are his 1972 Economic Research Council paper *A Built-in Basic-Economy Stabilizer* and his 1975 book *Economic Stability is Attainable* (Hutchinson-Benham, £1.75).

As far as the purpose of the system is concerned, this is explicitly stated in *Economic Stability is Attainable* as ". . . realistically to stabilize prices of durable essential basic commodities, thereby ultimately to accord currencies a corresponding stability in terms of each such commodity", which is in the long-term interest of both producers and consumers of primary *commodities*. Other policy objectives which governments may have, such as income stabilization or economic aid to developing countries, are quite separate issues and can be treated as necessary via international agreements. The specific objective of price stabilization, however, cannot be achieved in this way for the *reasons given by Dr Waligorski*.

Beneficial though the stabilization of primary commodity prices would be, this is only *one aspect* of Mr Grondona's policy, as the stabilization of the price of gold was only one aspect of the operation of the *gold standard*. The implementation of Mr Grondona's system by any country would, with the compliance of the monetary authorities, gradually stabilize the currency on a de facto commodity standard, which is the surest and possibly the only way of stopping inflation and returning to sound currency. In addition, it would constitute an automatic mechanism for stabilizing international trade, reducing both the severity of recessions and inflationary pressures during periods of rapid growth. These *two effects* would be uniquely valuable for the United Kingdom which is proportionately much more dependent on international trade than any other country in the world.

Mr Grondona's policy proposal has been widely endorsed by economists, politicians, industrialists and in the press, and no critic has faulted its *soundness*. *If the Government* wish to stimulate a measure of economic expansion without weakening their anti-inflationary priority they should give Mr Grondona's proposals the closest scrutiny.

PATRICK COLLINS,
Imperial College of Science and Technology,
Department of Management Science,
Exhibition Road,
London SW7 2BX,
December 30.

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BY THE FINANCIAL EDITOR

Some necessary ingredients

By yesterday afternoon bulls in the gilt-edged market were starting to show some enthusiasm. The latest United States money supply figures looked good, short-term dollar rates were continuing to ease, and bond and share prices were moving ahead strongly. Meanwhile, the dollar itself was falling sharply as loose international money was redeployed. At the end of the day sterling was 3 cents higher at $2.4115, and it would be surprising if a return of sterling to the $2.40 level did not offer the authorities at least one good reason for a further reduction in MLR before too long.

But sterling's strength will certainly not be a good enough reason in itself. So what other ingredients are needed? First, the authorities will want to know that they are *firmly on top of potential money market/*banking problems as the tax gathering season gathers pace. In this respect, all the signs yesterday were that the decision to reduce the banks' minimum reserve asset ratio (from 12½ to 10 per cent) had gone down well.

Second, the authorities will want to feel that on this occasion they actually have the money supply figures needed to justify their case. On that score we should know rather more this afternoon. While the market expects the December bank lending figures to be good, there is rather more doubt about the impact that the public sector may have had on the money supply.

Beyond that, the authorities will weigh up their medium-term interest rate strategy. Clearly there are enough problems ahead to guarantee no precipitate reduction in MLR in the first few months of 1981. But that need not rule out a modest MLR reduction some time this month, though not presumably until the authorities have played on market expectations to achieve some more funding.

How successful they will be with their funding this week depends largely on whether today's banking figures will in fact prove good enough to take investors' minds off the £800m plus of calls to which they are already committed *over the next ten days.*

Samuel Montagu

Mr Gadd reorganizes

Innovative occasionally in domestic banking, Midland has been rather less adventurous when it comes to international banking. While the other clearers spent much of the 1970s building up their direct banking presence overseas, Midland seems only recently to have been converted away from the idea that consortium banking and banking clubs are enough to satisfy its international aspirations. Hence the belated moves to buy European banks and the current negotiations to take a majority stake in Crocker National Bank in the United States.

So it is not surprising that Midland should use the opportunity of the departure of Samuel Montagu's chairman to switch the emphasis of its in-house merchant bank. Hitherto best known for its dealing rather than strictly banking activities, the new structure unveiled yesterday by Mr Staffan Gadd, who has been the chief executive for only two months, underlines that Samuel Montagu will be taking a more active role in international capital markets from now on.

In part of course this is no more than a recognition of the facts of life that several of the other merchant banks have learned. International expansion, and links with overseas financial institutions, have been a feature of the likes of Hill Samuel, Morgan Grenfell and Hambros for more than a decade while Warburgs has carved a profitable presence in the Eurocurrency markets.

With the ending of exchange controls, only those merchant banks that can offer a comprehensive international service will be able to hold on to their most important corporate clients. Rooted in domestic markets, it is now Mr Gadd's job to show *that there is a wider role for the bank.*

The hope is that Samuel Montagu will be able to achieve this within the confines of Midland Bank. In some ways this is going to be more difficult than for the other in-house merchant banks.

Not only is this because of Samuel Montagu's fiercely independent outlook as a member of the Accepting Houses Committee. It seems clear, too, that the bank is expecting a wider international brief than allowed the other in-house merchant banks. Unlike Barclays, where the international merchant banking activities are an adjunct to the group's international division, or National Westminster, where virtually all the international business is done outside the merchant bank, Samuel Montagu appears to be wanting to compete on all fours with its parent. At the moment it hopes the banking cake is big enough to give everyone a bite.

Grattan

Clearing the decks

It looks as if the two recruits to the boardroom of troubled mail order group Grattan Warehouses who both hail from industry leader Great Universal Stores are briskly clearing the decks. Grattan normally releases its figures for the year ending this month in April. But yesterday it indicated a big final dividend cut after a maintained interim payment. It added that sales for the autumn-winter catalogue are well below last year's, but this will surprise no one. Grattan claims that response to the spring-summer catalogue is encouraging, but it has only been in customers' hands for three weeks.

The catalogue is said to reflect hard bargains struck with a depressed United Kingdom textile industry, but shoppers are wary of entering into long term commitments just now and the High Street sales continue to capture attention.

Against this background the dividend warning is not too disconcerting. It reflects both poor business and the November abolition of clawback tax relief. Meanwhile, the row with its auditors over the accounting treatment of VAT in the profit and loss account comes to a peaceful end.

The Accounting Standards Committee has decreed that Grattan goes back to the accounting method it used before the cosmetic change last April. This return to the "accruals" method will not harm the profit and loss account because debtors have fallen over the year.

Meanwhile, streamlining and the contraction of business mean that borrowings of around £17m now compare with shareholders' funds of £47m. The shares could encounter pressure next spring if an end to the Government's short-time working subsidy forces Grattan to sack up to 1,000 (at worst) of its 4,300 staff. But the group seems to be tackling its fundamental problems, and a possible 9 per cent yield is fair.

● *Avon Rubber's disposal of part of its loss-making medical division to Smith & Nephew for £2m marks the first of three stages to rid itself of an operation which lost £800,000 last year.*

This sale should be followed during the remainder of the first half by the closure and disposal of a factory in Birmingham and of the American subsidiary which was apparently responsible for the bulk of the losses.

Even so, Avon is only expected to raise £2.75m altogether which will be used to help pull borrowings back from the £17m mark where they represented nearly 70 per cent of shareholders' funds.

Research and development costs in the high-technology medical field and competition with the multi-nationals which supplied entire systems instead of simply components like Avon, forced the operation into loss. Interest rates also played their part as the division contributed almost £2m to group borrowings last year, at a time when Avon was hard pressed in its other spheres because of its dependence on the car industry and, in particular, on BL.

Avon has been keen to complete this disposal programme and concentrate on its profitable areas, such as specialist tyres and the tax pipeline repair businesses which together contributed £2m to profit last year. Moreover, Avon has still to produce a property revaluation which should throw up a £5m surplus and push net assets to nearly £4 a share. Nevertheless the market may have acted over-enthusiastically yesterday, with the shares up 8p to 89p, to yield 8 per cent.

Aston Martin Lagonda is under new ownership. Edward Townsend reports

The fascination of luxury cars

In the 59 years of its existence Aston Martin has built fewer cars than the American motor industry assembles in 20 minutes.

Such statistics are compiled and quoted by the Buckinghamshire company to prove that its products are exclusive. And when prices range from £34,500 to £50,000 per car, evidence that these machines are more than a cut above the rest is essential.

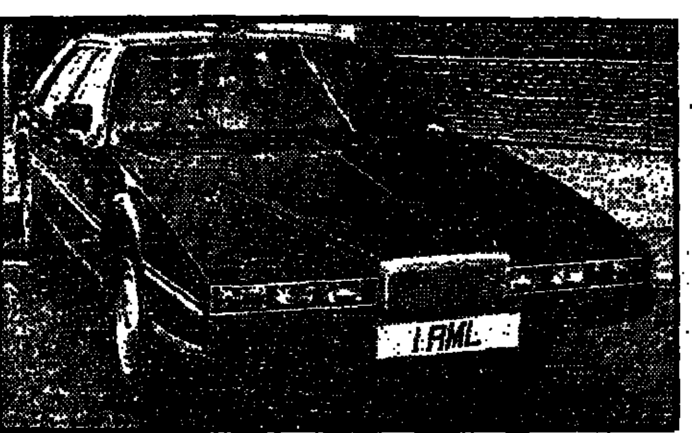
The latest change of ownership of Aston Martin Lagonda, with two companies prepared to commit sufficient funds to ensure the marque's survival through the 1980s, has once again highlighted the fascination exercised over manufacturers and owners by exotic cars and raises the question why people continue to buy them even at times of severe economic depression.

The answer is a mixture of many factors; it is not simply that when times are bad the rich will always find the money to buy big, expensive motor cars. A Rolls-Royce, as all owners know, is a solid investment, while at the more humble end of *the luxury sector* a TVR owner will have made his choice out of loyalty rather than a desire to maximize his return on capital.

Aston Martin says that its electronically-controlled Lagonda is "still comparatively new, still exciting" and, although its costs about the same as a new Rolls-Royce Silver Spirit, "it goes like a sports car".

"You know when you drive up to your club car park in a Lagonda that there will not be any others and to some people that is very important."

Definition of the luxury car sector is difficult but is *generally considered to include* Rolls-Royce, the big Volvo, Mercedes and BMW models, Jaguar and Daimler, big American cars, Range Rovers, Porsches, Peugeots and the full range of exotic sports cars.



The Aston Martin Lagonda: the luxury car sector captured about 1.7 per cent of the United Kingdom market last year.

The sector captured about 1.7 per cent of the United Kingdom market last year with sales of just over 25,000.

In 1979 about 32,000 were sold, a market penetration of 1.9 per cent, and this year, despite a further significant fall in overall car sales, luxury cars are expected to maintain their 1980 market share. One of the United Kingdom's leading manufacturers said: "These cars are largely immune to economic variations; when the market falls, volume is very inelastic and the market share should rise."

Guesswork, however, plays a large part in forecasting the luxury market, particularly as many expensive cars are in constant short supply.

Last year sales figures in Britain were down for some specialist car manufacturers, but when such small numbers of sales are involved, the poor state of the United Kingdom economy may not have been the sole reason and quite incidental factors, such as currency variations and shipment opportunities, play their part.

In the first 11 months 196 Ferraris were sold in the United Kingdom against 283 for the same period of 1979; Maserati sales were down from 32 to 16 and Panthers from 141 to 93.

Rolls-Royce, however, experienced only a slight dip in sales with its 11-month total of 1,279, just 52 less than a year earlier. Last year saw the arrival of the new Silver Spirit and Silver Spur, each costing the same as two modest semi-detached houses and burning a gallon of petrol every 12 to 15 miles.

Such consideration, say Rolls-Royce, are irrelevant to the people who can afford their cars. Nor is a production rate of about 3,300 cars a year, which the company plans to maintain throughout 1981, going to cause a significant depletion of world oil reserves.

For most of the specialist luxury car makers the 1980s provide continuing opportunity for increased sales based on long-standing brand loyalty and the ever-present need among a proportion of society's well-heeled to drive something different. Indeed, last year, amid the gloom of steadily falling sales of most popular cars, the specialists introduced a spate of new and even more exotic machines.

The British contingent included the Rolls-Royces, the 153 mph TVR Tasmin costing £12,800 and Bristol Cars' 140 mph Beaufighter, which carries a price tag of £38,000 and a claim that it has the highest acceleration of any four-seater automatic in the world.

Mr Anthony Crook, managing director of Bristol, which maked anything from one to three cars a week, says that while 1980 was a bad year "the worst is now over" and, with *his cars priced at between* £20,000 and £37,000 less than the nearest Aston Martin or Rolls-Royce competition, Bristol cars would have the edge in 1981.

Some customers are delaying replacing their Bristols, he says, particularly when they are in the throes of making large numbers of their workers redundant. "But, frankly, there are some professional people who have done very well out of the recession and are still buying our cars."

Soviet economy: the men who influence the Kremlin

Moscow

The Soviet economy is the world's largest state-run undertaking and its size and complexity become yearly more awesome. In Stalin's day Soviet economists played little part in shaping the *crudely* applied decrees that laid the infrastructure for the industrialization of the young Soviet state. Nowadays, however, they are crucial in trying to guide and refine a system which threatens to stifle itself in its own cumbersomeness.

Leading Soviet economists and academic analysts are becoming increasingly visible in the press and are now more influential in the decision-making process. They do not argue in public, as in the West, nor do they venture outside the politico-economic framework within which the Soviet Union operates.

They have not achieved the status of "gurus" or won Nobel prizes. But within the system, they expound the new initiatives, organize the seminars, highlight the problems and give the West a clue to Soviet economic thinking and activity.

One of the most active and influential at present is Mr Abel Aganbegyan, the head of the economic section of the Siberian branch of the Soviet Academy of Sciences. He works in Akademgorodok, the experimental scientific city set up outside Novosibirsk, where he edits a monthly economic journal, Eko, which contains some of the most revealing material published on the Soviet economy.

An Armenian, as his name indicates, Mr Aganbegyan is a great believer in a "rational" system of organization and management. He is a reformer in the sense that he wants to cut out waste, improve efficiency, refine the planning process and make it more responsible to the needs of the country.

One of his long-standing calls has been for price reform, an issue on which almost everyone agrees and which will come into effect in a year's time. Prices at present bear little relation to actual costs, as factories get much of the capital investment free and do not pay the full cost of manpower, natural resources and so on.

Mr Aganbegyan provides invaluable evidence of how the system actually works. A recent issue of *Eko*, for example, published a study of a particular Soviet industry seen from *various points of view—that of* the manager of the enterprise, the planner, the economist—making comparisons and pointing out contradictions. He has also published interviews with a typical experienced manager, who is frankly critical of the system of instructions from above.

Another economist closely associated with present attempts at reforming the planning structure is Mr Dmitry Valovoi. He is an academic writer who has been contributing to economic debates since 1965, the year of the ill-fated Kosygin attempt to decentralize the economy.

The first real attempt at reform since then was published in July, 1979. Its main thrust was the change in which performance is measured, and this so closely reflects what Mr Valovoi has been saying that he probably played an important part in formulating the decree.

Ironically, his name actually means "gross", but his argument has always been against the crude measurement of gross output by factories. Like Mr Aganbegyan, he is interested in efficiency and especially in establishing proper indicators so that planners can get a true idea of what is going on.

The crudest indicator is gross output—the more a factory produces the more successful it is deemed to be, regardless of quality, demand or need. This can be refined to gross sold output: factories which produce millions of pairs of unwanted shoes are not as successful as those which respond to consumer demand and sell their output. The latest modification is "normed pure production", which means that the measurement will be of gross sold output less average costs.

A further refinement is possible—gross sold output less the actual costs for each particular factory. But this introduces so many variables—it takes into account things over which factory management has no control, such as transport and location—that the indicator would be too complicated for centralized planning.

Mr Valovoi caused a minor sensation in 1977 when he wrote a series of three exposés, of unprecedented frankness, of what was wrong with Soviet economic planning. The editor of *Pravda* was rebuked at the highest level.

Another economist closely associated with the more radical 1965 reforms is Mr Yevsey Liebermann, who drew up the proposals at the end of the Khrushchev era for a sweeping decentralization. But by the time the new Kosygin-Brezhnev regime had modified them much of the bite had gone.

The ideas ran into a wall of silent opposition from bureaucrats and the state planning apparatus, whose absolute control was threatened, and the 1968 Czechoslovak crisis finally put an end to all further idea of economic decentralization.

Mr Liebermann is clearly *identified as a "liberal" and is* frequently mentioned in conversations about the economy, but he has not published any important papers for a time.

One man who has an increasingly important say in economic management is the demographer Mr Viktor Perevedentsev, whose special studies of Soviet population trends have inevitably brought him up against one of the key questions for the future of the economy—the distribution of labour.

In the Soviet Union this is a politically explosive question. The industrialized part of the country—European Russia and the Baltic area—is dangerously short of manpower owing to a *fall in the birth rate. Siberia,* where mineral wealth lies buried, has no spare labour. Yet Soviet Central Asia has vast labour reserves because of the high Muslim birth rate.

Mr Perevedentsev has interpreted 1979's census results with forceful clarity and appears to acknowledge the difficulties of moving labour without some form of unemployment, which is still politically unacceptable.

He has also written on city planning, the flight from the countryside and the social effects of the near universal employment of women, all of which are matters for concern, and have a clear effect on economic performance.

The remaining two men who play a visible part in economic decisions are not economists in the pure sense. One is Mr Dzherman Gvishiani, an internationally known management specialist who has been deputy chairman of the important State Committee for Science and Technology since 1962. A silver-haired Georgian and son-in-law of the late Prime Minister, Mr Alexei Kosygin, he is an astute, energetic man who would make an excellent head of a top management school in the West. He is probably more in touch with western business practice and management techniques than any other Soviet official.

He has written much about the interplay of science, technology and the economy and has the difficult job of getting the latest discoveries put into practice in the Soviet Union, adapting western ideas and know-how to the Soviet model.

The other immensely powerful man in the Soviet economy is Mr Nikolai Baibakov, chairman of the State Planning Committee, the body which draws up the five-year plans and is responsible for the details of running of the Soviet economy.

Aged 69, he has been in charge since 1965 and has the constantly harassed look of a man overwhelmed with the burdens and complexity of his job. *It is his task each year to present the results and forecasts to* the Supreme Soviet, to expound the plans and to present the disappointments in as oblique a way as possible.

He rose swiftly to be chairman of the State Planning Committee in 1955, then in 1957 fell foul of Mr Khrushchev and was twice demoted. Mr Kosygin restored him to his old position and since then he has had to balance economic necessity with political constraint.

Apart from these six figures there are now many highly trained Soviet economists working in ministries and factories and lecturing at universities. Most are familiar with foreign studies of the Soviet Union and many have a good grasp of *economic conditions outside* their country. But for the most part they are invisible men, who appear only occasionally in the press and do not have the obvious influence of those already mentioned.

Indeed, even these six can have only limited personal *influence. Within the Soviet* system everything depends, as usual, on the political decisions at the top.

Michael Binyon



Mr Nikolai Baibakov, chairman of the State Planning Committee: has the task of presenting the results and forecasts of the five-year plans to the Supreme Soviet.

Mr Dzherman Gvishiani, deputy chairman of the State Committee for Science and Technology: aware of western business practice and management techniques.

Business Diary: Gold fever in the Rockies

Denver, Colorado

Not so long ago in this city on the western edge of the Great Plains the only things taller than a three-storey building were the pine trees on the slopes of the Rockies half an hour's drive away. But in the past three years that has changed and downtown Denver is a frenzy of office building.

Twenty or so skyscrapers have risen from the temporary car parks which replaced the slums razed in the sixties.

Most of the foreign money fuelling the boom is Canadian, but there is a modest British presence. Earlier this summer the Imperial Tobacco Pension Trust bought an office and warehousing development for $23m (about £10m). But that is small beer compared with European Ferries, which is a partner in a spectacular development on the outskirts.

Typically ebullient, Keith Wickenden, MP and chairman of European Ferries, claims that this development, when complete, could bring in rental profits of £105m over 10 years. It sounds far fetched, but it is more or less supported by those most reputable London brokers, Hoare Govett, who earlier this year came out to see for themselves.

As Wickenden says, "Although the population of Denver is only 1.5 million, the demand for offices and commercial buildings is stronger than in London".

The reason for the excitement is mining. Colorado has always had some of America's oldest and most productive gold and silver mines, but today it is the plans to exploit the massive oil shale reserves deep in the Rockies which have transformed the town.

Exxon has already submitted a proposal which forecasts the transformation of the sleepy Colorado mountain town of Great Boulder into a metropolis of more than two million people—half as much as the present entire population of the state—which would be the largest such investment ever undertaken in the world.

The proposal is bitterly resisted because of the disastrous effects it might have on the environment, but such is America's craving for oil to rid itself of its dependence on imports that local people do not think that they can stop the project, although they hope to tone it down. As a true blue Republican state, with inhabitants who still look and walk like cowboys, Colorado hopes for more of a hearing in the Washington of Ronald Reagan.

Nor are the locals simply sticking their heads in the (tar) sands. The mainstay of the Colorado economy is tourism and they fear that this latter-day goldmine could be destroyed for ever if oil development is not strictly controlled. Those with an eye for history are wary, too, about relying too much on the fickle fortunes of mining. They have seen it all before.

Just up the road from Denver is Cripple Creek, a town of 950 people. In its gold mining heyday at the turn of the century it had 55,000 inhabitants, 30 millionaires, 15 newspapers, its own stock exchange and, so legend has it, the finest brothel west of Chicago.

Its mines produced more than 20 million ounces of gold, worth at today's prices $12,000m. But the last mine closed in 1961 and the only revenue today is from tourists paying $3 a head to look round. The brothel is a museum.

Gold fever is hard to shake once it is in the blood and a favourite summer weekend sport for Denverites is to drive into the mountains and pan the streams for gold brought down with the spring floods. It is neither as romantic nor as backbreaking as in the old days. For $600 the serious amateur can buy a "hobbyist", a mechanical sluice box which fits in the car boot, and it takes a lot of the slog out of processing the tons of material needed to collect a few ounces of gold.

Late into the season the 14,000-foot hills are alive with the sound not of babbling brooks but of the whine of the Hobbyist's 3HP engine, brought by families who like to prospect while they picnic.

Another old mining town, Aspen has discovered a new route to prosperity — catering for the ski set. Even so, it may shortly face a challenge from what the publicists say will be the most expensive resort ever built, the $1,000m Beaver Creek.

Beaver Creek is setting out to be the ultimate ski resort, catering to that section of the market for whom St Tropez has become a bore and Mustique has lost its mystique. To do this a huge tract of prime mountain has been cleared of forest and ski runs have been designed by computer to provide the best use of contour, minimize the sun's rays on the slopes and yet provide the most exciting skiing "anywhere in the world".

It is being developed by Vail Associates, a company which makes more than $30m a year just by hoisting skiers up the slopes in nearby Vail.

Homes in this ultimate resort will cost upwards of $500,000—the price said to have been paid by former President Gerry Ford—just for the site. And, as the publicity says, if you are spending that much for land you will want to put a good home on it, so reckon on spending at least as much again for the building. And remember to put in a flat for the servants—shortage of employee housing is one of the main problems in the Colorado ski business.

Not that the houses have been built yet, but they will appear along with the hotels and restaurants over the next 10 years.

Ironically, the world's most expensive resort is being opened at a time when the industry as a whole is struggling, largely because of soaring costs, and is hatching plans to attract European skiers to the Rockies. Because of the weakness of the dollar the prices are competitive, but the key to the success of the effort lies with Western Airlines. This is the operator which has been granted rights to fly direct from London to Denver. After some delay, for mainly financial reasons, the service opens in April.

When that happens the British would do well to look more closely at Colorado.

Anthony Hilton



"It's very easy to exaggerate unemployment. Assuming that we have 2½ million on the dole and that the average family consists of four persons, then something like forty-odd millions of us live in employed households and only nine millions are directly affected by unemployment."

FINANCIAL NEWS AND MARKET REPORTS

Stock markets

Light trading, and profit taking in oils

With few investors in evidence yesterday, leading equities were unable to sustain their firmer opening prices and fell back in poor trading. Some second liners attracted buyers on the back of New Year share tips; but the institutions kept out of the market and volume was modest. A 2.2 point rise in the FT Index at mid-morning was sharply reversed until the firmness of the gilt market, and prime rate cuts in the United States put a halt to the slide in the afternoon, when sentiment improved. The index closed 2.4 points down at 472.9.

Gilts began the day unchanged on Friday evening's levels, but good demand sent long and medium dated stocks up by £½ to £¾. The cuts in prime rate, to 20 per cent, also helped. Shorts saw less demand but followed the rest, gaining £¼ on the day.

Leading shares saw little interest. After opening 1p or so better, prices slipped back in weak trade, but steadied before the close. Some shares went against the trend thanks to recent tips: Turner & Newall was in demand and rose 3p to 82p; and BTR gained 6p to 376p. BAT rose 3p to 240p.

But ICI ended 4p lower at 322p, Beechams gave up 3p to 176p, Bowater lost 5p to 179p, and Unilever fell 4p to 456p. Fisons eased 2p to 193p and Courtaulds slipped 1p to 55p.

Oil shares ran into profit-taking. Of the majors, BP lost 6p to 412p and Shell fell 10p to 458p. Lasmo lost 12p to 727p. The selling was not very heavy but there was no buying interest around to compensate. Carless Capel managed to hold steady at 188p, but Ultramar lost 5p to 515p and Tricentrol slipped 4p to 338p. Burmah eased 2p to 187p. Strata Oil gained 8p to 202p after a drilling report.

Warnings of a dividend cut and lower sales from mail order group Grattan unsettled the market and hit other mail order and some stores shares. Empire Stores lost 2p to 118p, and GUS also dropped 2p to 481p. But Bakers Household and Home Charm went against the trend with Bakers rising 8p to 98p and Home Charm 5p higher at 97p. Marks & Spencer was unchanged at 118p, while British Home Stores eased 1p to 146p. Again, the selling pressure was not very heavy.

Hanson Trust's £13m bid for Central Manufacturing & Trading attracted acceptances amounting to only 200,000 shares at the first closing date yesterday. So Hanson has decided after all to extend the offer until 3 pm on January 26.

Food groups saw some good price rises, with Reckitt & Colman 4p better at 192p and J. Sainsbury racing up 17p to 388p.

Trading volume was not very great, but prices were extremely firm. Avana rose 5p to 246p on renewed bid speculation. Kwik Save and Bejam were also popular, with Kwik Save rising 8p to 172p and Bejam gaining 3p to 123p. Associated Dairies, with figures due towards the end of January, gained 4p to 200p.

Timber and building shares suffered from some profit-taking yesterday: Montague Meyer dropped 5p to 79p, and International Timber lost 3p to 70p. Buyers began to appear again in after hours trading. Mallinson Denny rose 1p to 76p.

Leisure shares provided a bright spot in the market, with Hawley Leisure trading actively and gaining 2½p overall at 48½p. Horizon rose 3p to 147p. Associated Leisure was also in demand, and rose to 135p after hours, though the shares had closed flat at 133½p. Ladbroke also closed unchanged at 248p.

Dry cleaners also attracted attention. A few buyers came in, but with no sellers in sight, prices rose steeply. Initial Services gained 8p to 214p; and Pritchard Services added 2¾p at 124p.

The withdrawal of its bid for K Shoes added 2p to Ward White's shares at 55p. K Shoes itself eased 5p to 36p. Ward White stands to receive a substantial sum from successful rival bidder for K Shoes, C. & J. Clark. Stylo Shoes were stronger, rising 10p to 145p.

Recovery hopes added 10p to B. Elliott, at 180p yesterday. Esperanza went up 9p to 130p; and a new managing director at Tozer Kemsley was good for 3p on the shares, at 60p. Record Ridgway, still awaiting bid developments, rose 2p to 47p.

The sale of a subsidiary to Smith & Nephew sent Avon Rubber up 8p to 89p; Smith & Nephew was unchanged at 89½p. A good Hongkong market added 6p to Jardine Matheson, at 215p.

Electricals were weak, with profit-taking and no institutional interest. Prices steadied late in the day, but trade remained slim. Thorn EMI closed 6p lower at 318p. Its figures are due on Friday. Wholesale Fittings was sought after, and rose 8p to 250p.

Leading property shares were dull and weak, but second liners attracted some interest. Daejan rose 4p to 162p and C. H. Beazer climbed 8p to 86p. Greycoat Estates gained 5p to 157p.

Shares of Reardon Smith were on the move yesterday as Far Eastern buying and rumours over the sale of a couple of ships gathered pace. The "A" shares rose 8p to 96p and the ord 16p to 126p. However, Mr Charles Chatterton, chairman, knew of no bid approach and said the group was hoping to expand the fleet, not to scale it down.

But MEPC was 2p down at 224p, and Land Securities lost the same to 374p.

Royal Insurance went ex-rights and lost 15p to 343p. Other insurances eased several pence. Bank shares were quiet; but in financials, the M & G Group benefited from recent good figures and rose 10p to 278p.

Equity turnover on January 2 was £32.632m (6,674 bargains). The most active stocks according to the Exchange Telegraph were Hampton Trust, Shell, BAT, GEC, Premier, Bowater, Hawthorn, ICI, Chartered, Associated Communications "A", Beecham, Courtaulds, European Ferries, GKN, and Plessey.

Traded options had an extremely quiet day, with only 449 contracts. BP and Courtaulds saw most of what trade there was.

Traditional options had a few more enquiries, though trade was slight. Calls were arranged in GEC at 53p and in Floyd Oil at 18p; and a short call was arranged in Simmer and Jack at 23p.

Latest results

Company Int or Fin	Sales £m	Profits £m	Earnings per share	Div pence	Pay date	Year's total
Heavitree Brew (F)	3.27(2.96)	0.59(0.55)	63.2(63.4)	13.8(—)	—	20.4(19.27)
Rolf and Nolan (I)	0.33(0.26)	0.05(0.07)	1.45(2.23)	—(—)	—	—(—)
Stavert Zigomola (I)	—(—)	0.017(0.015)	—(—)	—(—)	—	—(—)

Dividends in this table are shown net of tax on pence per share. Elsewhere in Business News dividends *are shown on a gross basis. To establish gross multiply the net dividend by 1.428.* Profits are shown pre-tax and earnings are net.

Consortium plans to bid for PRF Corporation

By Michael Clark

The Charterhouse Group is spending $4m (£1.6m) on acquiring part of the assets of the PRF Corporation, a United States-based bathroom and fittings group.

The group has joined a consortium, which has formed a new company and intends to *bid for almost all of the assets* of PRF, worth about $30.5m. Charterhouse will own 49 per cent of the new company.

PRF is 60 per cent owned by Mr Ephraim Bloch, who has decided to retire. The remaining 40 per cent is traded in New York on the over-the-counter market. Once the deal is complete the remainder of PRF will be wound up and put into voluntary liquidation.

A spokesman for Charterhouse said it had taken some time to negotiate the deal, but it was unlikely to clash with any of its other United States inerests. Further acquisitions in the United States are still in the pipeline and an anouncement is expected shortly.

Apart from Charterhouse's contribution of $4m, a further $6m cash will be raised by the consortium with the remainder being arranged by way of loans.

Two large share stakes are key to Renwick bid

By Philip Robinson

Foreign-based owners of two sizable blocks of shares now appear to hold the key to AAH's £7.2m agreed takeover bid for motor and fuel distributor the Renwick Group.

As AAH advisers, County Bank *prepared to count acceptances for its 65p a share offer for the first time yesterday*, it was announced that Kangra International Holdings, of which little is known, topped up its stake to 14.98 per cent, buying *350,000 shares at 85p.*

Kangra is believed to be a private "off-the-shelf" company registered in Hongkong in April which changed to its present name in August. On the day before Christmas Eve, the company's London stockbroker, A. J. Bekhor & Co walked into the market and spent £1.1m, buying *just under 15 per cent, at 85p.*

It is understood that the two shareholders of Kangra are nominee companies. Renwick's chief executive Mr Kenneth Holmes said last night: "We know very little about them. All notification has been *through* Mr Bekhor." Mr Jonathan Bekhor is senior partner in the broking group.

Mr Bekhor's firm also acted for the Swiss UTO Bank early in December when it acquired more than a fifth of Renwick shares. It appeared then that UTO had bought a 24.7 per cent stake, and Renwick directors asked the Stock Exchange and the Takeover Panel to investigate *the share* buying.

Then on the day when Kangra was mopping up its stake, advisers Samuel Montagu issued a statement which said that no notifications had been received of a holding of more than 5 per cent, but that 2 million shares, around 22.5 per cent, were bought by one broker on behalf *of six nominee companies. It* has been confirmed that the ultimate holder is UTO Bank of Zurich which holds the shares for unrelated clients, and has a further 200,000 itself.

The Panel said: "We have no evidence to suggest that these people are acting together. Nor was there evidence of a breach of disclosure rules or new rules on market raids". The Panel's inquiries *were confined* solely to the UTO Bank holdings.

Move against Attwood brothers

By Our Financial Staff

Mr Richard Attwood and Mr Anthony Attwood, the brothers and main board directors of Attwood Garages, founded by their grandfather, have been relieved of all their executive duties. They announced yesterday they had sold all their 37,480 shares in the stock market. Mr Richard Attwood was appointed chairman in July.

The two men, who are on three-year contracts, have been relieved of executive duties by Mr Thomas Marriott, the new *chief executive of Attwood.* Mr Marriott was appointed by British Car Auctions (BCA), which acquired control of Attwood Garages when it bought Attwood Securities. Under takeover rules, it was obliged to make an offer for the remaining shares.

At one time the brothers had intended keeping the shares. Mr Richard Attwood said yesterday: "We are not allowed to do anything except answer the telephone and give advice to shareholders about BCA's offer. I haven't had one call." *He added: "We did not feel* we could keep the shares after what had happened."

Mr Marriott said: "I felt I had to take this action because I was disgusted with the results we had to put out the other day. They are not taking any part in the day-to-day running of the business."

Last month Attwood reported a half time pretax loss of £104,000 against a profit of £34,000 last time. It also passed the interim dividend.

International

Hoechst expects difficult year as profits fall

Hoechst, the West German chemicals group, expects this year to be a difficult one. "We must soberly recognize that even zero growth would be a success in 1981", Herr Rolf Sammet, the chairman, said.

The group also said yesterday that it expected results for the 1980 financial year to show a decline in profits. Figures for the first three quarters, released in November, showed a 5.6 per cent fall in consolidated pretax earnings to DM1,170m (£250m).

Herr Sammet said he continued to hope that the expected fall in profits would not affect the dividend payment.

Sales advance at Roche/Sapac

Sales of the Roche/Sapac group rose by nearly 10 per cent to about 5,700m Swiss francs (£1,400m) in 1980, but earnings *did not keep pace with sales* growth, the parent company, F. Hoffmann la Roche, said.

Turnover of the group, which consists of the parent company and its North American subsidiary, Sapac Co, increased in 1979 by 7.2 per cent to 5,200 Swiss francs.

The company gave no figures for earnings.

Sterling Credit raises £2.3m with disposal

Sterling Credit Group has sold part of its consumer-related debt to a Bank of Scotland subsidiary, North West Securities, for £2.3m. The cash will be used to reduce borrowings, which stood at £5.4m at March 31 and were down to £834,000 on December 31.

The disposal is one of the principal planks in Sterling's rescue operation, which went into effect last October when *the group called for a £1.5m* rights issue for further permanent capital and the conversion of a £750,000 overdraft into a loan by Midland Bank, as well as the acceptance of a final £750,000 for a £1m loan by Bankers Trust.

Sterling said that the auditor's report on its working capital position will be available with the results for the nine months to December 31 in March, but *shareholders are* reminded that it is likely substantial losses have been incurred during this period. The share price eased 1p to 9p.

W Canning buys Osro group

W. Canning, the chemicals, metals and electronics group announces that its wholly owned subsidiary Electroloid has purchased with effect from December 31, 1980 certain stock, plant and machinery and patents from Osro, makers of *vibratory polishing equipment*, media and speciality chemicals for about £500,000 in cash.

Osro will subsequently change its name. In addition, royalties will be payable on sales of certain products.

UK new capital issues increased last year

Net capital raised in the United Kingdom by both British and *overseas borrowers* during December totalled £218m. Bringing the total for 1980 to £804m net, according to latest Bank of England figures.

This compares with a net total of £738m during 1979, though that figure included a rights issue by BL Ltd, of which some 99 per cent was taken up by the National Enterprise Board, £149m.

Deacongroom takes 20pc stake of Jenks

Deacongroom, a recently formed private investment company, has bought 20 per cent of Jenks & Cattell, the garden tool manufacturer. The stake of 490,000 shares were sold to Deacongroom by Pentos at around 55p a share. Shares of Jenks & Cattell jumped 5p to 60p yesterday but Mr Richard Jenks, managing director, said the deal had been given approval by the board and that a full scale bid by Deacongroom was not envisaged.

New Life Business

Liverpool Victoria Friendly Society: New Life sumes assured written during 1980 amounted to £234.6m, compared with £200.9m in 1979; the new premium income was £15m (£12.28m). In the ordinary branch, the new sums assured were £57.3m (£55.9m) with *new premium income of £2.54m* (£2.27m) and in the *industrial* branch the new sums assured were £177.3m (£145.0m) with new premium income of £12.46m (£10m).

Provident Mutual: Record bonuses have been announced by Provident Mutual Life Assurance Association made possible by a sustained period of excellent investment returns. For the majority of company and executive pension schemes, the annual bonus rate in deferment has been increased to *10.15 per cent compound from 9.0* per cent last year, giving a growth rate on pension funds of 13.73 per cent per annum compound.

U.K. Provident: UK Provident reports that, despite the generally difficult economic conditions its own new business results have been very satisfactory with record figures achieved for both new annual and new single premiums. Total premium income increased by 33 per cent from £19.1m in 1979 to £25.5m. Annual premiums rose from £14.5m to £16.2m, a *11.7 per cent increase, while £9.3m* single premiums were written (£4.6m in 1979).

Equity & Law: Equity & Law Life Assurance Society's rates of reversionary bonus on individual policies have been increased for 1980 by 0.30 per cent—from 4.0 per cent to 4.30 per cent compound on the current series of life assurance policies and from 4.2 per cent to 4.50 per cent compound on pension policies.

Commodities

COPPER was firm. Afternoon.—Cash wire bars, £805.50-6.00 a metric ton: three months, £828.50-29. Sales, 15,850. Cash cathodes, £786-89.00: three months, £809-10.00. Sales, nil tons. Morning.—Cash wire bars, £790.50-91.00: three months, £813-13.50. Settlement, £791.00. Sales, 7,300 tons. Cash cathodes, £770.50-71.00: three months, £795-95.50. Settlement, £771.00. Sales, 425 tons. **TIN.**—Standard was barely steady: high-grade quiet.—Afternoon.—Standard, cash, £6265-70 a tonne: three months, £6355-60. Sales, 355 tonnes. High grade, cash, £6265-70: three months, £6360-70. Sales, 15 tonnes. Morning.—Standard, cash, £6290-95: *three months, £6370-80.* Settlement, £6295. Sales, 445 tonnes. High grade, cash, £6290-95: three months, £6375-85. Settlement, £6295. Sales, 45 tonnes. Singapore tin ex-works was unchanged yesterday at 32.27 ringgit per kilo. **LEAD** closed steadier.—Afternoon.—Cash, £313.50-13.50 per tonne: three months, £324.50-25. Sales, 2,700 tonnes. Morning.—Cash, £310-11.00: *three months, £321-22.00.* Settlement, £311.00. Sales, 5,200 tonnes. **ZINC** closed firmer.—Afternoon.—Cash, £331-33.00 per tonne: three months, £344.50-45.00. Sales, 2,300 tonnes. Morning.—Cash, £327-28.00: three months, £339-40.00. Settlement, £328.00. Sales, 1,475 tonnes. **PLATINUM** was at £245.40 ($588.00) a troy ounce. **SILVER** closed firmer. Bullion market (*fixing levels*).—Spot, 657.80p per troy ounce (United States cents equivalent, 1,580.00): three months, 681.80p (1,651.80c): six months, 705.10p (1,711.50c): one year, 756.80p (1,836.80c). London Metal Exchange.—Afternoon.—Cash, 677-79p: three months, 703-4.0p. Sales, 52 lots of 10,000 troy ounces each. Morning.—Cash, 661-65.0p: three months, 687-88.0p. Settlement, 663.0p. *Sales, 135 lots.* **ALUMINIUM** was steady. Afternoon.—Cash, £609-10.00 per tonne: three months, £629-30.00. Sales, 16,200 tonnes. Morning.—Cash, £607-9.00: three months, £628-30.00. Settlement, £609.00. Sales, 975 tonnes. **NICKEL** was quiet. Afternoon.—Cash, £2,665-70 per tonne: three months, £2,680-90. Sales, 24 tonnes. Morning.—Cash, £2,660-65: three months, *£2,675-80. Settlement, £2,665. Sales,* 66 tonnes. **RUBBER** was slightly easier (pence per kilo): Feb, 55.50-57.00: March, 57.00-58.00: April-June, 60.40-60.50: July-Sept, 63.70-63.90: Oct-Dec, 66.90-67.00: Jan-March, 69.90-70.00: April-June, 73.90-75.00: July-Sept, 75.90-76.10: Oct-Dec, 79.00-79.20. Sales: 26 at 15 tonnes each. **RUBBER PHYSICALS** were slightly *easier.—Spot:* 55.25-56.75. *Cifs:* Feb, 59.50-60.00: March, 60.25-60.75. **COFFEE.—ROBUSTAS** (£ per tonne): Jan, 1003-06: March, 1035-34: May, 1043-44: July, 1055-56: Sept, 1057-58: Nov, 1057-61: Jan, 1055-78. Sales: 2,008 lots, including 28 options. **COFFEE** (Arabica officials at 16.45): Feb, 135.00-40.00: April, 133.00-41.00: June, 135.50-55.00: Aug, 135.00-55.00: Oct, 130.00-55.00: Dec, 130.00-55.00: Feb, 130.00-55.00. Sales: nil. **COCOA** was steady (£ per metric ton).—March, 887-88: May, 910-11: July, 931-33: Sept, 951-52: Dec, 977-78: March, 1,000-05: May, 1,010-22. Sales: 1,929 lots, including two options. **SUGAR.**—The London daily price of "raws" was £10.00 higher at £300: the "whites" price was £5.00 higher at £323. Futures (£ per tonne): March, 310.50-19.75: May, 318.05-18.10: Aug, 306.00-06.10: Oct, 295.50-94.00: Jan, 269.00-72.00: March, 265.00-67.50: May, 260-69.00. Sales: 5,749 lots. Closing tone: steady. **SOYABEAN MEAL** was steady (£ per tonne):—Feb, 131.50-31.80: April, 136.80-37.00: June, 130.20-30.50: Aug, 130.80-31.00: Oct, 131.00-31.50: Dec, 130.50-31.50: Feb, 131.00-33.00. Sales, 96 lots. **WOOL.** NZ Crossbreds.—No 2 contract, cents per kilo (quiet).—Jan, 348-360: March, 357-365: May, 358-365: Aug, 371-380: Oct, 375-381: Dec, 378-383: Jan, 380-384: March, 383-386: May, 385-386. Sales: nil. **GRAIN.** (The Baltic).—**WHEAT.**—Canadian western red spring, unquoted. US dark northern spring. No 2, 14 per cent: Feb, £111.25: March, £111.55 trans-shipment east coast sellers. US hard winter, 13½ per cent: Feb, £106.75: March, £107.00 trans-shipment east coast sellers. EEC, unquoted. English feed, fob: unquoted. **MAIZE.**—US/French: unquoted. French: first half Jan, £119.75: second half Jan, £120.25: first half Feb, £121.50. S African white, unquoted. S African yellow: Feb-March, £89.50. **BARLEY.**—English feed, fob: Jan, £100.50: Feb, £102.50: March, £103.75: *April-June, £107 east coast.* All per tonne cif UK unless stated. London Grain Futures Market (Gafta). EEC origin.—**BARLEY** was irregular.—Jan, £95.45: March, £98.90: May, £102.85: Sept, £96.45: Nov, £100.20. **WHEAT** was irregular.—Jan, £103.80: March, £107.75: May, £111.35: July, £115.45: Sept, £101.30: Nov, £104.95.

Home-Grown Cereals Authority.—Location ex-farm spot prices:

	Other milling WHEAT	Feed WHEAT	Feed BARLEY
Eastern	—	—	—
E Midlands	—	£102.00	—
N East	—	£104.00	—
Scotland	—	£101.80	£89.50

MEAT COMMISSION: Average fatstock prices at representative markets on January 3: **GB:** Cattle, 81.86p per *kg lw* (—2.02). *UK: Sheep,* 152.65p per kg est dcw (—0.56). **GB:** Pigs, 68.08p per kg lw (—2.61). **England and Wales:** Cattle numbers up 68.4 per cent, average price 81.05p (—0.98). Sheep numbers up 21.6 per cent, average price, 146.10p (—12.07). Pig numbers up 125.0 per cent, average price, 68.94p (—5.07). **Scotland:** Cattle numbers down 49.9 per cent, average price, 81.36p (—2.10). Sheep numbers up 13.0 per cent, average price, 156.33p (+15.01). Pig numbers down 67.6 per cent, average price, 68.87p (—3.46).

MEAT COMMISSION: Average fatstock prices at representative markets on January 5. **GB:** Cattle, 82.81p per kg lw (+0.13). **UK:** Sheep, 145.47p per kg est dcw (—10.35). **GB:** Pigs, 65.74p per kg lw (—3.27). **England and Wales:** Cattle numbers down 16.5 per cent, average price, 83.28p (+0.63). Sheep numbers up 54.8 per cent, average price, 146.27p (—8.96). Pig numbers up 45.8 per cent, average price, 65.71p (—3.28). **Scotland:** Cattle numbers up 20.1 per cent, average price, 80.80p (—1.40). Sheep numbers up 29.8 per cent, average price, 142.71p (—16.48). Pig numbers up 160.0 per cent, average price, 68.85p (—2.23).

POTATOES (Gafta).—Feb, £53.80, April, £67.60: Nov, £51.10. Sales: 107 lots (of 40 tonnes each).

LME metal stocks

Stocks in London Metal Exchange official warehouses at the end of last week (all in tonnes except silver, which is in troy ounces): Copper fell 375 to 122,225; Tin fell 650 to 4,920; Lead rose 100 to 73,525; Zinc rose 2,225 to 85,925; Aluminium fell 4,250 to 63,700; Nickel fell 60 to 4,494; Silver rose 470,000 to 27.32m.

Tyndall Overseas Fund (Sterling): Interim for year ending July 2, 8p, payable on February 28.

Bank Base Rates

ABN Bank	14%
Barclays	14%
BCCI	14%
Consolidated Crdts	14%
C. Hoare & Co	*14%
Lloyds Bank	14%
Midland Bank	14%
Nat Westminster	14%
Rossminster	14%
TSB	14%
Williams and Glyn's	14%

* 7 day deposit on sums of £10,000 and under 11½%, up to £50,000 12%, over £50,000 12½%.

Briefly

Rolf and Nolan Computer Services: Turnover for half year to August 31 £326,000 (£263,000). Pretax profit £51,000 (£76,000). EPS 1.45p (2.23p). Board thinks it unlikely that profit for full year will be less than last year, and confirms that a dividend of not less than 1.0p will be recommended. Company is applying to Stock Exchange Council to have its share capital quoted on unlisted *securities market from January 12.*

Nu-Swift Industries has purchased businesses of marketing fire extinguishers and ancillary equipment operated by its concessionaries J. E. Nordling and G. Jukes in Australian states of New South Wales and Victoria for $643,500, satisfied by cash from United Kingdom and a bank borrowing of $440,500 from within Australia.

Stavert Zigomola and Co (Holdings): Pretax profit for six months to September 30 £17,000 (£16,000). Board anticipate the dividend will *be at the same rate as last year.*

AGB Research has reached agreement in principle with Mr Graham Kemp to acquire a controlling interest in Graham Kemp Associates, the contract-publishing, industrial communications and conference management group. Kemp has grown in six years from a single £12,000 contract to a company with an annual turnover of about £1.5m of contract-publishing and industrial communications business.

Heavitree Brewery: Turnover for year to October 31 £3.27m (£2.96m). Trading profit £595,000 (£546,500). EPS 63.2p (63.4p). Final dividend 19.7p gross making 29.14p gross (27.5p).

UK RESERVES

Figures for the United Kingdom's official reserves issued by the Treasury

End of period	$m	£m	Change in month $m
1979			
Dec	22.719	10.211	+302
1980			
Jan	23.706	10.456	+937
Feb	23.935	10.523	+229
March*	26.963	12.460	+3,028
April	28.008	12.520	+1,045
May	28.284	12.061	+276
June	28.172	11.952	−112
July	28.272	11.952	+100
Aug	28.291	11.817	+19
Sept	27.637	11.572	−654
Oct	28.026	11.498	+389
Nov	28.189	11.952	+163
Dec	27.476	11.487	−713

*Reserves revalued each year end-March

Discount market

The Bank of England gave help directly to the discount houses on *a very large scale yesterday by* purchasing a moderate quantity of Treasury bills, a small number of local authority bills and a moderate amount of eligible bank bills. It proved a pretty active day in the money markets. The reduction in the reserve asset requirement from 12½ to 10 per cent set in motion a rearrangement of money and short-term instruments.

Foreign exchange report

Sterling was at its highest level since mid-November yesterday gaining 300 points at $2.4115. The pound's trade-weighted index also moved up, to 78.8 from 78.6 at *Friday's close. A sharp retreat by* the dollar against all major currencies began at the outset. Initially, profit-taking developed as Continental operators gave up long positions in the dollar. During the afternoon, however, a further cut in United States prime rates led by Morgan Guaranty, down to 20 per cent and a sharp tumble in Eurodeposit rates, which stemmed from a decline in United States money supply trends over the past week, accelerated the slide.

Business was described as very active during the middle of the session, with the United States currency closing on bottom levels. Sterling was in keen demand, closing above its level ruling before the 2 per cent cut in MLR on November 24 last year. Dealers said the Bank of England intervened at various periods.

The yen was another currency that registered a strong gain, trading at its highest level since February last year, reflecting the overnight strength of the currency on Tokyo.

Sterling: Spot and Forward

	Market rates (day's range) January 5	Market rates (close) January 5	1 month	3 months
New York	$2.3900-4200	$2.4160-4170	.85-.95c disc	1.70-1.80c disc
Montreal	$2.8500-8725	$2.8700-8720	.90-1.10c disc	1.85-2.05c disc
Amsterdam	5.07½-12½fl	5.08½-09½fl	2¾-1¾c prem	6¾-5¾c prem
Brussels	75.00-70f	75.37-47f	23-13c prem	40-30c prem
Copenhagen	14.36-46k	14.45-46k	363-310ore disc	550-500ore disc
Dublin	1.2585-2640p	1.2595-2605p	94-104p disc	190-205p disc
Frankfurt	4.66-71m	4.68-69m	2¼-1¼pf prem	6¼-5¼pf prem
Lisbon	126.75-128.50e	127.70-128.20e	25c-par	45c prem-15c disc
Madrid	190.25-191.40p	190.25-55p	60-20c disc	25c prem-15c disc
Milan	2225-2233lr	2230-2232lr	3-6lr disc	17-20lr disc
Oslo	12.35-42k	12.40¾-41¾k	390-340ore disc	900-850ore disc
Paris	10.83-99f	10.83½-84½f	3¼-2¾c prem	6¾-5¾c prem
Stockholm	10.46-52½k	10.51-52½k	80-50ore disc	40-0ore disc
Tokyo	475-485y	480½-482½y	195-180y disc	430-410y disc
Vienna	33.10-40sch	33.14-19sch	920-860gro disc	22.25-20.75gro disc
Zurich	4.22½-23½f	4.23¾-24¾f	4-3c prem	9¾-8¾c prem

Effective exchange rate compared to December 21, 1971, was 78.8%, up 0.2%.

Other Markets

Australia	2.02-2.03½
Bahrein	.9025-.9055
Finland	918-922.40
Greece	109.80-111.80
Hongkong	1230.10-1234.10
Iran	not available
Kuwait	.6490-.6520
Malaysia	5.2990-5.3290
Mexico	55.05-56.55
New Zealand	2.4760-2.4760
Saudi Arabia	7.9745-8.0045
Singapore	498.05-501.85
South Africa	178-179.12

Indices

	Bank of England Index	Morgan Guaranty Changes %
Sterling	78.8	−25.7
US dollar	85.3	−8.4
Canadian dollar	79.4	−18.6
Schilling	148.4	+21.5
Belgian franc	111.7	+11.2
Danish kroner	102.1	−7.5
Deutsche mark	147.6	+40.5
Swiss franc	189.2	+77.9
Guilder	123.3	+18.1
French franc	97.2	−7.4
Lira	59.4	−53.0
Yen	146.9	+43.8

Based on trade weighted changes from Washington agreement December, 1971. (Bank of England Index 100).

Dollar Spot Rates

* Ireland	191.60-191.70
− Canada	1.1876-1.1879
Netherlands	2.1040-2.1070
Belgium	31.14-31.19
Denmark	598-598.5
West Germany	193.70-193.80
Portugal	52.85-52.53
Spain	78.75-78.85
Italy	922-923
Norway	513.25-513.75
France	448-448.30
Sweden	432-435
Japan	198.65-198.85
Austria	13.73-13.74
Switzerland	175.65-175.80

* Ireland quoted in US currency.
− *Canada $1: US $84.17-84.22*

Money Market Rates

Bank of England MLR 14%
(Last changed 24/11/80)
Clearing Banks Base Rate 14%
Discount Mkt Loans %
Overnight: High 13½ Low 12
Week Fixed: 13½

Treasury Bills (Dis%)

Buying		Selling	
2 months	13⅞	2 months	12⅞
3 months	12⅞	3 months	12⅞

Prime Bank Bills (Dis%) Trades (Dis%)

2 months	14⅛-14	3 months	14⅞
3 months	13⅞-13¾	4 months	14⅞
4 months	13⅞-13⅞	6 months	13⅞
6 months	13⅞-13⅞		

Local Authority Bonds

1 month	15½-15¼	7 months	14¼-14
2 months	15⅛-15¼	8 months	14¼-14
3 months	14⅞-14⅞	9 months	14⅞-14¼
4 months	14⅞-14⅞	10 months	14⅞-14¼
5 months	14½-14¼	11 months	14⅞-14⅞
6 months	14¼-14	12 months	13⅞-13⅞

Secondary Mkt. £CD Rates (%)

1 month	14⅞-14⅞	6 months	14¼-14
3 months	14½-14⅞	12 months	13⅞-13½

Local Authority Market (%)

2 days	14¼	3 months	14½
7 days	14⅛	6 months	14⅛
1 month	14½	1 year	13⅞

Interbank Market (%)

Overnight: Open 13⅞-13½ Close 12

1 week	14⅛-13⅞	6 months	14⅛-14⅛
1 month	14⅞-14⅞	9 months	14-13⅞
3 months	14⅞-14½	12 months	13⅞-13⅞

First Class Finance Houses (Mkt. Rate%)
3 months 15⅞ 6 months [illegible]
Finance House Base Rate [illegible]

EMS Currency Rates

	ECU central rates	currency against ECU	% change from central rate*	% change adjusted**	divergence limit % plus/minus
Belgian franc	39.7897	41.3408	+3.90	+0.79	1.53
Danish krone	7.7226	7.89656	+2.24	−0.87	1.64
German D-mark	2.48208	2.56651	+3.40	+0.29	1.125
French franc	5.84700	5.94515	+1.68	−1.43	1.3557
Dutch guilder	2.73362	2.78915	+1.66	−1.45	1.512
Irish punt	0.668201	0.691022	+3.42	+0.31	1.665
Italian lira	1157.79	1220.90	+5.46	+2.35	4.08

* changes are for the ECU therefore positive change denotes weak currency.
** adjusted for sterling's weight in the ECU, and for the lira's wider divergence limits.
Adjustment calculated by The Times.

Euro-$ Deposits

% calls, 19⅞-20⅛; seven days, 18⅞-19⅞; one month, 17⅞-19⅞; *three months, 16⅞-17;* six months, 17⅞-17⅞.

Gold

Gold fixed: am, $592 (an ounce); pm, $597½ close, $599½.
Krugerrand (per coin): $616-618 (£255½-256½).
Sovereigns (new): $150-152½ (£62-[illegible]).

Wall Street

New York, Jan 5.—The New York stock market scored a powerful gain in heavy trading on encouraging money supply news and another prime rate cut. Blue chips and growth stocks led the advance.

The Federal Reserve said the basic *money stock fell* $2,500m. Late Friday the Fed reported a $1,160m drop in New York business loans. Morgan *Guaranty* cut its prime rate to 20 per cent from 20½ per cent.

The Dow Jones industrial average climbed 19.88 points to 992.66. Advances led declines nearly three to one as volume ballooned to over 59 million shares from 28,870,000 on Friday.

Among the actives, IBM climbed 1¼ to 70¾, Federated Department Stores ⅞ to 29¼, ex-*dividend, Sears Roebuck* ½ *to 16⅛* and Sony Corporation ⅜ to 16⅛. Active Texaco lost ⅞ to 48⅝ while Mobil dipped ⅞ to 80⅝.

Volume leader Polaroid rose ¼ to 25¾. A block of 513,000 shares moved at 24½ and another of 146,200 traded at 25. Eastman *Kodak*, which last week announced price increases on some products averaging eight per cent, climbed 2½ to 73¾. Active GAF was unchanged at 13¾. Revlon added two to 50.

Among blue chip and growth stocks, Xerox climbed 1⅝ to 61⅛, Dow Chemical 1⅞ to 34⅝, Westinghouse Electric 1⅞ to 31⅛, General Electric 1⅞ to 64, Alcoa 2⅛ to 62¾, RCA two to 31⅛ and American Telephone ⅞ to 49⅞.

General Motors, jumped 2¼ to 47⅞. Ford Motor added ⅞ to 21⅛. Chrysler added ¼ to 51⅛.

	Jan 5	Jan 2
Allied Chem	54½	54
Allied Stores	21½	20¾
Allis Chalmers	36⅝	36
Alcoa	62¾	60¾
Amax Inc	42¼	41⅞
Amerada Hess	41¼	42⅞
Am Airlines	9⅝	9⅜
Am Brands	79¾	77⅝
Am Broadcast	28¾	27½
Am Can	31	31
Am Cyanamid	32⅞	32¾
Am Elec Power	17⅞	17⅜
Am Home	29½	28⅞
Am Motors	4⅜	4⅜
Am Nat Res	49⅞	48¾
Am Standard	32⅞	32⅜
Am Telephone	49⅞	48¾
AMF Inc	21⅞	21⅜
Armco Steel	38½	38
Asarco	46⅞	43⅞
Ashland Oil	38¾	39½
Atlntc Richfield	65⅞	64½
Avco	31	29⅞
Avon Products	36⅞	33⅞
Bankers Tst NY	62½	61⅞
Bank of America	30⅛	30¾
Bank of NY	35⅞	34⅜
Beatrice Foods	19	19⅝
Bendix	58⅝	58
Bethlehem Steel	26⅝	26¾
Boeing	43⅝	43¾
Boise Cascade	36	34⅞
Borden	30⅜	28¾
Borg Warner	43⅞	42⅞
Bristol Myers	51⅝	50¾
BP	39⅞	38⅞
Burlington Ind	19¾	18⅞
Burlington Nthn	69	66¾
Burroughs	54¾	54⅞
Campbell Soup	32½	32⅞
Canadian Pacific	36⅞	35¾
Caterpillar	59	58
Celanese	55½	55⅞
Central Soya	17	16⅞
Chase Manhat	48⅞	47⅞
Chem Bank NY	45⅞	42¾
Chesapeake Ohio	41⅞	41⅞
Chrysler	5½	5¼
Citicorp	24⅞	24⅝
Cities Service	47	45⅞
Clark Equip	33	32⅞
Coca Cola	35½	34⅞
Colgate	15⅞	14⅞
CBS	45⅞	47⅞
Columbia Gas	41⅞	41
Combustion Eng	46	46⅞
Comwlth Edison	18⅞	18⅞
Conoco	85	85⅞
Cons Edison	25⅞	25
Cons Foods	24⅞	24
Cons Power	17⅞	16⅞
Continental Grp	33⅞	32⅞
Control Data	72	71⅞
Corning Glass	62⅞	59⅞
CPC Intnl	64	62½
Crane	43	44½
Crocker Int	36⅞	37⅞
Crown Zeller	50	48⅞
Dart & Kraft	43¾	43¾
Deere	45½	45⅞
Delta Air	59⅞	59
Detroit Edison	11⅞	11¾
Disney	49⅞	52
Dow Chemical	34½	32⅞
Dresser Ind	53⅞	52⅞
Duke Power	18⅞	18⅞
Du Pont	42⅞	42
Eastern Air	7⅞	7⅞
Eastman Kodak	73⅞	71⅞
Eaton Corp	28⅞	28⅞
El Paso Nat Gas	25⅞	25⅞
Equitable Life	11½	11⅞
Esmark	53⅞	53⅞
Evans P. D.	21⅞	20⅞
Exxon Corp	81⅞	81
Fed Dept Stores	29⅞	29
Firestone	11	10⅞
Fst Chicago	17	16⅞

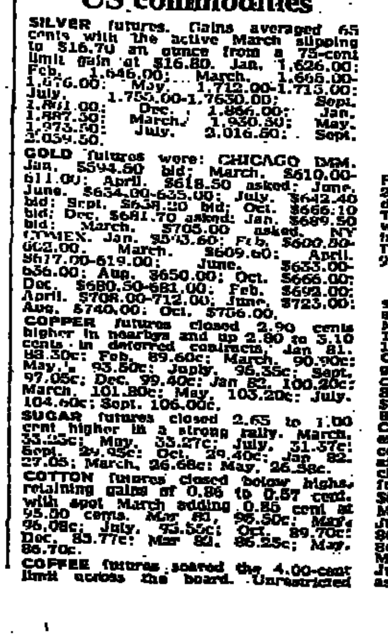
	Jan 5	Jan 2
Fst Nat Boston	36⅛	35⅞
Fst Penn Corp	4⅝	4⅝
Ford	21⅞	20⅞
GAF Corp	13⅞	13⅞
Gen Dynamics	41⅞	42
Gen Electric	64	61⅞
Gen Foods	30⅞	30⅞
Gen Mills	27	27⅞
Gen Motors	47⅞	45⅞
Gen Pub Util NY	5⅞	5½
Gen Tel Elec	28½	27⅞
Gen Tire	19½	19⅞
Genesco	6	5⅞
Georgia Pacific	25⅞	25
Getty Oil	89⅞	92⅞
Gillette	29⅞	29⅞
Goodrich	25	24⅞
Goodyear	18⅞	17⅞
Gould Inc	26⅞	26⅞
Grace	59⅞	58⅞
Gt Atlntc & Pacific	5½	5⅜
Greyhound	14⅞	14⅞
Grumman Corp	28½	28
Gulf Oil	44⅞	45⅞
Gulf & West	16⅞	16⅞
Heinz H. J.	47	46
Hercules	19⅞	19⅞
Honeywell	114	112⅞
IC Inds	31⅞	31⅞
Ingersoll	77	74⅞
Inland Steel	28⅞	28⅞
IBM	70¾	69⅞
Int Harvester	25⅞	25⅞
INCO	21½	20⅞
Int Paper	44	42⅞
Int Tel Tel	31⅞	30⅞
Irving Bank	47⅞	47⅞
Jewel Co	34½	34⅞
Jim Walter	30⅞	30⅞
Johns-Manville	25⅞	24⅞
Johnson & John	101	99⅞
Kaiser Alumin	23½	22⅞
Kennecott	27⅞	27⅞
Kerr McGee	80⅞	80⅞
Kimberly Clark	54	53⅞
K Mart	19	18⅞
Kroger	22½	21⅞
L.T.V. Corp	21	20⅞
Litton	91½	90⅞
Lockheed	33⅞	33⅞
Lucky Stores	15⅞	15⅞
Manuf Hanover	33⅞	33
Mapco	43⅞	43
Marathon Oil	68½	71½
Marine Midland	18⅞	17⅞
Martin Marietta	73⅞	72⅞
McDonnell	48	45⅞
Mead	29⅞	29⅞
Merck	86	86
Minnesota Mng	60⅞	59⅞
Mobil Oil	80⅞	81⅞
Monsanto	67⅞	68
Morgan J. P.	52⅞	51½
Motorola	72	72⅞
NCR Corp	75	74⅞
NL Industries	77⅞	78⅞
Nabisco	27½	26½
Nat Distillers	27	27⅞
Nat Steel	26⅞	25⅞
Norfolk West	42½	40⅞
NW Bancorp	30	29⅞
Norton Simon	16	15⅞
Occidental Pet	34½	34½
Ogden	32½	31½
Olin Corp	20⅞	20⅞
Owens-Illinois	25⅞	25⅞
Pacific Gas Elec	21⅞	20⅞
Pan Am	4½	4⅞
Penney J. C.	24⅞	24⅞
Pennzoil	49⅞	50⅞
Pepsico	28⅞	27⅞
Pfizer	52⅞	53⅞
Phelps Dodge	37⅞	37⅞
Philip Morris	46⅞	41⅞
Phillips Petrol	57⅞	56⅞
Polaroid	25⅞	24⅞
PPG Ind	40⅞	40⅞
Procter Gamble	69	68⅞

	Jan 5	Jan 2
Pub Ser El & Gas	17⅞	17⅞
Rapid American	25⅞	23⅞
Raytheon	107⅞	105⅞
RCA Corp	31⅞	29⅞
Republic Steel	24½	23⅞
Reynolds Ind	46½	45⅞
Reynolds Metal	37	35⅞
Rockwell Int	41⅞	43
Royal Dutch	96⅞	97
Safeways	31⅞	31⅞
St Regis Paper	35⅞	34
Santa Fe Ind	108	104⅞
SCM	26⅞	25⅞
Schlumberger	114⅞	115⅞
Scott Paper	21	20⅞
Seagram	60⅞	58½
Sears Roebuck	16⅞	15⅞
Shell Oil	57⅞	55
Shell Trans	44	44
Signal Co	30⅞	30½
Singer	12⅞	12
Sony	16⅞	15⅞
Sth Cal Edison	26	25⅞
Southern Pacific	41⅞	41⅞
Southern Rly	81⅞	80½
Sperry Corp	64⅞	63⅞
Std Brands	27⅞	27⅞
Std Oil Califnia	100⅞	99⅞
Std Oil Indiana	79⅞	79½
Std Oil Ohio	69	71⅞
Sterling Drug	22⅞	22⅞
Stevens J. P.	15⅞	14⅞
Sunbeam Corp	17⅞	17⅞
Sun Comp	49⅞	49⅞
Teledyne	212	214
Tenneco	50⅞	51⅞
Texaco	48⅞	49⅞
Texas East Corp	76½	75⅞
Texas Inst	124⅞	122½
Texas Utilities	19⅞	18½
Textron	30⅞	30⅞
TWA	19⅞	19½
Travelers Corp	39⅞	38⅞
TRW Inc	62	61
UAL Inc	19⅞	19
Union Carbide	52⅞	50⅞
Union Oil Calif	43⅞	44⅞
Un Pacific Corp	77½	75
Uniroyal	6⅞	6
United Brands	16⅞	16⅞
US Industries	8⅞	9⅞
US Steel	25⅞	22⅞
Utd Technol	63½	61⅞
Wachovia	18⅞	18⅞
Warner Lambert	21⅞	20⅞
Wells Fargo	29⅞	29⅞
West'n Bancorp	33½	33½
Westnghse Elec	31⅞	29⅞
Weyerhaeuser	35⅞	33⅞
Whirlpool	20⅞	19½
White Motor	9⅞	9⅞
Woolworth	25⅞	25
Xerox Corp	61⅞	60⅞
Zenith	19⅞	20⅞

Canadian Prices

	Jan 5	Jan 2
Abitibi	24⅞	24⅞
Alcan Alumin	40½	40½
Algoma Steel	35	37⅞
Bell Telephone	19⅞	20
Cominco	72	71⅞
Cons Bathurst	25⅞	22⅞
Gulf Oil	24⅞	24⅞
Hawker Sid Can	21⅞	21⅞
Hudson Bay Mng	37	36⅞
Hudson Bay Oil	24⅞	25⅞
Imasco	32	32
Imperial Oil	34⅞	30⅞
Int Pipe	15⅞	16
Mass-Fergsn	4⅞	4⅞
Royal Trust	18⅞	16⅞
Seagram	71⅞	70⅞
Steel Co	36⅞	37⅞
Thomson N 'A'	21⅞	22
Walker Hiram	31⅞	31
WCT	14⅞	14⅞

• Ex div. a Asked. c Ex distribution. h Bid. k Market closed. n New issue. p Stock split. t Traded. y Unquoted.



US commodities

SILVER futures. Gains averaged 65 cents with the active March slipping to $16.70 an ounce from a 75-cent limit gain at $16.80. Jan, 1,626.00: Feb, 1,646.00: March, 1,666.00-1,676.00: May, 1,712.00-1,715.00: July, 1,755.00-1,7650.00: Sept, 1,801.00: Dec, 1,866.00: Jan, 1,887.50: March, 1,930.50: May, 1,973.50: July, 2,016.50: Sept, 2,059.50.

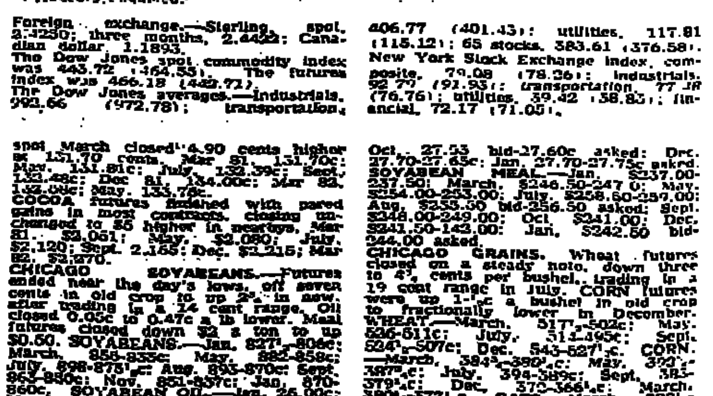
GOLD futures were: CHICAGO IMM. Jan, $594.60 bid: March, $610.00-611.00: April, $618.50 asked: June, $634.00-635.00: July, $642.40 bid: Sept, $658.20 bid: Oct, $666.10 bid: Dec, $681.70 asked: Jan, $689.50 bid: March, $705.00 asked. NY COMEX. Jan, $593.60: Feb, $600.80-602.00: March, $609.60: April, $617.00-619.00: June, $633.00-636.00: Aug, $650.00: Oct, $666.00: Dec, $680.50-681.00: Feb, $692.00: April, $708.00-712.00: June, $723.00: Aug, $740.00: Oct, $756.00.

COPPER futures closed 2.90 cents higher in nearbys and up 2.80 to 3.10 cents in deferred contracts. Jan 81, 88.30c: Feb, 89.60c: March, 90.90c: May, 93.50c: July, 96.35c: Sept, 97.05c: Dec, 99.40c: Jan 82, 100.20c: March, 101.80c: May, 103.20c: July, 104.60c: Sept, 106.00c.

SUGAR futures closed 2.65 to 1.00 cent higher in a strong rally. March, 33.25c: May, 33.27c: July, 31.57c: Sept, 29.95c: Oct, 29.40c: Jan 82, 27.05: March, 26.68c: May, 26.38c.

COTTON futures closed below highs, retaining gains of 0.86 to 0.87 cent, with spot March adding 0.85 cent at 95.50 cents. Mar 81, 95.50c: May, 96.08c: July, 93.55c: Oct, 89.70c: Dec, 85.77c: Mar 82, 86.25c: May, 86.70c.

COFFEE futures soared the 4.00-cent limit across the board. Unrestricted



spot March closed 4.90 cents higher at 131.70 cents. Mar 81, 131.70c: May, 131.81c: July, 132.39c: Sept, 132.48c: Dec 81, 134.00c: Mar 82, 132.08c: May, 133.78c.

COCOA futures finished with pared gains in most contracts, closing unchanged to $5 higher in nearbys. Mar 81, $2,061: May, $2,080: July, $2,120: Sept, 2,155: Dec, $2,215: Mar 82, $2,270.

CHICAGO SOYABEANS.—Futures ended near the day's lows, off seven cents in old crop to up 2¾ in new, after trading in a 14 cent range. Oil closed 0.05c to 0.47c a lb lower. Meal futures closed down $2 a ton to up $0.50. **SOYABEANS.**—Jan, 827½-806c: March, 858-855c: May, 882-858c: July, 898-875½c: Aug, 893-870c: Sept, 863-860c: Nov, 851-837c: Jan, 870-860c. **SOYABEAN OIL.**—Jan, 26.00c: March, 26.75-26.80c: May, 26.55c: July, 27.25c: Aug, 27.30 bid-27.35c asked: Sept, 27.40 bid-27.55c asked: Oct, 27.53 bid-27.60c asked: Dec, 27.70-27.65c: Jan, 27.70-27.75c asked.

SOYABEAN MEAL.—Jan, $237.00-237.50: March, $246.50-247.0: May, $254.00-253.00: July, $258.60-259.00: Aug, $253.50 bid-256.50 asked: Sept, $248.00-249.00: Oct, $241.00: Dec, $241.50-143.00: Jan, $242.50 bid-244.00 asked.

CHICAGO GRAINS. Wheat futures closed on a steady note, down three to 4¾ cents per bushel, trading in a 19 cent range in July. CORN futures were up 1-1½c a bushel in old crop to fractionally lower in December. **WHEAT.**—March, 517½-502c: May, 526-511c: July, 512-495c: Sept, 524½-507c: Dec, 543-527½c. **CORN.**—March, 384¾-380½c: May, 393½-387¾c: July, 394-389c: Sept, 385-379¾c: Dec, 372-366½c: March, 380½-377½c. **OATS.**—March, 228½-224½c: May, 232½-229c: July, 228-224½c: Sept, 224¾-221c: Dec, 227-223c.

Foreign exchange.—Sterling, spot, 2.4230; three months, 2.4422; Canadian dollar, 1.1893.

The Dow Jones spot commodity index was 443.72 (464.55). The futures index was 466.18 (442.71).

The Dow Jones averages.—Industrials, 992.66 (972.78); transportation, 406.77 (401.43); utilities, 117.81 (115.12); 65 stocks, 383.61 (376.58). New York Stock Exchange index, composite, 79.08 (78.26); industrials, 92.77 (91.93); *transportation,* 77.38 (76.76); utilities, 39.42 (38.85); financial, 72.17 (71.05).

Stock Exchange Prices

Lack of Buyers

ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings Began, Dec 24. Dealings End, Jan 9. § Contango Day, Jan 12. Settlement Day, Jan 19

§ Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days

BRITISH FUNDS

1980/81 High	Low	Stock		Price	Ch'ge	Int. only Yield	Gross Red. Yield
SHORTS							
95	59½	Treas 3½%	1979-81	98	+1/32	3.539	13.635
99	89	Treas 9½%	1981	99	..	9.848	14.190
97½	91	Exch 8¼%	1981	97½	+¼	8.440	13.818
97½	91	Exch 9½%	1981	97½	+⅛	9.707	13.604
94	85½	Exch 3%	1981	94	+½	3.192	13.400
100	93½	Exch 12¾%	1981	99	..	12.766	12.867
96½	88	Treas 8½%	1980-82	96	+⅛	8.848	12.742
92½	81½	Treas 3%	1982	92	..	3.261	10.846
102	90½	Treas 14%	1982	100	+1/16	13.870	13.123
94½	85½	Treas 8¼%	1982	94½	+¼	8.764	12.726
94½	85½	Exch 9¼%	1982	94½	+¼	9.826	13.187
93	84½	Exch 8¾%	1983	92	+¼	9.416	12.880
87	76½	Exch 3%	1983	85½	+¼	3.523	11.040
98	85½	Treas 12%	1983	97	+¼	12.276	13.221
93½	84½	Treas 9½%	1983	92	+1/16	9.885	12.779
102½	94½	Exch 13½%	1983	100	+¼	13.384	13.111
93	84½	Exch 10%	1983	92½	+1/16	10.793	13.052
84½	76½	Fund 5½%	1982-84	84½	..	6.499	11.677
97	86½	Exch 11¼%	1984	95½	+¼	11.826	13.183
104	94½	Exch 14%	1984	102½	+¼	13.660	13.054
78½	68½	Exch 3%	1984	78½	..	3.196	10.550
98	88	Treas 12%	1984	97	+1/16	12.347	12.961
109¼	97½	Treas 15%	1985	105½	+¼	14.185	13.115
73½	68	Treas 3%	1985	73½	..	4.082	10.759
MEDIUMS							
[illegible]							

LONGS [illegible]

COMMONWEALTH AND FOREIGN
[illegible]

LOCAL AUTHORITIES
[illegible]

DOLLAR STOCKS
[illegible]

BANKS AND DISCOUNTS
[illegible]

BREWERIES AND DISTILLERIES
[illegible]

COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL
A—B [illegible]

C—E [illegible]

F—H [illegible]

I—L [illegible]

M—N [illegible]

O—S [illegible]

T—Z [illegible]

FINANCIAL TRUSTS
[illegible]

INSURANCE
[illegible]

INVESTMENT TRUSTS
[illegible]

SHIPPING
1980/81 High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
346	178	Brit & Comm	303	..	17.9	5.9	7.6
208	118½	Fisher J.	168	..	2.9	1.7	13.6
41	31	Jacobs J. I.	34	+½	3.1	9.3	..
137	65½	Ocean Trans	122½	-1½	12.7	10.4	14.6
137	103	P & O 'Dfd'	115	-½	10.0	8.7	7.1

MINES
[illegible]

OIL
[illegible]

PROPERTY
[illegible]

RUBBER
[illegible]

TEA
[illegible]

MISCELLANEOUS

1980/81 High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
48	25	Calcutta Elec	28	..	7.0	25.0	..
39½	29½	Essex Wtr 3.5%	£33½	..	500	14.9	..
27½	19	Gt Nthn Tele	£22	..	153	7.0	5.1
353	197	Imp Cont Gas	261	● -2	10.1	3.9	12.3
185	100	Milford Docks	101	..	9.8	9.7	..
136	88	Nesco Inv	133	..	10.0	7.5	..
33½	23½	Sunderlnd Wtr	£33½	..	538	16.1	..

● Ex dividend. a Ex all. b Forecast dividend. c Corrected price. e Interim payment passed. f Price at suspension. g Dividend and yield exclude a special payment. h Bid for company. k Pre-merger figures. n Forecast earnings. p Ex capital distribution. r Ex rights. s Ex scrip or share split. t Tax free. y Price adjusted for late dealings. .. No significant data.

RECENT ISSUES

	Closing Price
Allied London Prop 8½% Cnv 1999 (‡)	£7 prem-3
Bell A. 9½% Conv 1999-2001	£96¼
Chester Water 9% Red Pref 1985 (†)	£10½+⅛
Damson Oil Com Stk	£3
Dunbar Group £1 Ord (303)	425
East Anglian Water 9% Red Pref 1985 (†)	£10½+¼
East Worcester Water 9% Red Pref 1985 (†)	£10½+½
Essex Water 8¾% Red Pref 1985 (†b)	£10⅜+1
Exchequer 12% 'A' 1998 (†)	£90½-¼
Independent Inv 20p Ord (107‡)	12 prem
Lon Merchant Secs 7¾% Cnv Ln 2000-05	£44¼
New Tokyo Inv Trust 50p Ord	107
Phoenix Mining 25p Ord (35)	50+1
Treasury 11½% 1989 'A' (†a)	£27+½
Treasury 11¾% 2003-2007 'A' (†g)	£35½-½
Zimbabwe Settlement Annuity Reg	£303

RIGHTS ISSUES	Latest date of renun	
Brotherhood P. (115p)	Feb 20	25 prem
Royal Insurance (320p)		36 prem
Warren Plantations (145p)	Feb 16	42 prem-4

Issue price in parentheses. * Ex dividend. † Issued by tender. ‡ Nil paid. a £30 paid. b £10 paid. f Fully paid. g £40 paid.

Authorized Units, Insurance & Offshore Funds

[illegible]

Secretarial and Non-secretarial Appointments

(continued on page 22)

PERSONAL CHOICE

Schoolmaster-turned-singer Jake Thackray returns to the screen tonight with the first of his six concerts (BBC 2, 10.15)

● An interesting new series begins today called The Deceivers (BBC 2, 6.00). Ostensibly for children but I suspect adults will find it fascinating viewing. The series is presented by broadcaster and author Jeremy Beadle and is taken from his collection of lives of the biggest liars and cheats throughout the centuries. Their stories will be told with the help of short *dramatisations. The villains in the series are categorized in* really identifiable fields beginning with Hoaxers and Practical Jokers who deceived for fun and not for personal gain—such as Horace de Vere Cole, Phineas T. Barnum and Theodore Hook; Impersonators and Imposters (King Anthony I of England); Forgers, Fakers, Swindlers through the whole range to mass deceivers. Among those aiding and abetting Jeremy Beadle are Madeleine Smith, Bernard Holley and Mike Savage. The series starts with three famous hoaxes—The Venice Horses Box, Society Against Indecent Animals and The Berner's Street Hoax.

● Beyond the Pale, tonight's Play for Today (BBC 1, 9.25 pm) *is a look at what life was like for the first Jewish immigrants* to London's East End at the beginning of the century. It was a particularly harrowing time for them because the new Tory-controlled Parliament had just imposed the first restrictions on immigration into this country and it coincided with the British Brothers' League. In the play, which is filmed on location in the East End, we follow a cross-section of families—some who became successful, others who were less fortunate, those who were hounded out and those who stayed. The play is directed by Les Blair who, together with Jon Amiel, devised the story. Mr Blair's previous successes include The Enemy Within and the controversial drama series Law and Order.

● A new science-fiction drama begins tonight on Radio 4 at 10.30 when Earthsearch, written by James Follett, begins a ten-part series. All the actors are members of the Radio Drama Department, the first time a major serial has featured the *company. The story is set aboard the starship Challenger* which returns to earth, after a 115 year search for other earth-like planets, only to find it has disappeared. The serial follows the attempts to trace the missing planet. Among those taking part are Sean Arnold, Amanda Murray, Kathryn Hurlbutt and Haydn Wood.

WHAT THE SYMBOLS MEAN: †STEREO; *BLACK AND WHITE; (r) REPEAT.

Broadcasting Guide

Edited by Peter Dear

TELEVISION

BBC 1

12.45 pm News.

1.00 Pebble Mill at One. Special guest today is Steve Davis, the twenty-three-year-old snooker player from London who is thought to be the most exciting *young prospect* on the professional scene. Also featured in the programme is the weekly aid to problem solving Family Matters. **1.45 Fingerbobs** (r). Closedown at 2.00. **3.20 Pobol y Cwm.** Welsh serial. **3.55 *Play* School** (shown earlier on BBC 2). **4.20 Laurel and Hardy.** A cartoon version, not to be confused with the real thing on BBC 2 at 5.40. **4.25 Jackanory.** Colin Jeavons continues the William Browning story, Grimm Grange.

4.40 Animal Magic with Johnny Morris and Terry Nutkins. Today we look at the animals who are masters of disguise and Terry joins the *Army to show how humans* can conceal themselves. **5.05 John Craven's Newsround. 5.10 Grange Hill.** Part three of the new series about a mixed secondary school sees some of the pupils a little *apprehensive about a forthcoming* compulsory medical check. **5.40** News read by Kenneth Kendall. **5.55 Regional magazines. 6.20 Nationwide.** Current affairs presented by Frank Bough, Sue Lawley, Richard Kershaw, Hugh Scully and Sue Cook.

6.45 Rolf Harris Cartoon Time. The hirsute Antipodean introduces three cartoons *in the first of a* new series of thirteen programmes. **7.15 Taxi.** A new comedy series from America concerning the adventures of the drivers who work for the Sunshine Cab Company of New York.

7.40 Dr Finlay's Casebook. Andrew Cruickshank plays the crotchety old doctor in The Burgess Ticket (r).

8.30 Seconds Out. The first of a six-part serial concerning the fortunes of a young boxer, Pete Dodds. *He is* played by Robert Lindsay who is very funny as the failed revolutionary leader in *Citizen Smith.*

9.00 News read by Angela Rippon. **9.25 Play: Beyond the Pale** by Jon Amiel and Les Blair. A look at the problems that had to be solved by Jewish immigrants in *the East End of London during* the early years of this century. It was filmed entirely on location and stars Michael Maynard and Natasha Morgan (see Personal Choice).

11.05 The Crystal Gale Special. One of the most attractive girl singers from both the voice and looks point of view has as her guests The Statler Brothers, B. B. King, Judy Collins and Doug Hunning (r).

11.55 News headlines.

Regions

BBC 1 VARIATIONS: *Cymru/Wales.* 3.20 pm-3.55 *Closedown.* 5.10-5.40 Bilidowcar. 5.55-6.20 Wales Today. 6.45-6.50 Cartoon. 6.50-7.20 Heddiw. 7.20-7.50 Pobol y Cwm. 7.50-9.00 The Superstars. 11.55 News and weather. *Scotland* 12.40 pm-12.45 The Scottish News. 3.20-3.55 *Closedown.* 5.55-6.20 Reporting Scotland. 6.45-7.15 Indoor Bowls. 11.05-11.35 When the South Wind Blows. 11.35 News and weather. *Northern Ireland* 3.20pm-3.53 Closedown. 3.53-3.55 Northern Ireland News. 5.55-6.20 Scene Around Six. 6.45-7.15 Sounds of Summer. 11.55 News and weather. *England* 5.50 pm-6.20 Regional Magazines. 6.45-7.15 *East:* Mysteries of Margaret Catchpole. *London and South East:* Rolf Harris Cartoon Time. *Midlands:* Know Your Place. *North:* Hometown. *North East:* Fly the Woodland, raise the cave . . . *North West:* Sit Thi Deawn. *South:* Support your local . . . magician. *South West:* Two men and a boat. *West:* Support your local . . . magician. 12.00 Close.

BBC 2

11.00 am Play School. The presenters are Floella Benjamin and Johnny Ball and the story is King Grumble's New Face by Kathy Squires. Closedown at 11.25.

5.40 pm Laurel and Hardy*. Stan and Ollie play sailors on leave who quarrel with their landlord. They are then signed up for a boxing match with Ollie managing Stan whose opponent is the landlord. The film is Any Old Port and it was made in 1932. **6.00 The *Deceivers.*** *The first in a series of* programmes about tricksters, cheats and swindlers presented by Jeremy Beadle. The subjects this evening are The Hoaxers (see Personal Choice).

6.25 For Valour. *General Sir John* Hackett continues his history of medals presented for bravery with a look at the Crimea Medal with its clasps for Alma, Azov, Balaclava, Inkerman and Sebastopol (r). **6.40 When the Bough Breaks.** The second of ten programmes introduced by John Thaw about parents' attitudes to their children. This evening two mothers tell how they overcame their rejection of their child after a difficult birth.

6.55 News with a sub-titled *synopsis for the hard-of-hearing.*

7.05 Film: High Noon* (1952) starring Gary Cooper and Grace Kelly. Cooper plays Marshal Kane whose wedding celebrations are stopped short when he hears that *an old enemy is on his way to kill* him. A highly recommended film that won two Oscars—one for Cooper and the other for Dmitri Tiomkin who wrote the score.

8.30 Russell Harty. On his programme tonight Mr Harty will be concentrating on Mothers and his guest list will comprise the mothers of celebrities from the world of sport, politics and entertainment.

9.00 Pot Black 81. The second match of the new series sees the *reigning Pot Black trophy holder* "Steady" Eddie Charlton playing former world champion Alex "Hurricane" Higgins.

9.25 Ireland: A Television History written and presented by Robert Kee. *Chapter six of the thirteen* part series concentrates on the meteoric rise of Charles Stewart Parnell and his equally quick downfall.

10.15 Jake Thackray and Songs. *The first of a new series of six* shows featuring a highly original entertainer who, to my mind, has been away from television too long. With him on the programme tonight are Richard and Linda Thompson.

10.50 Newsnight. The stories behind today's headlines plus the happenings of today. Programme ends at 11.40.

THAMES

9.30 am Show-jumping with Harvey Smith. This morning he tells his class about his five favourite horses (r). **9.55 Task Group 111.** A film showing the Naval Task Force making the most recent circumnavigation of the earth. The commentary is by Dick Graham. **10.40 Young Ramsay.** Adventures of an Australian vet. **11.30 Untamed Frontier: Eskimo Point.** A look at the birds and animals of the Arctic who have only eight weeks to build up their reserves for winter and rear their young (r). ***11.55* Beany and Cecil.** Cartoon. **12.00 Jamie and the Magic Torch** written and narrated by Brian Trueman (r). **12.10 pm Pipkins.** Educational puppets for young children. **12.30 The Sullivans.** *Drama series about* an Australian family during World War Two.

1.00 News read by Peter Sissons. **1.20 Thames News** with Robin Houston.

1.30 Take the High Road. *Drama* series based on the Scottish estate of Glendarroch. **2.00 After Noon Plus.** The Prime Minister talks to Judith Chalmers about herself and a specially chosen panel of successful self-made women question Mrs Thatcher, live, about issues that concern everyone.

2.45 Catherine Cookson's The Mallens. Another chance to see the seven-part drama series adapted by Jack Russell about scandal, passion and romance in 19th C Northumberland (r).

3.45 Unforgettable! Alan Freeman remembers the music of the sixties with help from Dave Berry and The Swinging Blue Jeans. **4.15 Dr Snuggles.** Cartoon about an inventor. **4.20 Take a Chance.** *More fun and games going on in* the theatrical boarding house called the Rose Marie Hotel. **4.45 Ace.** Live action for pre-teenagers introduced by Wayne Laryea and Brian Jacks. **5.15 Emmerdale *Farm.***

5.45 News. 6.00 Thames News with Andrew Gardner and Rita Carter. **6.25 Help!** Presenters Steve Bradshaw and Nancy Robertson discuss the aims and possible *achievements* of the International Year of the Disabled. **6.35 Crossroads.**

7.00 Looks Familiar. Denis Norden with the help of guests looks back at what was the tops in entertainment during the Thirties and Forties. **7.30 Ballyskillen Opera House.** New comedy series centred on an Irish theatre starring Frank Carson as the manager. Peter Skellern *is tonight's guest.* **8.00 Sapphire and Steel** starring David McCallum and Joanna Lumley as the two mysterious time travellers in the *first of a new series.* Tonight they are puzzled by the fact that they can hear the invaders but cannot see them. **8.30 George and Mildred** starring Brian Murphy and Yootha Joyce. *Another chance to see the comic* love-hate relationship of the mildly happy couple (r).

9.00 Best Sellers: Beulah Land. A three-part adaptation of the best selling novels of Lonnie *Coleman* set against the background of a slave plantation before and during the American Civil War.

10.00 News.

10.30 Beulah Land continued.

11.20 The New Avengers. Purdy is kidnapped and only Steed knows where to find her (r).

12.15 am Close.

RADIO

Radio 4

6.00 am News Briefing.
6.10 Farming Today.
6.30 Today.
7.00, 8.00 News.
7.30, 8.30 Headlines.
8.45 Bartleby (2).
9.00 News.
9.05 Tuesday Call.
10.00 News.
10.02 From Our Own Correspondent.
10.30 Daily Service.
10.45 Story: Stained Glass, by Catherine Lucy Czerkawska.
11.00 News.
11.05 Play: The Scrap-Heap, by Alec Baron†.
11.35 Wildlife.
12.00 News.
12.02 pm You and Yours.
12.20 Down Your Way.
12.55 Weather.
1.00 The World at One.
1.40 The Archers
2.00 News.
2.02 *Woman's Hour.*
3.00 News.
3.02 Middlemarch (concl)†.
4.00 Borderlands (1).
4.15 The Search for Noah's Ark.
4.45 There Came Both Mist and Snow (2).
5.00 PM.
5.55 Weather.
6.00 News.
6.30 Never Too Late†.
7.00 News.
7.05 The Archers.
7.20 Medicine Now.
7.50 Captain Noah and his Floating Zoo†.
8.15 My Delight.
8.20 The Seaside in Winter.
9.05 In Touch.
9.30 Kaleidoscope.
10.00 The World Tonight.
10.30 Serial: Earthsearch, by James Follett (1)† (see personal choice).
11.00 Lord Jim (2).
11.15 *Financial World Tonight.*
11.30 Philip Jones Brass Ensemble†.
12.00 News.
12.15 am-12.23 Shipping forecast.

VHF
10.30 am-10.45 Listen With Mother.
11.00 pm-11.30 Study on 4: Allez France!

Radio 3

6.55 am Weather.
7.00 News.
7.05 Records: Beethoven, Donizetti, Mancini, Balakirev.†
8.00 News.
8.05 Records: Berlioz, Saint-Saëns, Duparc.†
9.00 News.
9.05 Week's *Composer: Mozart.*†
10.05 Northern Sinfonia Orch/I. Fischer: Handel, Biber, Pergolesi, Telemann, C. P. E. Bach.†
11.05 Quartet (Fitzwilliam): D. Matthews, Tchaikovsky.†
2.05 pm RPO/Massey/Sanders, pt 1: Haydn (St Nicholas Mass), Françaix.†
1.00 News.
1.05 Six Continents.
1.25 RPO, pt 2: Cannon (Lord of *Light—1st perf).*†
2.10 Piano (I. Cooper): Haydn, Schubert (D784), Wagner.†
3.00 Monteverdi Orch etc/Gardiner: Bach (Cantata 65).†
3.20 BBCSO/Boult: Berlioz/Rozhdestvensky: Tchaikovsky (Sleeping Beauty Act II).†
4.25 Jazz Today.†
4.55 News.
5.00 Mainly for Pleasure.†
7.00 Tragedie lyrique: Scylla et Glaucus, by Leclair (English Baroque Soloists etc/Gardiner), Prologue and Act I.†
8.05 Talk: What Books I Please.
8.25 Scylla et Glaucus, Act II and III.†
9.30 Anthology: No Country for Old Men.?
9.45 Scylla et Glaucus, Acts IV and V.†
11.00 News.
11.05 Records: G. Gabrieli, Vivaldi, Kazandjiev.†
12.00-1.30 am Russian Orthodox Midnight Service.†

Radio 2

5.00 am News, weather. 5.03 Bob Kilbey.† 7.32 Terry Wogan.† 10.03 Jimmy Young.† 12.03 pm Ray Moore.† 2.03 Ed Stewart.† 4.03 Much More Music.† 6.03 John Dunn.† 8.02 Hooray for Hollywood. 9.02 Glamorous Night.† 9.55 Sports Desk. 10.02 Variety Club. 11.03 Brian Matthew 2.02 am-5.00 You and the Night and the Music.†

Radio 1

5.00 am As Radio 2. 7.00 Mike Read. 9.00 Steve Wright. 11.00 Andy Peebles. 12.30 pm Newsbeat. 12.45 Paul Burnett. 2.32 Dave Lee *Travis.* 4.32 *Peter Powell.* 7.00 Talkabout. 8.00 Richard Skinner. 10.02 John Peel.† 12.00 Close.

VHF RADIOS 1 AND 2: 5.00 a.m. With Radio 2. 10.00 pm With Radio 1. 12.00-5.00 am With Radio 2.

World Service

BBC World Service can be received in Western Europe on Medium wave (648 kHz, 463m) at the following times (GMT).

6.00 am Newsdesk 7.00 World News 7.09 Twenty-four hours 7.45 Network UK 8.00 World News 8.09 Reflections 8.15 Europa 8.30 Baker's Half-dozen 9.00 World News 9.09 Review of the British Press 9.15 The World Today 9.30 Financial News 9.40 Look Ahead 9.45 The English Miniature. 10.00 Discovery. 10.30 John Peel. 11.00 World News 11.09 *News about Britain* 11.15 Letter from London 11.25 Scotland This Week 11.30 Sports International 12.00 Radio Newsreel 12.15 pm Musical Memories 12.45 Sports Round-up 1.00 World News 1.09 Twenty-four Hours 1.30 Network UK 1.45 A Jolly Good Show 2.30 Towards 2000 3.00 Radio Newsreel 3.15 Outlook 4.00 World News 4.09 Commentary 4.15 Baker's Half-dozen. 4.45 The World Today. 5.00 World News. 5.09 Scotland This Week. 5.15 Just a Minute 8.00 World News 8.09 Twenty-four Hours 9.15 The Pleasure's Yours 10.00 World News 10.09 The World Today 10.25 Scotland This Week 10.30 Financial News 10.40 Reflections 10.45 Sports Round-up 11.00 World News 11.09 Commentary 11.15 Classical Record Review 11.30 Animal, Vegetable or Mineral? 12.00 World New 12.09 am News about Britain 12.15 Radio Newsreel 12.30 A Jolly Good Show 1.15 Outlook 1.45 Report on Religion 2.00 World News 2.09 Review of the British Press 2.15 Four Hands in Harmony 2.30 Towards 2000 3.00 World News 3.09 News about Britain 3.15 The World Today 3.30 Discovery 4.00 Newsdesk 5.45 The World Today

WAVELENGTHS: Radio 1 medium wave 275m/1089kHz or 285m/1053kHz. Radio 2 med wave 330m/909kHz or 433m/693kHz and 88-91 VHF. Radio 3 med wave 247m/1215kHz and 90-92.5 VHF. Radio 4 long wave 1500m/200kHz and 92-95 VHF. Greater London area only; med wave 720kHz/417m. LBC 261m, 97.3 VHF, Capital 194m, 95.8 VHF. World Service: med wave 648kHz (463m). BBC Radio London 206m, 94.9 VHF.

REGIONAL TV

Yorkshire

As Thames except: 9.30 am Call It Macaroni. 9.55 Bailey's Bird. 10.20 Roman Holidays. 10.46 Natural Environment. 11.00 Tandarra. 11.55-12.00 Bubbles. 12.30 pm-1.00 Looks Familiar. 1.20-1.30 News. 3.45-4.15 Calendar. 5.15-5.45 In Loving Memory. 6.00-6.35 Calendar. 7.00-7.30 Emmerdale Farm. 11.15-12.15 am Monte Carlo Show.

Ulster

As Thames except: Starts 10.00 am Tarzan. 11.00-12.00 Sesame Street. 1.20 pm-1.30 Lunchtime. 3.45 Looks Familiar. 4.13-4.15 News. 5.15 Cartoon. 5.20-5.45 Crossroads. 6.00 Good Evening Ulster. 7.00-7.30 Emmerdale Farm. 11.20 Gardening Today. 11.50-12.00 Bedtime.

Grampian

As Thames except: Starts 9.40 am First Thing. 9.45 Bailey's Bird. 10.10 New Avengers. 11.05-12.00 Murphy's America. 12.30 pm-1.00 Simply Sewing. 1.20-1.30 News. 3.45-4.15 Looks Familiar. 6.00-6.35 North Tonight. 7.00-7.30 Welcome to the Ceilidh. 11.20 Reflections. 11.25 Quincy. 12.20 am-12.25 News.

Anglia

As Thames except: Starts 9.35 am-12.00 Film: Inn of the Sixth Happiness (Ingrid Bergman, Curt Jurgens). 12.30 pm-1.00 Out of Town. 1.20-1.30 News. 3.45-4.15 Looks Familiar. 6.00 About Anglia. 7.00-7.30 Gambit. 11.20 Moura. 12.05 am Thames.

Channel

As Thames except: Starts 12.30 pm-1.00 Gardening Today. 1.20-1.30 News. 3.45-4.15 Looks Familiar. 6.00-6.35 Channel Report. 7.00-7.30 Battle of Jersey. 10.28 News. 10.34 Best Sellers continued. 11.20-12.00 Pro-Celebrity Snooker.

Westward

As Thames except: 9.30 am Amazing Years of Cinema. 9.55 Film: Run Wild, Run Free (John Mills, Sylvia Syms). 11.30-12.00 Survival. 12.27 pm Gus Honeybun's Birthdays 12.30-1.00 Gardening Today. 1.20-1.30 News. 3.45-4.15 Looks Familiar. 6.00-6.35 Westward Diary. 7.00-7.30 Mark-It. 10.31 News. 10.34 Best Sellers, continued. 11.20 Pro-Celebrity Snooker. 12.00-12.05 am Faith for Life.

ATV

As Thames except: 9.30 am *Something* Different. 9.45 Wild, Wild World of Animals. 10.10-12.00 Film: Winslow Boy* (Robert Donat, Margaret Leighton). 12.30 pm-1.00 Gardening Today. 1.20-1.30 News. 3.45-4.15 Looks Familiar. 5.15-5.45 Diff'rent Strokes. 6.00 News. 6.05 Crossroads. 6.30 ATV Today. 7.00-7.30 Emmerdale Farm. 11.25 Butlin's Grand Master Darts. 11.55-12.25 am Barney Miller.

Southern

As Thames except: 9.30 am Kum Kum. 9.55 Lost Islands. 10.20 Stars on Ice. 10.45 Casper the Friendly Ghost. 10.50 Animated Classics. 11.45-12.00 Larry the Lamb. 1.20 pm-1.30 News. 3.45-4.15 Looks Familiar. 5.15 Cartoon. 5.20-5.45 Crossroads. 6.00 Day by Day. 7.00-7.30 Emmerdale Farm. 11.20 SWAT. 12.15 am Weather followed by Just Men.

Scottish

As Thames except: 9.30 am Reflections in a Pond. 9.40 Film: Twelve O'Clock High* (Gregory Peck). 11.50-12.00 Bubbles. 12.30 pm-1.00 Gardening Today. 1.20 News. 1.30-2.00 Eagle. 3.45-4.15 Looks Familiar. 5.15 Tales of Crime. 5.20-5.45 Crossroads. 6.00 Scotland Today. 6.20 Job Spot 6.30 What's Your Problem? 7.00-7.30 Emmerdale Farm. 11.20 Late Call. 11.25-12.25 am Belfast Entertains.

HTV

As Thames except: Starts 10.00 am-12.00 Film: Heavens Above! (Peter Sellers). 12.30 pm-1.00 Play It Again. 1.20-1.30 News. 3.45-4.15 Looks Familiar. 5.15 Bear's Tale. 5.20-5.45 Crossroads. 6.00 Report West. 6.30 Three Little Words. 7.00-7.30 Emmerdale Farm. 11.15-12.10 am Woman of the Veil.

HTV CYMRU/WALES: As HTV West except: 12.00-12.05 pm Poli a Pili. 12.05-12.10 Callimero. 4.15-4.45 Gwesty Gwirion. 6.00-6.15 Y Dydd. 6.15-6.30 Report Wales. 11.15-11.45 World in Action. 11.45-12.40 am Have Girls Will Travel.

Granada

As Thames except: 9.30 am Film: First Men in the Moon (Edward Judd). 11.00-12.00 Sesame Street. 1.20 pm-1.30 Granada Reports. 3.45-4.15 Looks Familiar. 5.15-5.45 Diff'rent Strokes. 6.00 Granada Reports. 6.25 This is Your Right. 6.30 Crossroads. 7.00-7.30 Emmerdale Farm. 11.20 After All That, This. 11.30-12.30 am New Avengers.

Tyne Tees

As Thames except: Starts 9.20 am Good World. 9.25 News. 9.30 Survival. 9.55 Alphabet. 10.20-12.00 Film: Fanny By Gaslight* (Phyllis Calvert, James Mason). 1.20 pm-1.30 News. Lookaround. 3.45 Looks Familiar. 5.15-5.45 Different Strokes. 6.00 News. 6.02 Crossroads. 6.25 Northern Life. 7.00 Emmerdale Farm. 10.30-10.32 News. 11.20 Music Special. 12.10-12.15 am Visit of Wise Men.

Border

As Thames except: Starts 9.35 am Diary of Civilization. 10.25-12.00 Film: Katik the Wolf Dog (Ronny Cox). 1.20 pm-1.30 News. 3.45-4.15 Looks Familiar. 5.15-5.45 Electric Theatre Show. 6.00-6.35 Lookaround. 7.00-7.30 Emmerdale Farm. 11.15 Our Little Town. 11.45-11.48 News.

Classified Guide

Box No. replies should be addressed to:
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Court Circular	£5.00 per line
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PERSONAL COLUMNS

ALSO ON PAGE 20

ANNOUNCEMENTS

DEATHS

MACLEAN.—On 29th December 1980, peacefully, in hospital, Thomas Wall, beloved husband of Violet and father of Keith and Stuart. Requiescat in Pace.

MILLER.—On January 3rd, peacefully at the John Radcliffe Hospital, Oxford, A. Basil, D.S.O., M.C., M.Sc. Cantab., Dr.Ing., F.R.Ae.Soc., V.D.I., cherished husband of the late M. F. L. Palsseau, of Paris. Funeral 8th January, St. Hugh of Lincoln, Woodstock. Family only. No flowers or letters please.

MITCHELL.—On January 3rd, peacefully, at home, Sandon, Doran Drive, Redhill, Margery Sheddon, 93 year old widow of Sidney Mitchell and much loved mother of Joy, Peg, Dnys, Hugh, grandmother and great grandmother. Funeral service at St Marks' Church, Reigate, on Thursday, January 8, at 3.45 p.m. No flowers or letters, donations, if desired to Imperial Cancer Research Fund, Lincolns Inn Fields, London, W.C.2.

MONSARRAT.—On 31st December 1980 at Bath, Marie, wife of the late Keith Waldegrave Monsarrat, TD, FRCSE, of Liverpool and formerly widow of George Adami, CBE, FRS, MD, sometime vice-Chancellor of the University of Liverpool. Funeral and cremation private. No flowers, letters to Canon John Wilkinson, PO Box 19283 Jerusalem.

MULLENS.—On Monday, January 5th, very suddenly, Susie, aged 28 years. Beloved by all who knew her, wife of Hugh, of 44 Elsynge Road, S.W.18, daughter of Dennis Nixon and sister of Judy Nixon, of The Chestnuts, Collingham, Newark.

NEEDHAM, JOAN DENT (Dadgie).—Widow of Keith Needham, late of The Grange, Ellesmere, peacefully, in her 87th year, at Ellesmere Cottage Hospital, cremation private.

DAVIS.—On 3rd January, 1981, Maude E. Davis, J.P., of South Park, Sevenoaks, aged 84, former Kent County Councillor, wife of the late Rex Davis, dear mother of Joan Halfhead and grandmother of Timothy, Jane and Annette. Funeral service at St. Nicholas Parish Church, Sevenoaks, on Friday, 9th January, at 2.30 p.m., followed by private interment. Family flowers only, please, but donations, if desired, to Sevenoaks Hospital League of Friends, care of W. Hodges and Co. Tel.: Sevenoaks 54457.

McDOWELL.—(formerly Suddaby) nee Coleman, on January 5th 1981, peacefully in Torbay Clinic, Beatrice Isabel Rosa, aged 79 years, mother of Olaf, grandmother of Janine, Mark, Claire, Tania and Moya. Great-grandmother of Gregory and Rona. Funeral Friday, January 9th, service at Efford Crematorium, Plymouth, 1p.m. Cut flowers please to Walter Parson, 2 Market Road, Plympton. Tel.: Plymouth 665438.

1981 LANGS SUPREME Times National Crossword Championship

Full particulars with Qualifying Puzzle next Friday.

The Times Crossword Puzzle No 15,416

ACROSS

1 No-good has gone out in resentment (7).
5 Fool. Turkish commander with one spear (7).
9 Part of the Sibylline verses? Not at all (5).
10 Dough 'enry mixed for the dog (9).
11 Antony came for Caesar's (9).
12 Young bird or 24 maybe (5).
13 This flagon associated with a bender, say? (5).
15 Barber's ornamental additions? (9).
18 Bad second sadly vamoosed (9).
19 Queen for the most part returned by river (5).
21 Free to return for example to the crest (5).
23 Compel to study tension (9).
25 Like the cinema's proverbially golden oldies (9).
26 An extra hand for one bereaved (5).
27 Cut the lady—a communist (7).
28 Calmed everybody? Agreed (7).

DOWN

1 Smart men, reporting lion-tamer's death (7).
2 Prayers of sacred love (9).
3 1793-4 in France—beheaded in mistake (5).
4 Gentle December is badly slighted (5).
5 Concerning Article Ten's amendment (5).
6 Medieval philosophers used to teach people (9).
7 Severe punishment for Oliver 2 (5).
8 Writes from Taiwan's capital in East and West islands (7).
14 Demonstrated the German food (9).
16 One's in one country or another (9).
17 Stingy in distributing 500 grayling (9).
18 Classical thing the faculty thus apprehends (7).
20 Frenchman, married, was regenerated (7).
22 Put out order to employ (5).
23 Belief in which a Red Indian died (5).
24 Rub down parts of 12 (5).

Solution of Puzzle No 15,415

CANCER RESEARCH

We look to YOU for help, because without the generous aid of the public our work could not be continued (we have only voluntary support to rely on). Please send a donation or in Memoriam donation to: Imperial Cancer Research Fund, Room 160 AC, P.O. Box 123, Lincoln's Inn Fields, London WC2A 3PX.

HOLIDAYS AND VILLAS

FALCON HOLIDAYS AFLOAT CRUISING IN GREECE...

Sail around the beautiful Ionian islands on a Flotilla Holiday for a fabulous 3 weeks. Or try a Villa/Flotilla Holiday—1 week villa, 1 week sailing. Canal Cruising in France... Explore the delightful waterways of the South of France

VEGETARIAN/WHOLEMEAL CHEF required for hotel, Bournemouth, ref. Dom and Catering today.

YEAR OF DISABLED PEOPLE.—Sponsors needed for publicity, etc. (01-636 3464).

PART-TIME solicitor req. Birmingham area—see Legal Appts.

SCOTLAND.—House exchange in attractive Highland location in Argyll o'looking Loch Etive (Oban 8 miles). Fully furn to high standard. 3 dble beds, 2 baths, study, lounge, dining rm, kitchen, oil ch. Approx 6 mth exchange for similar standard pref. SW London. Tel. 0631 71-476.

NEW YORK £156, Miami from £164. For low cost reliable flights to most destinations tel. Charter Express Travel Club, 01-360 9241/0880 (ATOL 893B).

SKI AUSTRIA. Hintersloder, Kitzbuhel Saalbach from £145. Lords Ski Time. 01-499 9070 (ATOL 401B) ABTA.

ISRAEL Kibbutz and Moshav volunteers needed throughout the year. SAE Project 67, 36 Gt Russell St, WC1. 01-636 1261.

PARIS, AMSTERDAM, BRUSSELS, BRUGES, BOULOGNE, DIEPPE, LE TOUQUET, ROUEN. Inclusive holidays. Time Off Ltd, 2a Chester Close, London SW1X 7BQ 01-235 8070.

DAILY FLIGHTS, scheduled/charter to most European cities. Freedom Holidays, 01-741 4471/4686 (24 hrs). (ATOL 432B AITO).

UK HOLIDAYS

ANNOUNCEMENTS

'JO'BURG, NAIROBI, DELHI, Aus/N.Z., Salisbury, S. America, West Africa, Cairo, Far East, Canada.—Prinja Travel, 27 Old Bond St. 01-499 7203. Air Agts.

GREECE—SUMMER 1981 holiday brochure now avail. Winter European sunspot flights avail. Valexander Tours, 24 Crawford Place, W.1. 01-402 4262 (ATOL 278BD).

TRAVELAIR. Intercontinental Low Cost Travel, 40 Great Marlborough St., London, W.1. Tel. 01-439 7505 or 437 6016. Tlx.: 892854. ATOL 109BD Govt. Bonded. Late Bookings welcome except Europe.

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SICILIAN HOLIDAYS have more Sicilian holidays—Sicily and Aeolian Islands. From Gatwick or Manchester to hotel, villa or apartment. Stay put or take our Grand Tour. Free brochure (073 57) 4343. Or: Sicilian Holidays, 4 Station Rd, Pangbourne, Berks RG8 7AY. ABTA ATOL 1343B AITO

SKI ITALY from £99 incl. Sat. flights, half board, etc. Film show Weds. p.m. PPTS. 01-734 3094 ATOL 1304B.

LATIN AMERICAN TRAVEL to South America. Save money and save time, contact the specialists 01-935 3648 Air Agts.

AFRICA CALLING. Jo'burg, Nairobi, Lagos, Accra and many other destinations. Call Interair, 16 Jacey Gal., 513 Oxford St., W.1. Tel. 01-493 7843. Tlx 898 2994. Air Agents.

WINTER FLIGHTS.—Copenhagen, Geneva, Stockholm, Vienna, Zurich. City by City Tours. ATOL 882B. Tel. 01-437 8367. ABTA.

S. AMERICA. — Daily scheduled service. LAB Airlines 01-930 1342.

INDIA BY RAIL. In specially converted carriage hired from Indian Rail. 32-day budget tour £555. Incl. flts. Next dep. Jan 20 '81.—Trailfinders, 46 Earl's Court Road, London W8. 01-937 9631. Air Agents.

...not always "villas" as such, but they represent a superb selection of rentable properties from simple apartments to luxurious houses with private swimming pools. Write or ring now for brochures with detailed descriptions, photos and availability. Braydayn Ltd., 10 Park Place, St James's, London SW1. 01-408 0202.

CORFU? SUN? SAILING? (Experience not essential). Flotillas! Tavernas! Singles, couples, parties, families, friendly chat.—01-969 5423. ATOL 965B.

GREECE '81. Mainland + islands. Hotels & apartments, unbelievable prices + free child holidays. Brochure 01-660 0107. EROS Travel International, Brighton Rd., Coulsdon, Surrey. ABTA/ATOL 1063B.

PERU £306 rtn. from London.—Peruvian Airlines. 01-930 1136.

SKI FLIGHT SPECIALS to Geneva every Sat. £60 inc. with onward coach transfers available to Val d'Isere.—Phone Ski-Val 01-200 6080 (ATOL 1162B).

PROVENCAL FARMHOUSE, 30 mins. St Tropez. 2 bedrooms, 2 baths., all mod. cons. Beautifully situated. £150 monthly until May.—01-229 6509.

SKI JANUARY, bargain offers. Verbier, Val d'Isere, Meribel, Courchevel.—Telephone Ski Mac C/Ski 3V. 01-957 0985 (24hrs.). ATOL 1203B.

CHALET IN VERBIER. Extra people needed for party. Phone: 736 8174 between 5 p.m. and 7 p.m.

BOOMERANGS Australia Rtn. £460 low season, o/w confirmed £329. Trailfinders, 01-937 9631. Air Agts.

SKI ARGENTIERE CHAMONIX. — Chalet for 10. From £70 pp pw. Jan/Feb. 01-839 4131.

CRETE. — Anglo/Greek family. Luxury villa. 994 2484. Offers.

1974. Bright Black finish. Immaculate condition £6,500. Tel: Cobham (Surrey) 4325.

WHO are the best tailors in London? Try Pope & Bradley, now at 16 Clifford St., Savile Row, London W1X 2RS. Tel. 01-734 0733.

PIANO SALE. Throughout January special offers on all new and recond. uprights, miniatures and grands. Fishers of Streatham, 01-671 8402 and 674 1074.

FRIDGES/FREEZERS, etc. Can you buy cheaper? Phone B. & S., 229 1947/8468.

ROYAL FAMILY CALENDAR Beautiful personal coloured photographs. 1st edition. £2.70 including p&p. Age Concern England, 60 Pitcairn Rd., Mitcham, Surrey.





HOLIDAYS AND VILLAS

18 HOLES PAR 72

WHILE THE WIFE SIPS GIN AND TONIC ON A GREEK BEACH

More information on this idyllic state of affairs from Sunmed.

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20,000 sq. yds. Merakion Broadloom carpets, stain resistant and hard wearing, to clear at £3.45 per sq. yd. Also Lancaster's Vogue with 7-year guarantee and 15 colours at £5.75 per sq. yd. All excl. VAT.

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Bright, sunny 1-2 flrs. maisonette with pine & trad. furns., 1 double, 2 single beds., bath., clks., recep., well equip. kit./dining area. CH chw. Avail.

HOUSES AND FLATS AVAILABLE to rent £40-400 p.w. Most London areas. Church Bros. 439 0581/9.

PIMLICO, S.W.1.—Tiny but delightful s/c flat, C.H., C.H.W., etc.; £45 p.w. excl. Tel 821 0537 after 6 p.m.

ST. JOHN'S WOOD. — 1 bedrm apartment in good block, close Tube excellent value. £70 499 5334

(continued on page 20)

ANNOUNCEMENTS

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